

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
FREEDOM OF INFORMATION/PRIVACY ACTS SECTION
COVER SHEET

SUBJECT: EDMUND GERALD (PAT) BROWN

FILE: 62-HQ-76249

NOTICE

THE BEST COPIES OBTAINABLE ARE INCLUDED IN THE REPRODUCTION OF THE FILE. PAGES INCLUDED THAT ARE BLURRED, LIGHT OR OTHERWISE DIFFICULT TO READ ARE THE RESULT OF THE CONDITION AND OR COLOR OF THE ORIGINALS PROVIDED. THESE ARE THE BEST COPIES AVAILABLE.

OFFICE OF DIRECTOR
BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

Record of Telephone Call or Visitor

July 19 1944

Time 6:55PM

Name DISTRICT ATTORNEY BROWN
OF SAN FRANCISCO, tele
thru operator from Chicago

Referred to

Details:

When advised Mr. Hoover was not in the office Mr. Brown consented to speak with an Assistant, and after checking the call was transferred to [REDACTED]

Mr. [REDACTED]
Mr. Tamm
Mr. [REDACTED]
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tracy
Mr. Acers
Mr. Carson
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Hendon
Mr. Mumford
Mr. Starke
Mr. Quinn Tamm
Tele. Room
Mr. Nease
Miss Beahm
Miss Gandy

7:05PM

[REDACTED] advised that Mr. Brown stated he was in Chicago attending the Democratic Convention, that he had never met the Director, and would like to do so. He further indicated that if it were possible for him to meet Mr. Hoover he would make a special trip to Washington, arriving Monday or Tuesday of next week. Mr. Cunningham indicated that he was not familiar with the Director's commitments, but invited Mr. Brown to visit the Bureau even if Mr. Hoover would be out of the City next week, and unable to meet him. Mr. Brown stated the latter might be arranged.

It is noted that Mr. Brown was elected District Attorney of San Francisco in the Fall of 1943.

Mr. Brown may be reached at the Palmer House.

jmh

Get a line on Brown from
Picked N

RHC:VHS

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

JULY 23, 1944

To: COMMUNICATIONS SECTION.

MR. EDMUND BROWN
670 PALMER HOUSE
CHICAGO, ILLINOIS

Transmit the following message to:

62-76249-2

I WAS PLEASED TO RECEIVE WORD OF YOUR CALL LAST EVENING. UNFORTUNATELY
PRIOR COMMITMENTS REQUIRE MY PRESENCE OUTSIDE OF WASHINGTON DURING THE
COMING WEEK. SHOULD YOU COME TO WASHINGTON, I HOPE YOU WILL CALL AT THIS
BUREAU AND DISCUSS MATTERS OF MUTUAL INTEREST.

JOHN EDGAR HOOVER
DIRECTOR
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Mr. Tolson _____
Mr. E. A. Tamm _____
Mr. Clegg _____
Mr. Glavin _____
Mr. Ladd _____
Mr. Nichols _____
Mr. Rosen _____
Mr. Tracy _____
Mr. Carson _____
Mr. Coffey _____
Mr. Hendon _____
Mr. Holloman _____
Mr. McGuire _____
Mr. Quinn Tamm _____
Mr. Nease _____
Miss Gandy _____

COPIES DESTROYED
15 NOV 12 1964

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

JUL 20 1944

WESTERN UNION

SENT VIA

Per

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Mr. D. M. Ladd

DATE: July 20, 1944

call 7 p.m. 7-12-44

FROM : [REDACTED] b7C

RHC:VHS

SUBJECT:

Mr. Tolson	✓
Mr. E. A. Tamm	
Mr. Clegg	
Mr. Coffey	
Mr. Glavin	
Mr. Ladd	
Mr. Nichols	
Mr. Rosen	
Mr. Tracy	
Mr. Mohr	
Mr. Carson	
Mr. Hendon	
Mr. Mumford	
Mr. Jones	
Mr. Quinn Tamm	
Tele. Room	
Mr. Nease	
Miss Beahm	
Miss Gandy	

Mr. Edmund Brown was referred to my office when he called the Director's Office Wednesday evening.

Mr. Brown stated that he was calling from Chicago, Illinois where he was attending the Democratic National Convention. He advised he is State District Attorney for San Francisco, California and as such, is the "chief law enforcement officer" for that area. He said that he had never met the Director and that in view of the fact that he is as close to Washington as Chicago, he felt that he would like to take advantage of this and come to Washington to meet him.

Mr. Brown went on to state he had no other business in Washington and that his sole purpose in coming would be to see the Director and to discuss Internal Security matters with him. He felt that such an interview or conference would be productive, particularly because of the strategic importance of the San Francisco area. I advised Mr. Brown that I did not know offhand whether the Director's commitments would permit him to be in Washington in the near future and inquired when he felt he would come to Washington. He said he intended to come on either Monday or Tuesday. I told Mr. Brown that we would be only too happy to show him our facilities here and in the event the Director wasn't in Washington, that one of his assistants would be perfectly able to discuss Internal Security Matters with him. He indicated he might come to Washington even though he is not able to see the Director.

Upon Mr. Brown's request, I advised him I would determine whether or not the Director would be available Monday or Tuesday and would wire him in care of the Palmer House, Chicago, Illinois.

RECORDED

62-76242-2
22 JUL 21 1944

ADDENDUM

Agent [REDACTED] of San Francisco, who is in In-Service School, advises that he understands our relationships with Mr. Brown are very cordial. He personally has met him and thinks rather highly of him. Mr. Brown gives a talk at a police school in San Francisco and once appeared on the same occasion as Agent [REDACTED] b7C

RHC

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

LBN:HBM

TO : MR. TOLSON

DATE: July 24, 1944

FROM : L. B. NICHOLS

SUBJECT:

Mr. Tolson	_____
Mr. E. A. Tamm	_____
Mr. Clegg	_____
Mr. Coffey	_____
Mr. Glavin	_____
Mr. Ladd	_____
Mr. Nichols	_____
Mr. Rosen	_____
Mr. Tracy	_____
Mr. Egan	_____
Mr. Gurnea	_____
Mr. Hendon	_____
Mr. Mumford	_____
Mr. Quinn Tamm	_____
Tele. Room	_____
Mr. Nease	_____
Miss Gandy	_____

On July 19 Edmund G. Brown, Prosecuting Attorney in San Francisco, called the Director. The call was transferred to [REDACTED] [REDACTED] informed him that he was not familiar with the Director's commitments but invited Brown to visit the Bureau providing he was in the city this week. Brown wanted a definite appointment. Consequently, [REDACTED] told him it was highly improbable that the Director would be out of the city the early part of the week but that he would be glad to see him.

b7C In line with the Director's inquiries to check with SAC Pieper on Brown, there is attached hereto a summary from the San Francisco office. Pieper subsequently advised me that he knows Brown personally and that Brown seems to be a capable individual and seems to be doing the right thing. He works very closely with Chief of Police Dullea of San Francisco. There has been some undercover talk that the police commission would like to have gambling in San Francisco. Brown and Dullea take the stand that as long as the statutes prohibit gambling they will enforce the statutes.

There is no specific reason, according to Pieper and Van Pelt, as to why Brown would want to see the Director.

Attachment

RECORDED

162-76249-3

AUG 1 1944

COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

JUL 20 1944

Mr. Tolson
Mr. E.A. Tamm
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tracy
Mr. Carson
Mr. Egan
Mr. Gurnea
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Hendon
Mr. Jones
Mr. Quinn Tamm
Mr. Nease
Mr. Gandy

WASH FROM SFRAN S13 7-20-44 500P

DIRECTOR URGENT

TAIL. ATTENTION: ASST. DIRECTOR NICHOLS. RE EDMUND GERALD BROWN. INFORMATION CONCERNING. SUBJECT WAS FIRST KNOWN TO THIS OFFICE EARLY IN NINETEEN FORTY TWO WHEN HE EVINced AN INTEREST IN APPOINTMENT AS SPECIAL AGENT OF THIS BUREAU. HE WAS INTERVIEWED ON MAY EIGHTEEN FORTY TWO, AT WHICH TIME HE DESIRED TO WITHDRAW APPLICATION FOR THAT REASON THAT HE HAD A WIFE AND THREE CHILDREN, HAD ^(NOT FBI EXCLUSION) BEEN OFFERED OTHER OPPORTUNITIES TO AID THE WAR EFFORT WHICH WOULD MORE CLOSELY CONFORM TO HIS EXPERIENCES AS A TRIAL LAWYER, PAY MORE MONEY, AND ALLOW HIM TO STAY AT HOME WITH HIS FAMILY. HE IS THE RECENTLY ELECTED DISTRICT ATTORNEY SAN FRANCISCO COUNTY, HAVING DEFEATED MATTHEW BRADY IN THE LAST ELECTION. HE HAS BEEN ACTIVE IN POLITICS FOR SOME TIME.

REPORTEDLY FORMERLY FINANCIALLY SUPPORTED BY [REDACTED] FORMERLY BAIL BOND KING AND POLITICAL POWER WHO WAS EXPOSED BY THE ATHERTON GRAFT INVESTIGATION. REPORTEDLY MATTHEW BRADY, ALTHOUGH VERY CLOSE TO [REDACTED] FOR A NUMBER OF YEARS, PREVENTED [REDACTED] FROM GETTING A RENEWAL ON HIS BAIL BOND LICENSE AFTER THE ATHERTON INVESTIGATION, AND THEREFORE, [REDACTED] OPPOSED BRADY. JUL 21 1944

[REDACTED] PROMINENT CRIMINAL ATTORNEY IN SAN FRANCISCO, ALSO REPORTED TO HAVE SUPPORTED BROWN ALTHOUGH IT IS PROBABLY HE WOULD HAVE SUPPORTED ANY CANDIDATE OPPOSING BRADY. INFORMANTS CLOSE TO BROWN STATE THAT

COPIES DESTROYED

57 AUG 1 1944 159 NOV 12 1964

PAGE TWO

WHEN HE OFFERED [REDACTED] SUPPORT, HE CONFERRED WITH CLOSE POLITICAL FRIENDS WHO ADVISED HIM TO ACCEPT IF THERE WERE QUOTE NO STRINGS ATTACHED, UNQUOTE. BROWN SUBSEQUENTLY ACCEPTED [REDACTED] SUPPORT ON THAT BASIS. SOURCES CLOSE TO BROWN STATE THAT BECAUSE OF HIS POLITICAL AMBITIONS, HE WOULD BE CAREFUL TO AVOID COMPLICATIONS WITH SUCH A MAN AS [REDACTED] AND THAT BROWN IS SEEKING TRAINED INVESTIGATORS FOR HIS STAFF; AND THAT SOME PERSONS BELIEVE HE HAS AMBITIONS OF BECOMING ANOTHER DEWEY. ONI FURNISHED INFORMATION MAY NINETEEN FORTY-FOUR CONCERNING [REDACTED] SECURITY MATTER DASH C, SAN FRANCISCO FILE ONE HUNDRED DASH FIVE NINE NAUGHT TWO, TO THE EFFECT THAT THIS INDIVIDUAL, A WELL KNOWN COMMUNIST, HAD OBTAINED IN SEEKING GOVERNMENT EMPLOYMENT, LETTERS OF RECOMMENDATION FROM INDIVIDUALS WHO, ACCORDING TO ONI, ARE QUOTE NOT THOUGHT TO BE COGNIZANT OF SUBJECTS COMMUNIST PARTY RECORD, UNQUOTE. ONE OF SUCH LETTERS WAS FROM PAT BROWN WHO IS POSSIBLY IDENTICAL WITH SUBJECT. SUBJECT IS A FORMER CLASSMATE IN LAW SCHOOL WITH [REDACTED] OF THE FIRM OF [REDACTED] IN SAN FRANCISCO. [REDACTED] ARE BOTH MEMBERS OF THE COMMUNIST PARTY AND THE REVENUE OF THEIR OFFICE IS ALMOST ENTIRELY FROM THE COMMUNISTS AND RELATED PERSONS. [REDACTED] OF THIS FIRM HAS

PAGE THREE

INCLUDED SUBJECT ON A LIST OF WHAT HE BELIEVES TO BE LIBERAL LAWYERS.

[REDACTED] ARE ANXIOUS TO GET BROWN TO JOIN THE LAWYERS^E

GUILD. BROWN IS IN FREQUENT CONTACT WITH [REDACTED] AND

67C HAD NUMEROUS CONFERENCES WITH THESE PERSONS DURING HIS CAMPAIGN FOR

THE OFFICE OF DISTRICT ATTORNEY. BROWN FEELS CONSIDERABLY INDEBTED

TO [REDACTED] FOR THE REASON HE IS CONVINCED [REDACTED] WAS

INSTRUMENTAL IN HIS ELECTION. [REDACTED] SUPPORT TO BROWN

RESULTING IN WHAT BROWN BELIEVES TO BE AN EXTRA EIGHT THOUSAND VOTES,

RESULTING IN HIS VICTORY. [REDACTED] REPORTED IN

62, 67D OCTOBER NINETEEN FORTY THREE THAT BROWN IN THE OPINION OF THE CAMPAIGN

MANAGER FOR OLETA YATES, WAS A SUPPORTER OF OLETA YATES IN HER CAMPAIGN

FOR ELECTION TO THE OFFICE OF CITY SUPERVISOR. OLETA YATES IS SAN

FRANCISCO SECRETARY OF THE COMMUNIST PARTY. BROWN IS MENTIONED

FREQUENTLY IN COMMUNIST CIRCLES AS THE PERSON WHO MIGHT BE WILLING

TO APPEAR AT VARIOUS PROGRAMS SPONSORED BY COMMUNIST PARTY FRONTS. HE

HAS CONTRIBUTED TO THE JOINT ANTI-FASCIST RELATIONS COMMITTEE, OR TO

ONE OF THE COMMITTEES FROM WHICH THE J.A.F.R.C. WAS FORMED. NO

INDICATION ON FILE REGARDING ANY FURTHER RELATIONSHIP WITH SUCH PERSONS

OR GROUPS. NEWSPAPER ARTICLES HAVE REFLECTED BROWN BECOMING VERY

PAGE FOUR

b7C INTERESTED IN JUVENILE DELINQUENCY AND IN RACIAL DISCRIMINATIONS HAS DESIGNATED ONE ASSISTANT, [REDACTED] TO MAKE INQUIRY INTO MATTERS INVOLVING RACIAL DISCRIMINATIONS, HANDLING OF RIOTS, ETC., WITH A VIEW TOWARD PREPARING FOR SUCH POST-WAR DIFFICULTIES. SINCE HE IS COMPARATIVELY NEW IN OFFICE AND BECAUSE THESE HAVE BEEN BUT RELATIVELY FEW MATTERS OF MUTUAL INTEREST THUS FAR, HIS RELATIONSHIP WITH THIS OFFICE HAS NOT BEEN A VERY CLOSE ONE BUT I WOULD NOT HESITATE TO APPROACH HIM REGARDING ORDINARY, ROUTINE MATTERS.

PIEPER

TD-2

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Date 5.1.1944

1944

Director	Mr. Apers
Mr. Tolson	Mr. Hince
Mr. E. A. Tamm	Mr. Breeze
Mr. Clegg	Mr. Carlson
Mr. Coffey	Mr. Donaldson
Mr. Glavin	Mr. Grassy
Mr. Ladd	Mr. Johnson
Mr. Nichols	Mr. Leahy
Mr. Rosen	Mr. McCabe
Mr. Tracy	Mr. F. T. McIntyre
Mr. Egan	Mr. Meyers
Miss Gandy	Mr. Rogers
Mr. Gurnea	Mr. Sloan
Mr. Harbo	Mr. Treadwell
Mr. Hendon	Mr. Vachery
Mr. Carson	Mr. _____
Mr. McGuire	
Mr. Pennington	
Mr. Rennoberger	
Mr. Q. Tamm	

✓ Mrs. Haslam
Miss Broyhill
Miss Bruhe
Miss Dunaway
Mrs. Briggs
Miss Herrick
Mrs. Shane
Miss Van Horn
Miss Wolfe
See me
✓ Phone me
✓ Send file
Place on Record
Place on Record
and Return

FBI ANNEX - TR.
BLDG.

Quantico
JUSTICE BLDG..
Room _____
Note and return
Please handle
File our files

_____ Mrs. Haslam
 _____ Miss Broyhill
 _____ Miss Bruhe
 _____ Miss Dunaway
 _____ Mrs. Griggs
 _____ Miss Herrick
 _____ Mrs. Shane
 _____ Miss Van Horn
 _____ Miss Wolfe
 _____ See Me
 _____ Phone Me
 _____ Send file
 _____ Place on Record
 _____ Place on Record
 _____ and Return

TRAINING & INSPECTION DIV.

DISTRICT ATTORNEY

August 2, 1944.

Honorable J. Edgar Hoover,
Federal Bureau of Investigation,
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Hoover:

It was with great regret that I found it impossible to visit your organization in Washington. I trust, however, I will be able to do in the very near future. I know that your office has devoted a great deal of time to municipal police organization and I am sure you made a great contribution to law enforcement.

For the first six months that I have been District Attorney of the City and County of San Francisco I have felt the need of constant conferences between the District Attorneys of the various metropolitan cities. I do not know who could take the lead in such conferences, but if your office could do it I would be very happy to help on the West Coast. I do not know whether it would be advisable in war time but as soon as it is ended I think that a conference of District Attorneys throughout the United States should be had in Washington.

Sincerely yours, *EB*

Edmund G. Brown
EDMUND G. BROWN
District Attorney

62-76249-5

ECB:CB

31009

REPORT
of
THE CRIME PREVENTION DEPARTMENT
for 1944

To: The Honorable Roger D. Lapham, Mayor of San Francisco

The creation of a Crime Prevention Department in this office in January, 1944, was an innovation.

Some criticisms were offered that such activity was not within the scope of the duties of a District Attorney; that he is a law enforcement officer and should confine himself to the enforcement of the laws and the prosecution of crime. I submit, however, that a District Attorney's office must concern itself with incipient crime, and that activity by a District Attorney in the field of crime prevention is mandatory.

This office and this Department therefore particularly interested itself in obtaining complete knowledge of all phases of this City's juvenile crime prevention program and in actively supporting this program with every facility of the office. This report is designed to acquaint you with this program and these activities carried on by various agencies and groups in the community. It is our purpose to actively assist in coordinating this work to the fullest extent possible.

This Department also investigated and studied the background and character of first offenders, especially those immediately beyond the juvenile stage, and assisted in their rehabilitation.

JUVENILE CRIME PREVENTION: An ever-rising tide of juvenile delinquency throughout America is today threatening to engulf the home, the school, the welfare agencies of the nation.

The situation not only is serious, it is critical, and merits the attention of everyone concerned with the future of America.

Our investigation disclosed that the juvenile crime prevention program in San Francisco is an active and vigorous one. Great industry, ingenuity and effort are being poured into it. Ten official departments or commissions and forty-five private agencies or organizations are directly engaged in fighting juvenile delinquency.

Statistics at best are difficult to obtain or to evaluate--meaning little or nothing if standing alone--but I feel it is safe to say that this concentrated activity accounts for our juvenile delinquency rate being only one percent here in this city. Out of 185,500 children under eighteen years of age in San Francisco, approximately 1,800 cases each year, (official and unofficial) are attended to by the Juvenile Court. This includes not only major crimes but also minor violations (not traffic) and "unofficial" cases.

RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN DISTRICT ATTORNEY AND JUVENILE: This office cannot deal officially with juvenile delinquents. Except in rare instances, minors under eighteen who have committed crimes are not prosecuted by the District Attorney. Their cases by law must be handled by the Juvenile Probation Department through the Juvenile Court. Furthermore, the District Attorney's office has not the facilities to direct corrective programs over a long period of years, a situation which properly limits the field within which we must function.

EX-42

This department of the District Attorney does not emphasize crime prevention. Deputies address youth groups, boys' clubs and girls' clubs. In our talks, the sordid, unglamorous side of crime is portrayed, the "crime does not pay" idea is pictured with stories of actual cases. The damaging, injurious effects of not "playing the game of life" during minority, is stressed.

5 APR 3 1945

31616

It is a primary principle of this office to rid the community of those adults charged with contributing to a minor's delinquency. This mandate is never forgotten. Such cases are vigorously prosecuted with all the deputies alert to the necessity of presenting such cases so that the mind of the child is not further imperiled. To that end, the proceedings and trials are held at the Juvenile Court without publicity and with minimum testimony on the part of the child involved.

JUVENILE COURT RECORDS: The records on Juvenile Court cases prepared by George Ososko, Chief Juvenile Probation Officer, have been examined carefully.

During the first six months of 1944, there were approximately 700 official cases; 470 of these are delinquency cases; 230 neglect or dependency cases; 320 of these were of Catholic parents; 340 of Protestant parents; six of Jewish parents; thirty-four miscellaneous; 600 were white; 100 were negro; 450 cases came from broken homes of one type or another; 250 from homes not broken.

Three hundred and twenty of the 470 delinquents were boys, 140 girls; 400 in age bracket 14-17; 440 were first-time offenders, 20 were second-timers, 10 were third-timers; 380 of these went to full-time school; 90 neither went to school nor worked. In one-third of the delinquent acts, the child acted alone; in the rest of the cases, the child acted with one or more companions.

One hundred and fifty of the cases involved no parental control; 70 involved unfit homes; 50 "refusal to obey"; 50 habitual truants; 75 "danger of immorality" (70 girls); 80 auto thefts; 70 burglary; 10 traffic; 15 mischief; 25 other law violations by boys.

In the delinquency group 400 of the 470 were San Francisco residents. More than half of these cases came from the Ellis-Polk and Mission Districts. In about 85% of the cases, the family income was adequate.

In disposing of these cases half of the children were sent home and others were placed in homes of relatives or foster homes, under Juvenile Probation Officer supervision. Twelve boys were sent to the Log Cabin Ranch, 5 to the Preston School of Industry, 3 girls to the Ventura School for Girls, 2 boys and 2 girls were sent to the California Youth Authority.

There were about 500 "unofficial" cases handled by the Juvenile Probation Department, involving petty thefts, burglary, curfew violations, truancy and malicious mischief. There were 600 traffic court hearings; 10 of these concerned females. Four hundred of the 600 were 17 years of age, 180 were 16 years; 400 were first-offenders, 200 were repeaters; 400 were charged with speeding, 150 license violations, 80 cases involved property damage, 25 involved personal injuries; 200 were driving their own automobiles, 200 their parents' automobiles, 100 their employers' automobiles, 100 some other person's car.

PROSECUTION OF PARENTS: The comment sometimes is heard "There is no such thing as juvenile delinquency, it is parental delinquency." In our first year's work, we did encounter a number of instances of provable parental delinquency. The School Department and the Health Department have been struggling with these and similar problems for many years.

The Attendance Bureau of the School Department and the Juvenile Probation Department reported to us several aggravated truancy situations where the truancy was occurring with the consent and active cooperation of the child's parents. The attitude of these parents toward the workers was uncooperative, contemptuous and insolent. These parents were cited to the District Attorney's office at the Juvenile Court building. They were advised that the law compels them to send their children to school and they were then instructed that they must comply with this law. They were advised that warrants would be issued if the children were again reported as truants, and there was evidence that the parents were at fault. In several cases, drastic action was taken and the parents were charged with contributing to the delinquency of their own children.

This was all that was necessary, and parental delinquency in this regard was definitely curbed.

The Health Department reported a number of chronic pediculosis (lice) cases. The cases were traced to infested homes and it was shown that the condition was due to flagrant and deliberate parental neglect. Repeated instructions to these parents did no good; the homes remained filthy and the children returned to school infested with lice. It is necessary to send these children home from school. Neither the Health nor School Department can do the "de-licious" job. The result was these children became truants, remained away from school for long periods.

It is safe to assume that had it been possible to delouse these children and keep them deloused, they would not have become truants--and truancy we know is often the first step towards more serious delinquency.

The District Attorney's office with the cooperation of the Bureau of Child Hygiene of the Department of Health arrested the parents and charged them with contributing to the delinquency of their children. Much preliminary work was done with these parents before this drastic action was taken. The Medicinal solutions for curing the condition and the cleaning up of the home were actually furnished. The directions for doing the job were supplied printed in five languages.

It was found that where the arrests were made and the work of these parents was interrupted and their income interfered with, the unhealthy condition was soon eradicated.

Adults who aid, abet or encourage minors to violate the curfew ordinance are also prosecuted, of course.

TRANSIENT YOUTH PROBLEM: The problem of the transient youth is one which verges on the tragic. Flocking into San Francisco literally in mobs and droves, boys and girls alike are faced with the problem of finding shelter in an already overcrowded city. The attractions which draw them to the city are chiefly the desire to enter the Merchant Marine or to find jobs in the ship-building or other war industries. A survey disclosed that they live in cheap "flop houses" or "inhabit" all-night movies, or go home with friendly truck drivers or other chance pick-up acquaintances.

Little or no effort has been directed at aiding this group. The Y.M. C.A. and the Y.W.C.A. have an "understanding" by which they endeavor to accommodate younger transients before older men and women are taken care of. But, of course, the facilities of these two organizations are already stretched to the limit.

The San Francisco Center of the California League of Women Voters has been conducting a survey to ascertain just what conditions exist, and hopes to complete it shortly. The Center intends to use the survey as the basis for a plan which will cure or at least alleviate existing evils.

The Center has agreed to send me the statistics they are gathering, and I hope to use them as the basis of a supplement to this report in a short time.

CHILDREN IN THEATRES: In many cases involving sex offenses against children, it was observed that the contact between the offending adult and the child had been made in a theatre. In our investigation of truancy cases, we found that almost invariably the truant had spent all or part of the time in a theatre when he should have been in school. Conferences were had with the California Theatre Association, Inc., which represents all of the theatres in San Francisco. The Association reported that its members would make every effort to be vigilant, and ushers were specifically instructed to make periodic inspections of the theatre. In connection with keeping children out of theatres during school hours, the Association asserted that invariably when a youngster was challenged, he replied that he was not supposed to be in school at that particular time or that he attends a morning session only, or an afternoon session only, etc., etc. They stated that admission was refused if there was reason to believe that the child should be in school. The Association

further agreed to go further and assist the authorities in ³⁴⁰¹¹ prevention of delinquency by refusing admission to unaccompanied children after 7:00 P.M. and before 2:00 P.M.

The association gave wide publicity to this self-imposed restriction and to the Curfew Ordinance. They urged parents and children to comply with it. A "Curfew Trailer" was provided. This trailer carried the message of Chief of Police, Charles W. Dullea, regarding the new curfew law. The cost of the production and distribution of this trailer, approximately \$5,000.00 was handled by the Association.

The Association reported that its members complain bitterly of the practice which has become quite prevalent during the past two years, of parents "parking" children in theatres. The children are instructed to see the show twice, that they will be called for five or six hours later. These arrangements have been discovered when the small children become restless after seeing the show and start running up and down the aisles.

It was suggested that in order to have the theatre owners and their employees constantly aware of the cooperative practices which we wish them to follow, a set of rules and policies be prepared and posted in theatres so that all employees might become acquainted with them.

The California Theatre Association is entitled to great credit for its splendid attitude which was freely and voluntarily imposed at great financial expense to its members.

BARS, TAVERNS, LIQUOR STORES: Inspection tours of these places were made at frequent intervals. For the most part the taverns were fairly well-lighted. There was substantial evidence of good faith efforts being made to avoid selling liquor to minors. In a number of places, however, we found that minors, especially those seventeen years of age and up, still were able to obtain alcoholic drinks. Liquor store operators particularly often failed to ascertain the age of youthful customers and would accept fictitious letters from parents in some cases.

A good many prosecutions were had involving bartenders and liquor dealers selling to minors. Convictions were obtained in the majority of these cases. However, where it was difficult to determine the age of the minor, the jury would sometimes acquit the offender, even though the law places upon the liquor seller the burden of making sure that the purchaser is over twenty-one years of age. In cases where convictions were obtained, the records were forwarded to the State Board of Equalization with a recommendation that the license be revoked.

The San Francisco Bar and Tavern Owners' Association, under the direction of its President, Mr. Edward Dunno, has affected a self-policing organization which has received the compliment of the venereal disease control authorities, the United States Public Health Service and the Disciplinary Joint Army-Navy Control Board. The District Attorney's office has found that Association of great assistance in disciplining its own members. This form of organization control is more effective than penal punishment in some particular cases.

PUBLIC DANCE HALLS: These places are very well supervised. Minors under 18 are not admitted. However, when a minor under 18 is discovered at one of these places, the Public Dance Hall Committee supervisors not only make clear that the minor is not allowed at the public dance, but they take an interest in the minor and assist in creating a substitute for the public dance. The home of the minor is visited and the parent and guardian is consulted, and work is done to bring into the minor's activity a healthy substitute for the desire to attend the public dance.

There is little evidence of intoxication at these dances. This is probably due to the fact that liquor cannot be sold at a public dance.

SKATING RINKS: In the three large roller skating rinks in San Francisco, children between the ages of 12 and 21 are assembling at night. Some rinks accommodate as many as 600 young skaters each evening, half boys and half girls. Over 75 per cent of the boys are young servicemen, mostly sailors. Our inspection showed practically no chaperoning or adult supervision, but despite this fact, there was little evidence of bad conduct in these rinks. The children keenly enjoy this vigorous activity. The servicemen are typical, clean-cut, energetic, American youths.

The rinks close at about 10:45 p.m. Some of the girls of tender age have considerable distances to travel to get home. This is not good, because, obviously, they are subject to hazards while traveling unchaperoned late at night. Parents are responsible for this condition and enforcement of the arbitrating statute will be invoked if this condition is not corrected.

Intelligent adult supervision and guidance should be brought into activity which hundreds of children find attractive.

THE CHURCHES AND JUVENILE DELINQUENCY: Considerable criticism is heard about the churches of America failing to take a more active part in the fight against crime and juvenile delinquency. Whether the charge as a whole is justified is a moot question. Certainly, some churches have shown the utmost zeal in this direction; with others ranging through luke warm to cool or cold in their efforts.

The churches of this land have always been looked upon as a potential tower of strength in the guidance of the citizens and particularly in the guidance of the youth of the country.

Ninety-five per cent of the delinquents profess church membership, but only about five per cent have attended Sunday school or received religious training. The lack of religious and moral training is undoubtedly a factor in the troubled lives of these children.

The churches are aware of this situation. They are being encouraged to broaden the scope of church activity in the neighborhoods so all children will be drawn into the church halls and will receive essential religious guidance. In this connection, it is recommended that the "release time" law should be tried in San Francisco. This recommendation is made despite the sincere objections of many who feel that it would break down the fundamental principle of separation of Church and State.

BROKEN HOMES: The relationship between broken homes and juvenile delinquency is definite and startling. In the 700-odd official cases before the Juvenile Court, during the first six months of 1944, 450 of these children came from broken homes of one sort or another; 250 from homes not broken. In other words, two out of every three children in trouble had a background of a broken home.

Insufficient attention is being given by the citizens of our community to the proved fact that the lax morals of our people, the carefree and easy divorces and the breakdown in ethical training are the major causes contributing to the delinquency of children.

The skyrocketing divorce rate is breath-taking. In Los Angeles, there were 32,000 marriages performed in 1943, and 28,000 divorces granted. Involved in the 28,000 divorce cases were 15,000 boy and girl victims under 14 years of age. From this group of 15,000 children, who already have two strikes against them, will come most of the future juvenile delinquents.

For the fiscal year ended June 30, 1944, San Francisco issued 13,033 marriage licenses; while court records for the same period show: 2,648 final decrees, 3,826 interlocutory decrees; 1,148 annulments, and 17 separate maintenances; a total of 7,639.

We echo the words of competent, energetic, Harold A. Slane, member of the California Youth Authority from Los Angeles: "These staggering divorce statistics foreshadow the disappearance of the old-fashioned American home. It was upon this idea of American home and family life that our great democracy was built. Destroy

it and it presages the disintegration of our American way of life."

Slona poses the question: "Who is to be responsible for these 15,000 children, who is going to raise them, so that they get the fundamental training they need so much? Is the State to do it?"

In the same vein, Father Eugene J. Shea, of the Coordinating Council of San Francisco says: "It is practically impossible for a child to develop normally in an abnormal home, and the home in which the parents are divorced or separated is abnormal."

Domestic relation problems and tangles pour into our Domestic Relations Department day after day. Great effort and diligence are put forth to heal the braches, to keep parents together and to save those homes.

The problem of rebuilding and strengthening the moral fibre of our people and of discouraging divorce is one to which we must give the greatest and most profound thought if we are to keep safe our children, our community and our nation.

It is recommended that the conciliation court be given a real trial, but candor compels one to state that by the time the case reaches the court it is too late.

THE PUBLIC PRESS : Some very fine magazine articles, feature stories and editorials have appeared in the daily papers on juvenile delinquency. This publicity tends to highlight this ever-present and important community problem; tends to focus attention upon it. Articles have appeared directing attention to conditions which stimulate juvenile delinquency; others have challenged parents, schools, churches and the community, pointed out failures in their obligations to children. This work by the press is effective, commendable, fruitful.

Some newspapers, however, undo all the good that comes from such efforts by an ever-increasing tendency to exaggerate the importance of certain public trials. One turns from splendid articles and editorials to find blazoned on the front pages of the papers sensational stories and reports concerning every kind of sex crime, obscene conduct and immoral acts. Great prominence is given to rape, adultery, seductions, sex improprieties, immoral and illicit relations. All the sordid details are printed, with verbatim testimony of court witnesses describing these offensive situations quoted. Prominent personalities are often involved, and children of twelve years of age and up read this unhealthy, indecent, corruptive literature daily. How much damage results to the young people it would be hard to demonstrate, but circulating such pornographic material certainly does an immense amount of harm.

BOOKLET ON LAWS RELATING TO MINORS: On a number of occasions people have asked if we could prepare some sort of a summary of all laws relating to minors. It is thought that if such a summary in booklet form were available, it would be widely distributed and found valuable.

School study and discussion groups could use the booklet for discourses, debates, dramatic plays, etc., designed to acquaint minors with the laws applicable to them. Skits could be designed on the idea that "ignorance of the law is no excuse."

This department has collected and arranged the material for such a book. It is now being printed and soon will be in circulation. It is, I believe, a unique development in the war on juvenile delinquency.

POLICE JUVENILE BUREAU: The Police Department has set up its new Juvenile Bureau in the old North End Police Station on Greenwich Street near Scott Street. Here is centered all police facilities and personnel having to do with juveniles. Modern, scientific police methods of handling "pre-delinquent" youngsters and juvenile crime cases are being used.

The splendid Big Brother and Big Sister idea, which has accomplished such wonderful results, and which the Police Department has fostered for so many years, has headquarters in the Bureau.

I, as District Attorney, and other members of my staff, meet with police officers in small groups at the Police Academy. Various phases of juvenile crime are discussed. We believe that the police department is one of the key agencies in discovering and bringing to the attention of the proper authorities the first outcroppings of delinquency.

The Police Department is constantly on the watch for places which are hazardous to children. Within the last two months several indecent shows have been raided, arrests made, convictions obtained. Adults handling pornographic pictures have been arrested, prosecuted and convicted.

SAN FRANCISCO COORDINATING COUNCIL: This Council was set up a few years ago for the purpose of "furthering the cooperation and coordination among the public departments and between the public departments and social agencies in a more effective program for the youth of San Francisco". During 1944, the Coordinating Council ordinance was amended and the structure of the Council changed. The District Attorney became a member of the Council, which now has a membership of ten and an executive secretary. The official members of the Council are the Chief of Police, Chief Juvenile Probation Officer, Superintendent of Schools, Superintendent of Recreation, and the District Attorney. Five lay members of the Council are appointed by yourself, as you know.

The Board of Education conducts a parental school, suggested by the Coordinating Council. Parents are enrolled in the school and attend eight weekly lectures. This work is well carried on and the instruction is extremely valuable. The District Attorney's office handles one of those lecture periods, instructs the group on the various phases of the "legal responsibility of parenthood".

Under the San Francisco Coordinating Council there are nine district Coordinating Councils situated in the nine districts of the city.

Most meetings of these District Coordinating Councils are attended by a representative of the District Attorney's office. They have proved extremely interesting. The enthusiasm and zeal of the members of the District Committees is inspiring. Meetings are well attended--the average attendance being 16 people. In addition to official members present, there frequently seemed to be a number of "people in the neighborhood" who were participating in the work of the District Council. These committees are familiar with their districts and are intimately acquainted with the problems and needs of the areas. This type of work at the neighborhood level is of extensive value and should be encouraged and expanded.

Members of these district councils are discouraged and frustrated, however, over the failure of the Coordinating Council to give assistance in executing the carefully developed plans for district improvements which they have repeatedly recommended.

In a special report by the 1944 Grand Jury, the ineffectiveness of the Coordinating Council under the legal limitations surrounding its present setup is commented upon. The report approves this office's suggestion that all work and activity of every kind relating to children and youth in our city should be under the supervision of a Director of Child Welfare, said director to have capacity and authority similar to the Director of Public Health. New legislation is probably not necessary, because the executive secretary of the Council can no doubt do this work. A new secretary has been employed, and time should demonstrate the validity of this suggestion. We are convinced that the Council is doing a necessary work and aiding the city-wide child welfare program.

SEEKERS CLUB OF SAN QUENTIN PRISON: In 1943 an organization was formed in San Quentin Prison by a group of men and named the "Seekers Club". Purpose of the club is to "promote the self-betterment of men in prison"; to render mutual help through open discussion. The group claims to be "seeking the truth" about themselves. Sometimes they are quite brutal with each other in pointing out their defects and weaknesses. Truth and honesty is demanded; a man must admit he is rightfully in prison, paying his debt to society, in order to be a member. Self-pity is shunned and the ultimate aim to the group is to help a fellowman straighten out his slant on life so that when he gets out he will have a better chance of getting on with his neighbors, of living correctly in society.

One of the founders writes, "We admit that our program will not make honest men out of each and every member, but we firmly believe that a certain percentage of them will never again cross swords with the law. In the final analysis they have discovered themselves to be their own worst enemies."

My office was invited to send a representative to attend the Saturday afternoon meetings of the club. Several deputies and myself have attended on various occasions. There are about 200 members; between 60 and 80 attending the weekly meetings. The invitation was issued to my office so that we might become acquainted with the club's plan for reducing juvenile delinquency.

The Seekers Club has suggested that every juvenile offender be unofficially sentenced to one day in San Quentin. He should be taken on a complete tour through the prison, shown the grim realities of prison life, the drab, tiresome, discouraging, depressing routine; he would see the cells where the men live, would see death row and the gas chamber. Specially selected members of the Seekers Club would go on the tour, would attempt to quietly implant in the young mind the dismal horrors, the hopelessness of a life of crime; the sacrifice of freedom would be emphasized. Selected men who have served fifteen and twenty years behind bars would address the youths along the same vein.

I have discussed this matter with several psychologists, and although the plan has merit, it also has potentialities for harm, in their opinion. They agree that the effect of such a visit would vary greatly with the individual juvenile. With some juveniles it would be just the right thing. To others the shock to their nervous system, through such a morbid scene, would be harmful.

In the second part of their program the club makes the further suggestion that every single parent involved in a divorce action be brought to San Quentin for a visit. "Let them talk to these products of broken homes, let them hear how lack of parental guidance, lack of normal home life, knocked these men off the beam, landed them in here!"

The meetings of this club were interesting, instructive. Each meeting is presided over by a different member. A plan of character analysis by chart has been developed.

I am impressed by the sincerity of these men, believe they are working hard to accomplish the aims and purposes of the club, and are consequently reclaiming some who have been sent to the penitentiary.

GANG ACTIVITY: One gang in San Francisco has been causing trouble during the past four years. Their criminal records and histories were examined. There are 37 members of this gang, aged between 18 and 36 years; about a dozen are females, typical "gangster molls". The crimes committed run all the way from crimes of a less serious nature to murder. Most of the members of this gang live in the Mission District, and most of their criminal activities take place in that district. Only vigilant and unceasing police surveillance keep the predations of this gang from being more outrageous.

We attempted to learn why these persons couldn't be rehabilitated. One investigator who has watched this gang operate reported to me: "they are all phonies". They don't want to work. They want to be big-time criminals. Their design of living is predicated upon rob-

31016

bing, burglarizing, assaulting. They think they're smart. They are all highspeed drivers, auto thieves. They can get an automobile opened, started and moving by using a 'jump rope', faster than you or I can do it with a key. The girls are promiscuous, vile, vicious and abusive."

A special and intensive effort was made to help some of these people; to get them on the right track; to get them into clean work and activity. This effort these gangsters called "giving us baby-talk". My assistants were deceived and abused.

This gang has two recognized leaders. One was released from San Quentin in 1944; the other entered that institution during the same year. In all, twelve of the gang were sent to San Quentin during 1944. Federal authorities took over a number of them as draft evaders; others have been inducted into the Armed Forces during the last two years.

But the gang gets new recruits; it remains an organized and operating group; it has not been rooted out and exterminated in spite of the best efforts of the authorities.

We contacted the Seekers Club in San Quentin, explained the problem, told them there was a definite challenge for their club to work on. The members of the gang who were in the prison were invited to attend Seekers Club meetings. The gang leader and several others joined the club, the gang leader was chairman of one of the usual Saturday meetings.

The gang members still at large are under suspicion in connection with the recent large number of safe-crackings.

LATIN-AMERICAN GANGS: Several Latin-American groups have formed into gangs. One is known as "The Jenny Jive Club", another as "The Aces". The Jenny Jive Club has about 70 members aged from 12 to 19 years.

Members of these gangs are American born Mexicans, Filipinos, Negroes, a few whites. The group segregate themselves; seem to want it that way. Members carry a "chip on their shoulder", look constantly for trouble, get together and attempt to raid or "crash" other 'teen-ago parties and dances; they constantly cause disturbances at these places whether admitted or kept out; they have brutally assaulted other youngsters; they are problems in schools, many are below average intelligence, many are non-readers. They claim that they are not wanted, that they are discriminated against.

Strenuous, vigorous, well-managed and intelligent work has been done with these groups to integrate their activity into the San Francisco community program. Our best youth leaders have directed these efforts. To date there has been no success. The plan has been to avoid segregation, to get these children to mingle, work, play and study with the other children of the neighborhoods. It hasn't worked.

These groups live and congregate in the industrial district around 8th and Howard Streets, and in the Mission District, vicinity of 21st and Howard Streets. They are definitely known and many have Juvenile Court records.

Extensive investigation of this critical community problem was made. The best we have in San Francisco is laboring in this field today.

This is a serious and tremendous problem. It must be met and a solution must be found. There is, and there can be, no compromise until the problem is settled.

Perhaps segregation is the answer. Perhaps giving these groups recreational centers of their own is the thing to do.

San Francisco authorities are experimenting. They hope to find the answer!

One other angle reflecting the complexity of this matter came

to light recently. In some of the groups negro membership has run 30%. Now the Mexican youths have decided (a club rule) that no more negroes shall be admitted; privately these children have added that they hope the present negro members will drop out.

31017

There is not now, nor can there ever be room in America for race prejudice, for intolerance, based on a difference of race, of creed, or of color. Every decent person in this land hates intolerance.

We have a plan for enlisting the aid of the various consuls residing in San Francisco to aid in our fight on juvenile delinquency. Under the suggested plan the consuls will aid in breaking down the "group barriers" wherever they exist among their own nationals.

These consul to whom the matter has thus far been mentioned unanimously gave the plan their wholehearted approval, and promised strong support.

I believe a great deal can be accomplished by attacking this problem from such an angle.

RECOMMENDATIONS

In conclusion, I present these recommendations, to which I have been led by a careful consideration of the data presented in the foregoing report:

(1) Every effort possible must be made to cut down the divorce rate. People must be made to realize that the marriage contract is sacred and that others than themselves are interested in its maintenance. In theory, the State is a party to every divorce action. This theory should be made a fact. In this connection, the court of reconciliation might be utilized. In every case where a divorce action is filed in the Superior Court and there are children of the marriage, a full and complete report should be made to the Court before the decree is granted showing the actual and real cause for the divorce. This investigation should be made by an intelligent person appointed by the Court. (Judge I. Harris has ordered such an investigation in many cases appearing before him but it is the exception rather than the rule at present in San Francisco.)

(2) Men and women who contribute to the delinquency of minors must continue to be promptly and vigorously prosecuted. Places of public refreshments and entertainment should be rigidly supervised and where violations of law involving offenses against minors are discovered, rigid penalties should be imposed.

(3) Recreational facilities of the City should be continued and, whenever possible, expanded. Such facilities should be planned to augment home training of children and not take them away from home at night.

Other cities have found swimming pools to be one of the best activities with which to combat juvenile delinquency. Swimming is a good clean sport which nearly every boy and girl enjoys. No paraphernalia is needed, and it can be engaged in at any convenient time, with or without companions.

San Francisco is woefully lacking in such facilities. True, we have Fleishacker Pool, but its location unfortunately is too remote from the districts most in need of its facilities.

It would be better to have a number of smaller pools scattered throughout the city, than to have only a few large pools.

It will be, of course, difficult to secure the necessary priorities and materials at the present time; but the construction of such pools should begin at the earliest possible date.

(4) The School Department with the assistance of other public agencies must devote more time and money to the reduction of truancy.

Truancy is the first evidence of delinquency. Publicity of the facts of truancy, not the individual case, should be given to the general public. The people of San Francisco have no idea at the present time of the extent of truancy.

31018

(5) Physicians know that anything which adversely affects the health of a child makes for juvenile delinquency and crime.

Decayed teeth, stomach ulcers, nervous disorders, and their like, all tend to develop juvenile delinquency.

Every child should have the benefit of frequent examinations and treatment by skilled physicians. If the parents cannot, or do not, see that the child receives such medical treatment as it requires, it then becomes the duty of the State to see that the child is given treatment.

Every child is entitled to a sufficient and proper diet. Here too it is the duty of the parents to furnish what is needed, and if they fail, the duty devolves upon the State.

(Los Angeles now has plans for the erection as soon as possible in the post-war period, of a new \$200,000 downtown health center for that city's school children. The proposed center will provide special diagnostic services for children with chest and heart diseases, endocrine disorders, posture, orthopedic, behavior and mental problems. It also will afford eye refraction examinations and emergency health care by school oculists, and dentists and specialists volunteering their services. Needy children will be treated under P.T. A. sponsorship. The present Yale Street Clinic (principal unit of 23 P.T.A.-sponsored clinics in that city is said to be serving about 22,000 pupils annually.)

(6) The character of most children is formed chiefly by conditions existing in the home. Every child is entitled to a good home, to loving care, to proper home training and guidance. For that reason, whatever makes for good homes makes for a decline in delinquency by minors and a lower crime rate. Overcrowding, unsanitary quarters, war-worker parents (resulting in "door-key" children) irregular hours, and similar results of the impact of war industries upon San Francisco, all bring child delinquency and crime. They all must be fought by every means within the city's power. You can't have people sleeping in the Terminal Building, the Ferry Building, and other public buildings for lack of a home, and expect these people to raise normal, healthy children.

In one home in the Sunset District there are fifteen people living in five rooms. Impossible? Not at all! The group consists of a war worker, his wife and their three children; his sister-in-law, her husband (both working) and their four children; two adult sisters of the war worker (both of whom work); and two elderly relatives of members of the group. The living room and the dining room of this home have both been converted into sleeping quarters. Cooking is all done on one stove in relays, with each group having its fixed hours of kitchen use. Cots for some of the children have been placed in the basement.

These people are upper middle class, of a high degree of intelligence, and have a splendid income. They are willing and anxious to secure larger and better quarters for all of them, but thus far have been unable to find any suitable places for rent.

I believe that a renewed, continuous and vigorous campaign should be begun at once to secure more housing for San Francisco and this entire vicinity. With more people flocking here each day, the situation will become increasingly intolerable.

As to the present emergency shortage, some steps must be taken immediately to give shelter to all individuals unable to secure shelter.

Across from the City Hall are the wartime emergency barracks erected for the Armed Forces and others directly connected with the

for effort, such as merchant seamen.

On four nights of the week (Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday) these quarters are usually only ten percent occupied. On the other three nights (Friday, Saturday and Sunday) they are usually filled to capacity. 31019

Any vacant space in these quarters on any night should be made available to the homeless.

I am aware that these quarters were erected on a priority which provides they may be used only for the Armed Services or closely allied branches of the Government, but certainly every effort should be made to secure an easing of this restriction. If the problem is properly presented to the Federal authorities, I believe this space can be made available.

If this space cannot be secured, and no other suitable space is obtainable, then I suggest the following:

I have been informed that the Red Cross keeps thousands of cots stored in San Francisco for an emergency. Well, the emergency is here.

I suggest that the Red Cross be asked to allow the use of these cots by those persons who cannot secure shelter from the elements.

I suggest that the city throw open each night (say at eleven o'clock or so) some public building, such as the Civic Auditorium, for the use of the homeless. Each person can be given a folded cot which they can erect in a few minutes, and thus lie down and rest until dawn.

Upon their leaving in the morning have them fold the cots and blankets and pile them up in one of the rooms for use the next night.

One or two watchmen should be all that would be required to patrol the building, give protection against fire, theft, etc.

If the city is unable to pay for such men and for other incidental expenses at the place might entail, I know a dozen organizations that will undertake it.

If the Civic Auditorium should prove too small to accommodate the homeless, I suggest that the halls of such buildings as the City Hall and the Public Library be used also. This is an emergency and can only be met with emergency measures.

That San Francisco is not now experiencing a "reign of crime and terror" such as smaller cities and towns in this vicinity are experiencing, is something of a miracle, and speaks volumes for the efficiency of the San Francisco Police Department.

(7) There is a very close connection between the health of a child and delinquency. A great deal is being done by the School Department with the assistance of the Health Department but not enough. As soon as possible an expanded program should be instituted that would investigate the health of each and every child in the schools.

(8) The religious forces of the City should implement their programs and make the church a vital, living force in San Francisco family life. A definite church juvenile program should be instituted.

(9) The "Release Time Plan" for religious instruction should be tried. It could do no harm, and would help not only the child but many parents who would be attracted to the church by the child.

(10) It has been suggested that a new juvenile institution be founded in the State for intermediate offenders. It is my feeling that institutions such as Preston are ineffective. The larger counties should take care of their delinquents until it is determined that an individual is incorrigible and then, and only then, should that individual be turned over to a state institution. Prominent citizens, both male and female, such as the presidents of the Chamber of Commerce,

Labor Unions and Service Clubs could be encouraged to have delinquent boys or girls report to them as unofficial probation officers. Let each of these public-spirited citizens take the responsibility for but one boy or girl who has gotten into trouble. 31020

(11) After World War I, Vienna, Austria, held first place in Europe for legislation affecting juvenile delinquents.

I have secured a copy of the laws of that city on this subject, and am studying them with the intention of recommending the adoption here of such of the laws as I believe would aid us in our fight on juvenile delinquency and crime.

(12) A great need exists for a printed means of communication which would act as a clearing house for ideas and developments throughout the nation in the field of juvenile delinquency.

Many cities and states are trying, with varying degrees of success, new and radical means and methods for combating juvenile delinquency and crime.

Buffalo, N.Y., for example, has a foster home plan which gives indications of offering a solution for at least one phase of the problem juvenile delinquents present.

A sheriff in Texas has another.

Firemen in some New England cities, towns and villages are fitting up club rooms for boys and girls in fire stations, in a sincere effort to combat juvenile delinquency.

A means should be devised for getting such developments into the hands of all the people interested in wiping out juvenile delinquency.

(13) An eminent psychiatrist points out that four things are essential to the development of a rich and stable character and personality in children. The four are:

1. Purposeful work
2. Creative play
3. Something to love
4. Something to believe in. (Religion)

Every effort should be made to secure these four things for every boy and girl in San Francisco.

(14) There is a real shortage in San Francisco of experienced probation officers and trained personnel for dealing with delinquent youth--a shortage which is resulting in the ruination and damnation of some of the finest boys and girls in America.

True, there is a war! True there are many reasons for the shortage! True the blame can be laid in many places!

But equally true, delinquency among juveniles is rising at an alarming rate throughout the nation. It won't wait! It won't stop! It will continue to rise and grow unless it is fought on every front-- constantly, vigorously and unrelentingly.

Tomorrow the penitentiaries of this state will be filled with the boys and girls of today, unless the community acts NOW to save them.

I am certain that if the average intelligent man and woman of this city would devote just a little time to the so-called delinquent child--would take just a little interest in guiding the footsteps of that child in the right path--a large part of the crime problem of today and tomorrow would be solved.

I believe we, the people, can lick juvenile delinquency and crime. I believe that in this first year of operation our Crime

Prevention Department has well proved its value.

31021

I believe that it is cheaper and easier for society to prevent a youth from becoming a criminal, than it is to reform that youth after he has become a criminal.

I intend to continue and enlarge the Crimo Prevention Department, and I invite the earnest support and aid of every official, every man or woman, every youth in San Francisco, in preventing crime.

Respectfully submitted,

EDMUND G. BROWN
District Attorney for the City and
County of San Francisco, California,
550 Montgomery Street.

March 10, 1945

Mr. Edmund G. Brown
 District Attorney
 550 Montgomery Street
 San Francisco 11, California

Dear Mr. Brown:

I appreciate very much indeed your thoughtfulness in sending me a copy of the 1944 report of the Crime Prevention Department. I hope that you will continue to make such interesting information available, and I would like to have a copy of the book you are preparing on laws relating to minors when it is completed.

If we of the FBI can be of service at any time, by all means let us know.

With best wishes and kind regards,

Sincerely yours,

cc - San Francisco

Mr. Tolson _____
 Mr. E. A. Tamm _____
 Mr. Clegg _____
 Mr. Coffey _____
 Mr. Glavin _____
 Mr. Ladd _____
 Mr. Nichols _____
 Mr. Rosen _____
 Mr. Tracy _____
 Mr. Carson _____
 Mr. Egan _____
 Mr. Hendon _____
 Mr. Pennington _____
 Mr. Quinn Tamm _____
 Mr. Nease _____
 Miss Gandy _____

1945

66 for reference
 H.M.P.
 1/15/45

OFFICE OF
DISTRICT ATTORNEY
CITY & COUNTY OF SAN FRANCISCO
550 MONTGOMERY STREET
SAN FRANCISCO 11, CALIFORNIA

March 12, 1946.

51008

BEST COPY AVAILABLE

Honorable J. Edgar Hoover,
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Hoover:

~~Confidential and Personal~~

It has been my observations during the past fourteen months, as District Attorney of the City and County of San Francisco, that we are prosecuting a great many men in the Army and Navy and also many returned veterans. A great portion of these have seen action, or have been aboard ships for a long period of time. Some of these cases are psychiatric, some are not. I believe it will get worse, before it gets better, particularly as the war goes on or is concluded.

It occurs to me that a thorough examination should be made into individual cases of Army, Navy, and returned veterans' personnel. This examination should consist of a psychiatric examination, examination of records prior to entry into the Army or Navy, and record during service in the armed forces. I would set up a board consisting of a psychiatrist, representative of the Army, Navy, and representative of the felony trial court, as well as a representative of my office. We could examine into the record and facts of each case and determine whether a person should be prosecuted or dismissed or given hospital treatment under supervision.

The situation we find in San Francisco is probably true in other ports of embarkation. I would thank you to let me have your views on this subject because it is my intention to take some action. I trust that I have made myself clear but if you desire any clarification of my views I would be glad to discuss it with you.

Very truly yours,

Edmund G. Brown
District Attorney

62-76249 - 7

31007

March 19, 1945

62-11111-7
Honorable Edmund G. Brown
District Attorney
City and County of San Francisco
550 Montgomery Street
San Francisco 11, California

My dear Mr. Brown:

This will acknowledge receipt of your letter dated March 12, 1945, wherein you advise that because of the large number of service personnel who are prosecuted, that you believe it advisable these individuals be afforded a thorough examination to inquire into the record and the facts of each case prior to the time a decision is made as to prosecution.

I wish to advise that inasmuch as the matter to which your letter relates is one of policy, I have taken the liberty of referring your letter to the Attorney General.

I want you to know that I sincerely appreciate the interest which prompted you to communicate with me.

Sincerely yours,

John Edgar Hoover
Director

Mr. Tolson _____
Mr. E. A. Tamm _____
Mr. Clegg _____
Mr. Coffey _____
Mr. Glavin _____
Mr. Ladd _____
Mr. Nichols _____
Mr. Rosen _____
Mr. Tracy _____
Mr. Carson _____
Mr. Egan _____
Mr. Hendon _____
Mr. Pennington _____
Mr. Quinn Tamm _____
Mr. Nease _____
Miss Gandy _____

47

Office Memorandum

OFFICE OF THE UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

MAR 21 1945

TO : The Attorney General

DATE: March 19, 1945

FROM : John Edgar Hoover - Director, Federal Bureau of Investigation

SUBJECT:

There are attached herewith copies of a letter received by this Bureau from Honorable Edmund G. Brown, District Attorney for the City and County of San Francisco, California, wherein he requests an expression concerning a proposal made by him that service personnel who are involved in criminal activities be given a thorough examination prior to the time prosecution is authorized against them.

Inasmuch as this relates to a matter of policy, the same is referred for any observations and comments you may desire to make and Mr. Brown is being advised of the reference of his letter to you.

Enclosure

62-76249-8
ENCLOSURE

March 23, 1945

Honorable Robert P. Patterson

~~War Department~~

Washington, 25, D. C.

Dear Bob:

I am enclosing you a copy of a letter to Edgar Hoover from the District Attorney for the City and County of San Francisco, which Mr. Hoover has referred to me since it involves a matter of policy.

I should be very glad to have your reaction on Mr. Brown's suggestion that he set up a board, on which would be included representatives of the Army and Navy and a psychiatrist, to examine individual cases that are subject to prosecution. You may wish to answer Mr. Brown yourself.

Sincerely yours,

Francis Biddle

Encl.

6-7-47-8

OFFICE OF
THE ATTORNEY GENERAL



Mr. Tolson	✓
Mr. E. A. Tamm	✓
Mr. Clegg	✓
Mr. Glavin	✓
Mr. Ladd	✓
Mr. Nichols	✓
Mr. Rosen	✓
Mr. Tracy	✓
Mr. Carson	✓
Mr. Egan	✓
Mr. Gurnea	✓
Mr. Harbo	✓
Mr. Hendon	✓
Mr. Jones	✓
Mr. Mumford	✓
Mr. Quinn	✓
Mr. Nease	✓
Miss Gandy	✓

✓

mk

April 10, 1945

MEMORANDUM FOR MR. HOOVER

I return you your memorandum of March 19, to which is attached a copy of Mr. Brown's letter of March 12, and a copy of Secretary Patterson's letter to me in reply thereto.

You might wish to write Mr. Brown indicating that you have talked to the War Department and stating their views.

Francis Biddle
Attorney General

7-8

mk

Jan 1945

WAR DEPARTMENT
OFFICE OF THE UNDER SECRETARY
WASHINGTON, D. C.

25 March 1945.

Honorable Francis Biddle,
The Attorney General,
Washington, D. C.

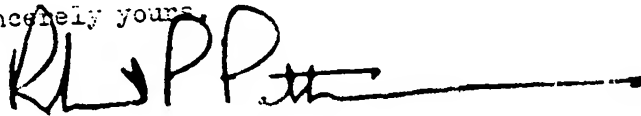
Dear Francis:

This is in reply to your letter of 23 March with copy of letter to Mr. Hoover from Edmund G. Brown, District Attorney of San Francisco.

Mr. Brown suggests setting up a board which would include representatives of the Army and Navy, to examine into the cases of service men and veterans who are brought before criminal courts.

I do not favor any proposal which would indicate that there is a special problem created by criminal acts committed by members of the armed forces or veterans. I do not believe that they violate the criminal law any more than any other comparable group. Any plan that would give indication to the contrary, in my opinion, should be discouraged.

Sincerely yours,



Robert P. Patterson
Under Secretary of War.

AR:MP

April 13, 1945

62-76249-8
Honorable Edmund G. Brown
District Attorney
San Francisco County
San Francisco, California

Dear Mr. Brown:

With reference to your communication of March 12, 1945, I took the liberty of transmitting this information to the Attorney General, who in turn has communicated with the Under Secretary of War.

I am now in receipt of a memorandum which was prepared by Robert P. Patterson, Under Secretary of War, in which he has advised the Attorney General that he did not favor any proposal which would indicate that there is a special problem created by criminal acts committed by members of the armed forces or veterans. The Under Secretary of War indicated he did not believe members of the armed services or veterans violate the criminal law any more than any other comparable group and any plan which would give indication to the contrary in his opinion should be discouraged.

I thought you would be interested in knowing of the opinion which has been rendered by the Under Secretary of War with reference to your inquiry.

Sincerely yours,

J. Edgar Hoover

John Edgar Hoover
Director

Mr. Tolson _____
Mr. E. A. Tamm _____
Mr. Clegg _____
Mr. Coffey _____
Mr. Glavin _____
Mr. Ladd _____
Mr. Nichols _____
Mr. Rosen _____
Mr. Tracy _____
Mr. Carson _____
Mr. Egan _____
Mr. Hendon _____
Mr. Pennington _____
Mr. Quinn Tamm _____
Mr. Nease _____
Miss Gandy _____

APR 30 1945

OFFICE OF
DISTRICT ATTORNEY
CITY & COUNTY OF SAN FRANCISCO
550 MONTGOMERY STREET
SAN FRANCISCO 11, CALIFORNIA

October 24, 1945

Mr. J. Edgar Hoover
Federal Bureau of Investigation
Washington, D.C.

Dear Mr. Hoover:

I have been reading the Uniform Crime Reports, Volume 16. From a careful reading of this report it would indicate that San Francisco has more crime than any other city of comparable size in the United States.

I would thank you to advise me whether my conclusion is correct and if so whether your statisticians and criminologists are able to give any reason for it. I assure you that I would keep any reply that you would make extremely confidential, but I am interested in finding out why we have more violations than any other city.

If my office is not functioning, I think it is about time that it did. Any help or any thoughts will be appreciated.

Very truly yours,

Edmund G. Brown
RECORDED
EDMUND G. BROWN
District Attorney

EGB:PR

62-76249-8

MY

RECORDED
RTH:MMW

62-76249 - 7

November 2, 1945

Honorable Edmund G. Brown
District Attorney
City and County of San Francisco
550 Montgomery Street
San Francisco 11, California

My dear Mr. Brown:

I have your letter of October 24, 1945, concerning the amount of crime in San Francisco as reflected by data appearing in the Uniform Crime Reports Bulletin.

A comparison of the crime rates for San Francisco with the national average for cities with more than 100,000 inhabitants discloses that the San Francisco figures are above average for all offense classes. However, when the San Francisco figures are compared with the average for cities with over 100,000 inhabitants in the Pacific states, it is observed that the San Francisco rates are below average for burglary and larceny, although they are above average for the remaining offense classes. In other words the average figures for the Pacific states are higher than the corresponding averages for the entire nation.

As you know, the amount of crime committed in a community is influenced by many factors, some of which are listed on page 21 of the enclosed Uniform Crime Reports Bulletin. In order to ascertain more definitely the factors contributing most heavily to high crime rates in a specific community, it would be necessary to survey the functioning of all branches of the machinery charged with enforcing and administering the laws, as well as to survey the community with a view to determining the adequacy of crime prevention programs. As indicated in the Uniform Crime Reports Bulletin, throughout the United States approximately one-half of the crimes against property are committed by persons under 21 years of age.

It is suggested that you may wish to refer to reports of surveys of criminal justice conducted in other cities, copies of which are undoubtedly available in your local libraries. I am enclosing a copy of "How to Use the Uniform Crime Reports" which may be of assistance to you in connection with your inquiry.

Mr. Tolson _____
Mr. E. A. Tamm _____
Mr. Clegg _____
Mr. Coffey _____
Mr. Glavin _____
Mr. Ladd _____
Mr. Nichols _____
Mr. Rosen _____
Mr. Tracy _____
Mr. Carson _____
Mr. Egan _____
Mr. Gurnea _____
Mr. Hendon _____
Mr. Pennington _____
Mr. Quinn Tamm _____
Mr. Nease _____
Miss Gandy _____

cc - San Francisco

Enclosure

1945
Sincerely yours,

John Edgar Hoover
Director

OFFICE OF
DISTRICT ATTORNEY
CITY & COUNTY OF SAN FRANCISCO
550 MONTGOMERY STREET
SAN FRANCISCO 11, CALIFORNIA

February 6, 1946

Mr. J. Edgar Hoover, Director
Federal Bureau of Investigation
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Hoover:

In a recent issue of "Newspaper Man", an editorial said:

"There is a bright side to almost everything, and without being Pollyanna, we can take a certain satisfaction in the announcement of J. Edgar Hoover, Chief of the Federal Bureau of Investigation, that there are 8,000,000 criminals on the American scene gearing themselves for action."

Will you be so kind as to advise me if you made such a statement, and if so, what the occasion was? If you should have a copy of the speech, or talk in which this reference was made, I should be very glad indeed, to have it.

I am now preparing my report for the two years, 1944 and 1945, and would like to use this quotation if you are correctly quoted.

With kindest personal regards, I am

Yours very truly,

Edward G. Brown
EDWARD G. BROWN
District Attorney

5
EGB:r

62-71247-7A

February 15, 1946

RECORDED
76249-9X

Honorable Edmund G. Brown
District Attorney
City and County of San Francisco
550 Montgomery Street
San Francisco 11, California

Dear Mr. Brown:

Your letter of February 6, 1946, has been received and I wish to advise I did not make the statement you mentioned. From time to time I have stated that the files of the FBI's Identification Division contain the fingerprints of six million different persons arrested to answer for a criminal charge. I am enclosing copies of two recent addresses which will provide further information on this subject.

I have heard a number of reports concerning your work with young people in San Francisco, and I hope that from time to time as the occasion presents itself you will keep me informed of your accomplishments. In the event I can be of service at any time please do not hesitate to communicate with me.

With best wishes and kind regards,
Sincerely yours,

J. Edgar Hoover

Enclosure

Address delivered at the 52nd Annual Meeting of the International Association of Chiefs of Police.
Remarks before the Annual Board Meeting, Catholic Youth Organization.

CC-San Francisco

NOTE: Mr. Brown has done a great deal of youth work in his area and has encouraged youngsters in his area to use his office as their own.

VDM:eb:ecg

HDL

Mr. Tolson _____
Mr. E. A. Tamm _____
Mr. Clegg _____
Mr. Glavin _____
Mr. Ladd _____
Mr. Nichols _____
Mr. Rosen _____
Mr. Tracy _____
Mr. Carson _____
Mr. Egan _____
Mr. Gurnea _____
Mr. Harbo _____
Mr. Hendon _____
Mr. Pennington _____
Mr. Quinn Tamm _____
Mr. Nease _____
Miss Gandy _____

57 MAR 8 1946

259

✓ W

13/1/46

OFFICE OF
DISTRICT ATTORNEY
CITY & COUNTY OF SAN FRANCISCO
550 MONTGOMERY STREET
SAN FRANCISCO 11, CALIFORNIA

February 20, 1946

Honorable J. Edgar Hoover
Federal Bureau of Investigation
Washington, D.C.

Dear Mr. Hoover:

I will be in Washington during the week commencing March 25, 1946. I would appreciate an opportunity of discussing some of the law enforcement problems that we have on the west coast. Would you please advise me whether it would be convenient for you to see me during that week. May I also take this opportunity to thank you for the courtesies that were extended by your office to Harding J. McGuire, the Assistant District Attorney in charge of homicides during his recent visit to Washington.

I am also enclosing a copy of a letter that I addressed to Tom Clark, United States Attorney. I would appreciate it very much if you could have someone in your department read this letter and advise me whether anything can be done.

Very truly yours,

Edmund G. Brown
EDMUND G. BROWN
District Attorney

EGB:PR

RECORDED

INDEXED

30 MAR 12 1946

FILED

52 MAR 20 1946
100-345-111

10

CITY AND COUNTY OF SAN FRANCISCO

EDMUND G. BROWN
DISTRICT ATTORNEY
550 MONTGOMERY STREET
TELEPHONE DOUGLAS 2838

31006

February 19, 1946

Honorable Tom Clark
United States Attorney General
Washington, D.C.

Dear Mr. Clark:

I will be in Washington during the last week in March in connection with some business of this office. At that time I am very desirous of discussing with you the case of People v. Alfred L. Cline. This man has murdered eight women. He has refused to make any statement of any kind, nature or description. His modus operandi was to meet a woman, marry her, obtain her signature, forge documents, and then transport her from state to state and finally poison her in a hotel room, cremate her body and then obtain her property. The essential weakness of all eight cases is the inability to determine the cause of death.

Four of the murders took place prior to 1932. The Los Angeles District Attorney's office at that time concluded that they did not have sufficient evidence to warrant a prosecution, principally because of the facts above set forth. He was, however, convicted of administering poison to an old man who did not die. The ~~active years~~ ^{as soon as he got out} he commenced his activities all over again and this time murdered four old women. The man was arrested in San Francisco, but no murders were committed in San Francisco.

I have taken the burden of attempting to determine which city has the best case against Mr. Cline. I have now concluded that Portland, Oregon, the scene of the last death, has by far the best case. My deputy who visited with the District Attorney in Portland advises me that this District Attorney is reluctant to expend

ENCLOSURE

Honorable Tom Clark
Page Two
February 19, 1946

a great sum of money in the prosecution of this case because of the inherent weaknesses hereinabove set forth. I intend trying him for forgery in San Francisco and have a good case against him, but a conviction in those cases will only keep him in the penitentiary for a relatively short period of time. I believe the case is one that calls for the coordinated efforts of your office and the Department of Justice to the end that this man be not permitted to kill any other individuals. In addition to that, failure upon the part of this office or the other offices to convict this man might result in a series of crimes of a similar nature because a great many evil and designing men are, I am sure, watching the outcome of this case.

I realize that this does not fall within the statutory jurisdiction of your office, and probably does not fall within that of the Department of Justice, but a central coordinating agency is necessary to sift all that we have obtained and then use the great powers vested in your office to aid or assist the local community.

I trust that I made myself clear and would like to have your advice on this extremely important matter.

Very truly yours,

EDMUND G. BROWN
District Attorney

EGB:PR

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

REF: SL

TO : Mr. Nichols

DATE: 3/5/46

FROM : M. A. Jones

SUBJECT: ~~EDMUND G. BROWN~~
INFORMATION CONCERNING

Mr. Tolson	_____
Mr. E. A. Tamm	_____
Mr. Clegg	_____
Mr. Coffey	_____
Mr. Glavin	_____
Mr. Ladd	_____
Mr. Nichols	_____
Mr. Rosen	_____
Mr. Tracy	_____
Mr. Carson	_____
Mr. Egan	_____
Mr. Gurnea	_____
Mr. Hendon	_____
Mr. Pennington	_____
Mr. Quinn Tamm	_____
Tele. Room	_____
Mr. Nease	_____
Miss Beahm	_____
Miss Gandy	_____

Attached is a summary memorandum regarding our relationship with Edmund G. Brown, District Attorney for the City and County of San Francisco, who, according to a letter to the Director, dated February 20, 1946, has indicated a desire to see the Director some time during the week commencing March 25, 1946, to discuss law enforcement problems on the West Coast.

Attachment

RECORDED

INDEXED

SE 191

F B I
30 MAR 12 1946

CRIME

March 5, 1946

M E M O R A N D U M

RE: EDMUND (PAT) GERALD BROWN
DISTRICT ATTORNEY FOR CITY AND COUNTY
OF SAN FRANCISCO, CALIFORNIA

BACKGROUND

Edmund Gerald Brown was born April 21, 1905, at San Francisco, California, attended elementary and high school there, and was graduated from the San Francisco Law School with an L.L.B. degree in 1927. He was admitted to the bar in San Francisco in October, 1927, and thereafter apparently became engaged in the practice of law in the firm of Edmund G. Brown and Harold C. Brown (a brother) located in the Russ Building, San Francisco.

He is a member of the Elks Knights of Pythias, San Francisco Bar Association and the California State Bar.

b7C He was married to Bernice Layne who was born in San Francisco [REDACTED] had three children. His parents were born in this country. His brother-in-law, [REDACTED] [REDACTED] was employed, according to Brown's statement, [REDACTED] at San Francisco. Brown in 1942 resided at 460 Magellan Avenue, San Francisco, California.

Brown was first known to the FBI when on December 16, 1941, he requested an application for appointment as a Special Agent. In his letter he stated he had practiced law in San Francisco in his own office for the past 15 years and that in

Mr. Tolson _____
Mr. E. A. Tamm _____
Mr. Clegg _____
Mr. Glavin _____
Mr. Ladd _____
Mr. Nichols _____
Mr. Rosen _____
Mr. Tracy _____
Mr. Carson _____
Mr. Egan _____
Mr. Gurnea _____
Mr. Harbo _____
Mr. Hendon _____
Mr. Pennington _____
Mr. Quinn Tamm _____
Mr. Nease _____
Miss Gandy _____

REV:SL
AC

7117 157

1939 he had been defeated as candidate for District Attorney of San Francisco, although receiving 940,000 votes. He said, "It is my desire to serve in some capacity during the period of the emergency." On April 4, 1942, Brown submitted his application as Special Agent, from which the above background material was obtained. On May 28, 1942, Brown was interviewed by an Agent of the San Francisco office at which time he stated that since filing his application, he had been offered other opportunities to aid in the war effort which would be more in accordance with his experience as a trial lawyer and asked that his application be withdrawn. (67-280886)

It has been reported to the Bureau that Brown's father was a bookmaker operating in and around the San Francisco area. (62-75147-47)

POLITICAL BACKGROUND

b7C On January 8, 1944, Brown took office as District Attorney for the city and county of San Francisco, replacing Matthew Brady, who had held the post for some 30 years. Brown has been active in politics in San Francisco for a considerable length of time and it was reported to the Bureau that he had been formerly financially supported by [REDACTED] formerly a bail-bond king in political power, who was exposed by the Atherton graft investigation in 1937. Reportedly, Matthew Brady, a former District Attorney, although very close to [REDACTED] for a number of years prevented [REDACTED] from getting a renewal of his bail-bond license after the Atherton

b7C

investigation and, therefore, [REDACTED] opposed Brady bitterly. A prominent criminal attorney in San Francisco named [REDACTED] also is reported to have supported Brown, although according to information received by the Bureau, it is probable he would have supported any candidate opposing Brady. Informants close to Brown stated that when he was offered [REDACTED] support, Brown conferred with close political friends who advised him to accept it provided there were "no strings attached." Brown subsequently accepted this support on that basis. Sources close to Brown stated that because of his political ambitions he would be careful to avoid complications with such a man as [REDACTED] and that Brown is seeking trained investigator for his staff. It is believed in certain quarters that Brown aspires to become another "Thomas Dewey."

It is reliably reported that Brown appears to be "playing both sides" at the present time. He is reported to be honest but is looking toward the future in a political way, being anxious not to make enemies on any side. One of his present investigators is an experienced man whereas two are political appointees. Brown has appointed as his assistant former Assistant United States Attorney Thomas Lynch of San Francisco, who was regarded as being a very capable and honest individual. Lynch is extremely friendly and cooperative with the San Francisco Field Division. (62-75147-47; section 3)

COMMUNIST PARTY SUPPORT OF BROWN

The files do not reflect that Brown openly aligned himself either before or after election to office with the

Communist Party of America. There is, however, evidence to support Brown's espousal of not only the dropping of the Harry Bridges' deportation proceedings but also the candidacy for city office of one avowed Communist candidate.

The Communist Party's sole candidate in the November, 1943, San Francisco Nonpartisan elections was Oleta O'Connor Yates, a full-time functionary in the San Francisco Communist Party, who entered the race for supervisor. She polled 39,416 votes and placed tenth in a group of 17 candidates, six of whom were elected. It was estimated she received 18 per cent of the votes cast and ran much stronger than any other Communist candidate in previous years.

The Communist Party in San Francisco exhibited considerable interest in the mayoralty and district attorney (Brown) campaigns. The Party, as well as the CIO organization in San Francisco, had switched their support from McPhee, a Republican, to George Reilly, a Democrat, for mayor, because, according to reliable information, "they did not want to strengthen the Republican machine for 1944 because they should keep Roosevelt after the war so that they can strike all they want to as he will not interfere if they have an argument in the right way." Roger Dearborn Lapham was elected mayor despite the CIO and the Communist backing of George Reilly. Lapham is regarded as "an out-and-out Fascist" by the Communists. (100-3-23-414

Brown, the successful candidate who defeated Matthew Brady for district attorney was backed by the San Francisco

CTO organizations. [redacted] well known Communist Party [redacted] instrumental in securing the CTO's support for Brown. According to an informant, the Communist Party was very much pleased with the election of Brown. Other informants reported left-wing elements in the San Francisco Chapter of the Lawyers' Guild were in 1944 making efforts to get a new district attorney into that organization.

b7C The names of Edmund Gerald Brown and [redacted] (100-2-22-414-65-46200-54; 100-157-94) are contained in an anonymous confidential communication dated March 1, 1939, received by the Bureau which alleged actively assisted Communists in the San Francisco area in their legal troubles. (61-7559-3634)

b7C ONI furnished information to the Bureau on May 19, 1944, concerning one [redacted] who is the subject b7D in a San Francisco office Security Matter - C case, that this individual, a well known Communist, [redacted]

[redacted] are "not thought to be cognizant of subject's Communist Party record." One of such letters was from "Pat" Brown, who is possibly identical with the district attorney herein referred to. (62-76249-4)

Brown is a former law-school classmate of [redacted] Communist Party [redacted] of the firm of [redacted] in San Francisco. [redacted] are both members of the Communist Party and revenue of their office is almost entirely derived from Communists and related persons.

b7C
It is [redacted] who are most interested in seeing Brown become a member of the Lawyers' Guild. Brown frequently contacts [redacted] and had numerous conferences with these persons during his campaign for the office of district attorney. Brown feels particularly indebted to [redacted] because he is convinced [redacted] Brown's support, was instrumental in his election, resulting in an additional 8,000 votes and victory for Brown over Mat Brady. According to reliable information, Brown is frequently mentioned in Communist circles as one person who might be willing to appear at various programs sponsored by Communist Party fronts. He has contributed to the Joint Anti-Fascist Relations Committee or to one of the committees from which the Joint Anti-Fascist Relations Committee was formed. There is no indication in the files regarding any further relationship with such persons or affiliated groups. (62-762494)

b7C
A confidential informant, after the election of Brown in 1943, advised that because [redacted] [redacted] the former could very well "profit" through Brown's election. Immediately before the election, [redacted], above referred to, was engaged in making speeches on behalf of Walter O'Connor Yates, the Communist's candidate for the Board of Supervisors. It is interesting to know that Harry Bridges, a West Coast labor leader, when in San Francisco in 1943 [redacted]

b7C

(100-3757-
32 & 40)

On February 6, 1945, the San Francisco Board of Supervisors passed a resolution opposing the deportation of Harry Bridges. The resolution requested that President Roosevelt and Attorney General Biddle halt these proceedings. Mayor Roger Lapham on February 13, 1945, vetoed this resolution giving as his reason the fact that the case was in the hands of the Supreme Court and the city and county of San Francisco would be overstepping its bounds in interfering with government action. On the same day, February 13, in an article appearing in the San Francisco Chronicle, District Attorney Brown came out against the deportation of Bridges, completely breaking with Mayor Lapham in this regard.

CONTACTS AND ACTIVITIES OF BROWN

The California Labor School is a Communist-dominated enterprise in San Francisco and is purportedly operated for the education of trade-union people in the bay area. [REDACTED]

67C [REDACTED] According to confidential information, [REDACTED] is an old-time Communist [REDACTED]

[REDACTED] and was under investigation in San Francisco in connection with [REDACTED]

[REDACTED] San Francisco. [REDACTED] was characterized by other functionaries of the Communist Party in the San Francisco area as "one of the most valuable men" [REDACTED]

A highly confidential source advised that in

b7C
b7D

December, 1944, an unknown man had been contacting prominent people in San Francisco and informing them that the California Labor School was dominated by Communists. This highly confidential source advised that [REDACTED] called on District Attorney Edmund Brown and after a long chat was allegedly assured that Brown would give the school and [REDACTED] a "clean bill of sale to anybody in town." (100-38425; 61, 64 & 75)

District Attorney Brown was reported by a confidential source to be a [REDACTED]

[REDACTED] People's World of San Francisco -- [REDACTED]

She is a frequent contact, of course, of well known San Francisco Communist Party functionaries. (100-237266-8)

b7C
b7D

A reliable source in San Francisco advised that Benjamin Ballinger Dreyfus, with aliases, who is the subject of an Internal Security - C case in San Francisco, contacted one [REDACTED] a known Communist political association member, in November, 1944, at the National Lawyers' Guild and requested [REDACTED] to get publicity and aid for District Attorney Edmund Brown in connection with Brown's investigation of Mothers, Wives and Sisters of USA. This organization is [REDACTED] a San Francisco attorney, who was believed to be particularly antiadministration. (100-52843-2)

[REDACTED] the People's World, above referred to as a Communist front in San Francisco, on August 11, 1944, stated that plans

were under way for the formation of an organization to strengthen group and interracial relations to thus build unity among all sections of San Francisco's population. The organization was tentatively titled "San Francisco Council for Unity" and one of its first meetings was conducted at the Booker T. Washington Community Center in San Francisco. Among the various speakers on racial matters, labor problems and unity among all groups was District Attorney Edmund Brown. (100-135-48-45)

b7C Since election to office, Brown has apparently concerned himself to a considerable extent as with racial discriminations and has designated one of his assistants, [REDACTED] who is regarded as capable in the juvenile delinquency field, to not only make inquiries into adolescent problems but also into matters involving racial discriminations and handling of riots with a view toward preparing for such postwar difficulties. (62-76249-4)

b7C BROWN'S INTEREST IN JUVENILE DELINQUENCY

[REDACTED] after her appointment as [REDACTED] at the Juvenile Court by Brown at San Francisco, proved to be quite cooperative and has indicated her willingness to Bureau Agents to make available all material which may be of interest to the FBI in its study of the juvenile delinquency program. She has received juvenile delinquency material from the Bureau at various times. (62-26225-8-261) On May 29, 1945, SAC Pieper forwarded to the Bureau pamphlets entitled "Youth, Don't Be a Chump," which explains the law as it applies to minors. It

was stated the pamphlet appears to be a new approach to the subject and is rather well written. The pamphlet, consisting of 22 pages, contains a foreword by Mr. Brown in which he invites every boy and girl to come in to see him whenever confronted by any problem. Pages thereafter, illustrated by line drawings and emphasizing "remember you can't break the rules and win" and pointing out the futility of breaking the law, contained also a photograph of Brown meeting members of the San Francisco Boys' Club. (62-26225-8-616)

Information contained in the crime survey covering the period ending October, 1944, 10 months after Brown took office as District Attorney, indicated that interest in juvenile delinquency in the San Francisco area had dropped off considerably. As reflected by newspaper publicity, it was believed such lack of interest was caused by a slight but steady decrease in juvenile delinquency cases during the months immediately preceding October, 1944. Another contributing factor to the possible decrease was the formation of a crime-prevention squad in the San Francisco juvenile and probation office, an innovation by District Attorney Brown. (62-75147-47-21)

The crime survey for a comparable period in 1945 under the heading Juvenile Crime indicates that a juvenile bureau was recently opened in San Francisco in the police department and was reported to be doing a magnificent job. No new juvenile gangs were operating in San Francisco and crime among the juveniles was about the same as when last reported.

(62-75147-47-32)

BROWN'S INTEREST IN LAW ENFORCEMENT

On July 19, 1944, Brown telephonically contacted the Bureau while he was in Chicago attending a Democratic convention and advised that he would like to see the Director concerning internal security matters in the San Francisco area. Some of the information herein mentioned was obtained from SAC Pieper at San Francisco prior to the time Mr. Brown planned to see the Director in Washington, who, because of prior commitments, could not at that time visit with him. SAC Pieper stated, "Since he (Brown) is comparatively new in office and because there have been but relatively few matters of mutual interest thus far, his relationship with this office has not been a very close one, but I would not hesitate to approach him regarding ordinary routine matters." It was reported at the same time that Brown works closely with Chief of Police Dulles of San Francisco. (62-76249-4)

On August 2, 1944, in a letter to the Director Brown indicated that he felt a need for conferences between district attorneys of the various metropolitan cities and suggested the Director take the lead in arranging such conferences to be conducted in Washington. On August 15, 1944, this letter was acknowledged by the Director, who said he regretted not being in the city when Brown visited Washington recently and "I hope that the next occasion when you come east, I will have the pleasure of seeing you." The Director also advised Brown that FBI Law Enforcement Conferences were

conducted by various field divisions in an effort to coordinate the activities of local, county and state law enforcement organizations. (62-676249-5)

Brown sent to the Bureau in early 1945 a copy of a 13-page "Report of the Crime Prevention Department," for 1944 in San Francisco. This department, established by Brown in January, 1944, according to Brown's statement, was an innovation in San Francisco. Receipt of this material was acknowledged by the Director on March 10, 1945, with the request that the Director would appreciate receiving a copy of laws relating to minors when completed. (62-76249-6)

On March 12, 1945, Brown in a letter to the Director suggested that a psychiatric board be set up to handle cases of servicemen and veterans who come before the criminal courts. His letter was ultimately referred to Robert P. Patterson, then Undersecretary of War, who did not favor the proposal inasmuch as he felt that this group of men was no more culpable than any other group, and Mr. Brown was so advised by the Director by letter dated April 13, 1945. (62-76249-8)

On October 24, 1945, Brown by letter advised the Director he had read the Uniform Crime Reports, Volume 16, and concluded that San Francisco "has more crime than any other city of comparable size in the United States." He asked whether his conclusion was correct and requested information as to the reason for such a crime showing. An acknowledgment dated November 2, 1945, was sent to Brown explaining the

comparison did disclose San Francisco's figures as above average for all offenses in cities with more than 100,000 population. It was explained that the averages for Pacific Coast area cities are higher than corresponding averages for the entire nation. Brown was told that many factors contribute to high crime rates in a given community and that only a survey of all functioning machinery charged with enforcement and administration of the laws would provide the solution to the problem. A copy of "How to Use the Uniform Crime Reports" was sent to Brown. (62-76249-9)

The crime surveys conducted by the San Francisco Field Division in 1945 indicate that while Brown definitely appears to be playing both sides of the fence at the present time, he is reported to be honest and looking toward the future.

b7C [REDACTED] whose activities were exposed under the Atherton investigation, still operates a bail-bond office but is eligible to do bail work only in connection with the Federal courts inasmuch as no state license is required to so operate. There appeared to be no organized gangs operating in the San Francisco area. There is no evidence of political tie-ups with organized crime nor police tie-ups with organized crime, despite the fact that allegations are continually made that police have received payoff money for the periodical opening of gambling joints and houses of prostitution. There

is, however, a fear in these underworld circles of the police efficiency. Since the raising of the ban on horse racing, various bookies are again springing up in San Francisco but the police are making numerous raids and attempting to keep these places closed. There are no large gambling establishments operating in San Francisco. (62-75147-47-32)

All San Francisco bookies were closed shortly after "Pat" Brown took office and the bookies still do not know exactly which way Brown is going to turn, although as indicated above several have been opening, only to be closed by the police. Brown, in the latter part of 1944, prosecuted bookies under an old California statute which carried a felony penalty for that violation. The utilization of this law was more or less forced upon Brown, but according to an informant in the San Francisco office he has attempted to make deals with the local judges so that the defendants would not actually be prosecuted under the felony statute. Some judges have gone along with Brown whereas others have sentenced them on felony charges and others have thrown the cases out of court. (62-75147-47-21; pg.38)



Federal Bureau of Investigation
United States Department of Justice

Suite 1729 - 111 Sutter Street
San Francisco, California
March 20, 1946

IN REPLY, PLEASE REFER TO
FILE NO. _____



~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

Director, FBI

Re: EDMUND G. BROWN, aka Pat Brown
District Attorney
San Francisco

. Dear Sir:

Quoted herewith are a letter from the ~~Omicron Epsilon~~
Fraternity of the University of San Francisco dated January 10, 1946,
to BROWN requesting an explanation as to why he permitted his name to
be listed as a sponsor for a banquet honoring the American Youth for
Democracy held at the St. Francis Hotel here November 10, 1945, and
his reply:

"January 10, 1946

"Mr. Edmund G. Brown
460 Magellan Avenue
San Francisco, California

Dear Mr. Brown:

"In a newspaper dispatch datelined New York, January 8, 1946, Mr. J. Edgar
Hoover, Director of the Federal Bureau of Investigation, publicly stated
that the American Youth for Democracy is the successor of the Young
Communist League.

"The same United States Government Official, who above all others should
be in a position to speak with authority, stigmatizes American Communism
as holding '.....a godless, truthless philosophy of life. They are against
the America our forefathers fought and died for; they are against the
established freedoms of America....There is a distinction between
respecting our ally Russia and respecting those within our country who
would destroy all that we believe in.'

"We note that you were listed as a Sponsor for the Banquet honoring the
American Youth for Democracy held on Saturday, November 10, 1945, at the
St. Francis Hotel.

COPIES DESTROYED
159 NOV 12 1964

RECORDED
SE 19 76249-12
[Handwritten signature]

Re: EDMUND G. BROWN, District Attorney, San Francisco

"As Veterans who fought to prevent these United States from becoming 'a godless, totalitarian state' we cannot believe that you, as an American citizen, knowingly gave your consent to be used in support of the American Youth for Democracy.

"Our membership comprising over seventy per cent of the Student Body of this University would like a written expression of your stand on the American Youth for Democracy.

"Sincerely yours,

Omicron Epsilon
per

[REDACTED]
Americanization Committee"

* * *

"February 1, 1946

b7C
[REDACTED]
Americanization Committee
Omicron Epsilon
University of San Francisco
San Francisco 7, California

Dear [REDACTED]

"Thank you for your letter of January 16. I have refused at all times to become a sponsor of any organization or any meeting until I first investigated its background. I knew that the Young Communist League or some similar organization had participated in the formation of the American Youth for Democracy. I, therefore, called the young lady who asked me to become a sponsor for the dinner, not the organization, and asked her if there was any truth in the asertion that the American Youth for Democracy was communistic in either origin or intent.

"She advised me that it was not in any manner, shape, or form communistic although some members of the Young Communist League had at one time belonged. She told me that they were affiliated with many church groups. I was also advised by her that the organization encouraged young people to participate in government and that it fought racial intolerance and religious bigotry.

Re: EDMUND G. BROWN, District Attorney, San Francisco

"I would consider it a pleasure to discuss with you at length organizations such as this. You have fought and died for a terrific cause, but the real fight has now begun. Merely being against some organization is not sufficient. Active participation to hold the things you won must never cease.

"Very truly yours,

Signed

EDMUND G. BROWN
District Attorney"

"EGB:dh"

Very truly yours,

C. W. Stein

C. W. STEIN ^{WP}
Special Agent in Charge

CWS:SSH

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : MR. D. M. LADD
FROM : J. C. STRICKLAND
SUBJECT: EDWIN G. BROWN

DATE: March 20, 1946

5:20 PM

Mr. Tolson _____
Mr. E. A. Tamm _____
Mr. Clegg _____
Mr. Coffey _____
Mr. Glavin _____
Mr. Ladd _____
Mr. Nichols _____
Mr. Rosen _____
Mr. Tracy _____
Mr. Carson _____
Mr. Egan _____
Mr. Gurnea _____
Mr. Hendon _____
Mr. Pennington _____
Tele. Room _____
Mr. Nease _____
Miss Gandy _____

SAC Van Pelt, San Francisco, called and furnished the contents of two letters which came to their attention in connection with Brown and which Mr. Van Pelt thought would be of interest.

b7C
The first is a letter addressed to Brown, dated January 10, 1946, from [REDACTED] of the Americanization Committee of the Omicron Epsilon Fraternity at the University of San Francisco. It points out that in a newspaper dispatch from New York on January 8, the Director publicly stated that the American Youth for Democracy is the successor of the Young Communist League and that it is noted Brown has been listed as a sponsor for a banquet honoring the American Youth for Democracy held on Saturday, November 10, 1945, at the St. Francis Hotel in San Francisco. The letter goes on to say that "As veterans who fought to prevent these United States from becoming a Godless totalitarian state, we cannot believe that you as an American citizen knowingly gave your consent to the aid and support of the American Youth for Democracy. Our membership comprising over 70 per cent of the student body at this university would like a written expression of your stand on the American Youth for Democracy."

b7C
On February 1, 1946, Brown replied to [REDACTED] thanking him for his letter and stating:

"I have refused at all times to become a sponsor of any organization or any meeting until I have first investigated its background. I knew that the Young Communist League or some similar organization had participated in the formation of the American Youth for Democracy. I, therefore, called the young lady who asked me to become a sponsor for the dinner, not the organization, and asked her if there was any truth in the assertion that the American Youth for Democracy was Communistic in either origin or intent. She advised me that it was not in any manner, shape or form Communistic, although some members of the Young Communist League had at one time belonged. She told me that they were affiliated with many church groups. I also advised her that the organization encouraged young people to participate in Government and that it fought racial intolerance and religious bigotry.

"I would consider it a pleasure to discuss with you at length organizations such as this. You have fought and died for a terrific cause but the real fight has now begun. Merely being against some organization is not sufficient. Active participation to hold the things you won must never cease."

Mr. Van Pelt stated he was sending this information to the Bureau by letter.

JCS:EOD

RECORDED
INDEXED

13

March 5, 1946

EX-21

Honorable Edmund G. Brown
District Attorney
City and County of San Francisco
550 Montgomery Street
San Francisco 11, California

Dear Mr. Brown:

I have your letter of February 20, 1946, together with the enclosure, advising me regarding your contemplated visit to Washington. While I do not expect to be in the city at that time, I would be glad to have you call at our headquarters where arrangements have been made for you to see one of my assistants.

With best wishes and kind regards,

Sincerely yours,

J. Edgar Hoover

Mr. Tolson _____
Mr. E. A. Tamm _____
Mr. Clegg _____
Mr. Glavin _____
Mr. Ladd _____
Mr. Nichols _____
Mr. Rosen _____
Mr. Tracy _____
Mr. Carson _____
Mr. Egan _____
Mr. Gurnea _____
Mr. Harbo _____
Mr. Hendon _____
Mr. Pennington _____
Mr. Quinn Tamm _____
Mr. Nease _____
Miss Gandy _____

RE: SL

RECEIVED

MAR 5 5 42 PM '46

APR 1

✓
Wm
7/1/46

R24r

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : MR. TOLSON ✓

DATE: 3/14/46

FROM : R. C. HENDON

SUBJECT:

Mr. Tolson	_____
Mr. E. A. Tamm	_____
Mr. Clegg	_____
Mr. Glavin	_____
Mr. Ladd	_____
Mr. Nichols	_____
Mr. Rosen	_____
Mr. Tracy	_____
Mr. Carson	_____
Mr. Egan	_____
Mr. Gurnea	_____
Mr. Harbo	_____
Mr. Hendon	_____
Mr. Pennington	_____
Mr. Quinn Tamm	_____
Tele. Room	_____
Mr. Nease	_____
Miss Beahm	_____
Miss Gandy	_____

I called the Secretary of Congressman Havenner on March 13 relative to her previous call to the Director's Office seeking an appointment for District Attorney Edmund G. Brown of San Francisco with the Director. I told the Secretary that the Director would not be here at the time mentioned and had asked that I so advise her. I indicated I would be very glad to see Mr. Brown. She stated she would advise Mr. Havenner and if any arrangements were to be made she would again contact me.

In view of the information contained in the teletype from San Francisco concerning Brown and the Director's desire for him to see Mr. Ladd, if the Secretary calls me in connection with an appointment I shall make arrangements for Brown to see Mr. Ladd.

RCH:DW

RECORDED

23-162-76849-14
F B I
EX-35 32 APR 2 1946

Write memo Ladd
3/15/46
ELB

58 APR 18 1946

U S DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

MAR 13 1946

TELETYPE

WASH FROM SFRAN S6 3-13-46 7-50 P

DIRECTOR URGENT

EDMUND GERALD BROWN, AKA PAT BROWN, DISTRICT ATTORNEY, SAN FRANCISCO, MISCELLANEOUS, INFORMATION CONCERNING. PLEASE REFER ORIGINAL TELETYPE SAN FRANCISCO TO DIRECTOR JULY TWENTY, NINETEEN FORTY FOUR, MARKED ATTENTION ASSISTANT DIRECTOR NICHOLS. IN ADDITION TO INFORMATION SET OUT THEREIN CONFIDENTIAL INFORMANTS OF THIS OFFICE ADVISE BROWN NOW VICE-PRESIDENT NATIONAL LAWYERS' GUILD, SAN FRANCISCO CHAPTER. SEVEN MEMBERS OF EXECUTIVE BOARD OF THIS ORGANIZATION KNOWN TO BE AFFILIATED WITH COMMUNIST PARTY. SEVERAL OTHER INFORMANTS THIS OFFICE STATE BROWN IS "HAND PICKED" CANDIDATE FOR ATTORNEY GENERAL OF ROBERT KENNY, PRESENT ATTORNEY GENERAL. [REDACTED] FBI NA GRADUATE, SAN FRANCISCO POLICE DEPARTMENT, ADVISED IN CONFIDENCE THAT BROWN IS PUBLICITY SEEKER, HAS ~~RECENTLY~~ INJURED CASES BECAUSE OF PREMATURE PUBLICITY IN CASES. SAN FRANCISCO INFORMANT [REDACTED]

[REDACTED] REPORTS [REDACTED] COMMUNIST AND MEMBER OF FIRM OF [REDACTED] AND [REDACTED] COMMUNIST PARTY ATTORNEYS, ACTIVELY CAMPAIGNED FOR BROWN IN HIS CANDIDACY FOR SAN FRANCISCO DISTRICT ATTORNEY IN THE FALL ELECTIONS OF NINETEEN FORTY THREE. MEMORANDA SUPPORTING INFORMATION SET OUT IN THIS TELETYPE BEING FORWARDED TO BUREAU AIR MAIL SPECIAL DELIVERY THIS DATE. BROWN HAS PUBLICLY STATED IN THE PRESS THAT HE IS GOING TO CONFER WITH

58 APR 15 1946

PAGE TWO

GOVERNOR DEWEY, MAYOR O'DWYER OF NYC ON RACKET BUSTING. RECENTLY
IN CONNECTION [REDACTED] CASE HE STATED HE WOULD CONFER
WITH ATTORNEY GENERAL TOM CLARK AND J. EDGAR HOOVER OF THE FBI.
REFER TO MY LETTER MARCH ELEVEN, NINETEEN FORTY SIX ENTITLED
[REDACTED] SUSPECT, MURDER. SUGGEST BUREAU [REDACTED]
HANDLE BROWN WITH CAUTION BECAUSE IT APPEARS HE IS MORE INTERESTED
IN OBTAINING PERSONAL PUBLICITY THAN SERVING THE ENDS OF JUSTICE.

STEIN

1. What is the [REDACTED] case?
2. Send memo to a.g.
warning him re Brown.
3. I will not see him. If
he wants to talk to someone
in Bureau I would like
Ladd to handle.

cc. Mr. Nichols
Mr. Ladd

H.

OFFICE OF DIRECTOR
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

Record of Telephone Call or Visitor

Mr. The office of Congressman
~~xxxx~~ -phoned. Havener (D-
California)
Phone No. Capitol, Branch 372

Hour 2:58pm Date March 13, 1946

REMARKS

The secretary said that Mr. Edmund G. Brown,
District Attorney for the city and county
of San Francisco was to be in town in March
and would like an appointment with Mr.
Hoover in the afternoon of Tuesday, March
26th or anytime Wednesday, March 27th.
She was told that Mr. Hoover would be
given the message and that someone would
contact the office of Congressman Havener.

Files are being checked. 100-76447-16

Call & explain I
will not be here
iec He will have to see
someone else.

100-76447-16
MAR 15 1946

Mr. Tolson _____
Mr. F. A. Tamm _____
Mr. E. A. Tamm _____
Mr. Clegg _____
Mr. Glavin _____
Mr. Ladd _____
Mr. Nichols _____
Mr. Rosen _____
Mr. Tracy _____
Mr. Carson _____
Mr. Egan _____
Mr. Gurnea _____
Mr. Harbo _____
Mr. Hendon _____
Mr. Jones _____
Mr. Pennington _____
Tele. Room _____
Mr. Nease _____
Miss Beahm _____
Miss Gandy _____

b7C

March 18, 1946

The Attorney General

John Edgar Hoover - Director, Federal Bureau of Investigation

EDMUND GERALD BROWN, DISTRICT ATTORNEY
SAN FRANCISCO COUNTY, CALIFORNIA

I thought you would like to know that the above-captioned individual, who is the local prosecuting attorney in San Francisco, has indicated an intention of calling at your office within the next week or ten days with the alleged purpose of conferring with you regarding the [REDACTED] case.

b7C

According to the information in the possession of this Bureau, [REDACTED] was arrested by the San Francisco Police Department in December, 1945, on suspicion of forgery. In addition, he was later charged as a fugitive from justice as a result of a murder charge against him in Dallas Texas. He was indicted by a San Francisco County Grand Jury on January 18, 1946, for forgery and grand larceny. His trial on these charges is still pending. [REDACTED] is suspected of being responsible for seven or eight deaths since 1931 and is particularly suspected of the poison deaths of elderly women he had married since his discharge from Folsom Prison, California, on February 7, 1943, after serving a nine-year term for grand larceny and administering stupefying drugs. It is indicated that [REDACTED] had the bodies of these women cremated in Jacksonville, Florida; Dallas, Texas; and Portland, Oregon, following which he considered himself heir to their estates. The San Francisco Police Department believes that [REDACTED] pretended that his various wives were alive after he had caused their deaths through the slow administration of poison and when death certificates were subsequently issued, he would report their identities under the names of previous wives. The San Francisco Police Department is also holding four warrants for Florida authorities against [REDACTED]

In January, 1946, [REDACTED] Prosecutor in San Francisco, contacted the Bureau for possible Laboratory assistance in connection with this case. At that time, [REDACTED] was traveling to the various cities where [REDACTED] was alleged to have had his deceased wives cremated.

With regard to Edmund Gerald Brown, information has been received by this Bureau that he was elected District Attorney in San Francisco County in the Fall of 1943 and that during his campaign, he was actively supported by certain Communist elements. We have been confidentially advised that he is now Vice President of the San Francisco Chapter of the National Lawyers' Guild, the Executive Board of which includes seven members who are alleged to be affiliated with the Communist Party. It has also been alleged that Brown is more interested in obtaining personal publicity than in serving the ends of justice.

ESB:LP

RECORDED

F B I
49 APR 4 1946

EX-44

MAILED TO BUREAU

52

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : THE DIRECTOR

DATE:

FROM : D. M. LADD

March 27, 1946

SUBJECT: RE: EDMUND GERALD BROWN,
DISTRICT ATTORNEY
San Francisco County
California

Mr. Tolson	
Mr. E. A. Tamm	
Mr. Clegg	
Mr. Coffey	
Mr. Glavin	
Mr. Ladd	
Mr. Nichols	
Mr. Rosen	
Mr. Tracy	
Mr. Carson	
Mr. Egan	
Mr. Gurnea	
Mr. Hendon	
Mr. Pennington	
Mr. Quinn Tamm	
Tele. Room	
Mr. Nease	
Miss Beahm	
Miss Gandy	

b7C

I interviewed Mr. Brown on March 27th by reference from your office. He stated that he had just talked to [REDACTED] in the Department with reference to the murder case involving [REDACTED]. He stated he thought he might have interested the Department of Justice in this case in that he thought he might have a mail fraud violation for the Post Office Department by reason of the fact that [REDACTED] had through the mail collected insurance on several of his alleged victims. He stated that it did not appear there was any violation in which the FBI could assist him inasmuch as none of the facts indicated a Federal violation over which this Bureau had jurisdiction, and I agreed with him.

He then discussed the uniform crime reports which he receives from the Bureau and states that these reports show San Francisco to be one of the most crime-ridden cities in the country. He wanted to know if the FBI could make a survey of San Francisco to determine the cause of this. I advised him that this would be without the jurisdiction of the FBI and that, therefore, no assistance could be given to him by the Bureau. He then stated he would try to have the State Department of Justice make such a survey of his city.

b7C

He made no mention of police training -- he did express, however, a desire to see some of the facilities of the Bureau in order that he might know more about the FBI and accordingly I arranged with Mr. Nichols for a brief tour for Mr. and Mrs. Brown. Special Agent [REDACTED] conducted this tour which began at about 4:15 P. M.

I don't know the purpose of Brown's call inasmuch as it appeared to be solely a social visit, although he probably will capitalize politically in any subsequent campaign which he might wage for the office of Attorney General for the state of California on the fact he has conferred with the FBI on "crime problems".

DML:DS

RECORDED

18

30 APR 4 1946

7/1/46

EDMUND G. BROWN
DISTRICT ATTORNEY
CITY AND COUNTY OF SAN FRANCISCO
55C MONTGOMERY STREET
SAN FRANCISCO, CALIFORNIA
TELEPHONE DOUGLAS 2838

2010502

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI

FROM : SAC, SAN FRANCISCO

SUBJECT: EDMUND GERALD BROWN, aka
Pat Brown
MISCELLANEOUS INFORMATION CONCERNING

DATE: March 13, 1946

AIR MAIL SPECIAL DELIVERY

Mr. Tolson	✓
Mr. E. A. Tamm	✓
Mr. Glavin	✓
Mr. Ladd	✓
Mr. Rosen	✓
Mr. Tracy	✓
Mr. Carson	✓
Mr. Egan	✓
Mr. Gurnea	✓
Mr. Harbo	✓
Mr. Hendon	✓
Mr. Nichols	✓
Mr. Quinn Tamm	✓
Mr. Nease	✓

Reference is made to the teletype sent to the Bureau under date of March 13, 1946 concerning the above-named subject.

I am attaching hereto one copy each of the memoranda, from which the information set out in this teletype was taken.

JDS/jh
Enclosures

~~DEFERRED RECORDING~~

ADDED BY
STOP DESK

RECORDED

62-76249-19
F B I
31 JUN 11 1946

60 JUN 20 1946

(381B)

San Francisco, California
March 13, 1946

MEMO, SAC

RE: EDMUND GERALD "PAT" BROWN,
San Francisco County District Attorney

A review of the Communist Party indices in this office reflects the following information on the above.

b2
b7C
b7D
A confidential informant, [REDACTED], on April 9, 1943, reported that [REDACTED] (Communist and member of the law firm of [REDACTED] Communist Party attorneys) had drawn up a list of lawyers who have expressed liberal opinions at some time, each to be called or written a letter by the Lawyers Guild getting their support in opposition to the legislation the Lawyers Guild is opposing. The name of EDMUND BROWN was on that list.

b2
b7C
b7D
[REDACTED] as well as [REDACTED] (Communist and other member of the above law firm), actively campaigned for BROWN in his candidacy for San Francisco County District Attorney in the Fall Elections of 1943. BROWN, during the campaign, frequently met and consulted with [REDACTED] and [REDACTED] at one time stated that BROWN was a former classmate of his in law school and that he, [REDACTED] was instrumental in endorsing BROWN's candidacy. On November 3, 1943, after the election, [REDACTED] again reported that [REDACTED] and [REDACTED] in discussing the results of the election, indicated that they were elated over BROWN's election and [REDACTED] that put him over the top. [REDACTED] further advised that after the election, BROWN contacted [REDACTED] and said, "Thanks a million for all your fine work in my behalf, [REDACTED] If it hadn't been for those extra 7,500 to 8,000 [REDACTED] I would never have made it."

Confidential Informant [REDACTED] on November 9, 1943, reported that an individual believed to be [REDACTED], then an official of the San Francisco Chapter of the Lawyers Guild, requested [REDACTED] to work on a sub-committee of the guild which was to work out a program for the District Attorney's Office in connection with the war activities, and which was working undoubtedly toward getting EDMUND BROWN, the District Attorney, into the Lawyers Guild. [REDACTED] at that time suggested that his partner, [REDACTED] would be a better man to work on such a committee because he was close to BROWN and had been instrumental in getting a bloc of votes for BROWN in the election.

62-76249-19

b2
b7C
b7D

Confidential Informant [REDACTED] on December 10, 1943, reported that [REDACTED] contacted EDWARD BROWN and advised him that the Lawyers Guild was planning to give a luncheon for him, whereupon they discussed the Lawyers Guild and BROWN stated that "in my heart I agree with you people but I sometimes differ with your methods."

Again on December 20, 1943, according to the above source, [REDACTED] notified BROWN that the Guild was arranging a luncheon at the Sir Francis Drake Hotel, to be in the nature of a welcome dinner for BROWN. At that time BROWN and [REDACTED] discussed the changes to be made in the District Attorney's Office.

Confidential Informant [REDACTED] on August 11, 1944, reported that [REDACTED] was a personal friend of District Attorney EDWARD BROWN as they used to be fellow Democrats. ([REDACTED] is a known Communist and was active in the affairs of the Communist-dominated California Labor School).

b2
b7C
b7D

Confidential Informant [REDACTED] in September of 1944, reported that the California Labor School was endeavoring to get BROWN to contribute money to the school. [REDACTED], at that time [REDACTED] of the school, contacted BROWN and he declined to contribute because of his current expenses, whereupon [REDACTED] asked him whether she could say that he, BROWN, approved and endorsed the school. BROWN said this would be O. K.


In December of 1944, several individuals in San Francisco were charging the California Labor School with being a Communist Party front, whereupon, according to Confidential Informant [REDACTED] (Communist), [REDACTED] contacted District Attorney BROWN regarding an answer to these charges. According to [REDACTED], after his contact with BROWN, BROWN stated, "Anybody in town could be referred to him and he would give me and the school a complete bill of sale."

b2
b7C
b7D

The San Francisco Field Division is in possession of a letterhead entitled, "Salute to Young America Committee," which was a committee, according to the letterhead, to sponsor the American Youth for Democracy's Second Anniversary Dinner in San Francisco. This letterhead lists EDWARD G. BROWN as a member of the Committee in formation. According to Confidential Informant [REDACTED] who furnished this letterhead, BROWN was being considered by the Communist Party as a speaker for this committee.

Confidential Informant [REDACTED] in January of 1945, furnished a list of names prepared at State Communist Party Headquarters. This list was captioned, "Names for 'People's World Advisory Committee.'" BROWN's

name was included in this list along with other prominent public, union, and clergy officials, all known by this office as sympathetic to Left Wing groups. The People's World is the West Coast Communist Party organ. No definite information has been received since to indicate that BROWN was a member of any such committee.


SPECIAL AGENT

b7c

AFB/jo

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : SAC

DATE: March 13, 1946

FROM : SA [REDACTED] b7C

SUBJECT: EDMUND GERALD BROWN, aka
Pat Brown
MISCELLANEOUS INFORMATION CONCERNING

b7C
b7D

The following information was obtained from [REDACTED] the San Francisco Police Department and was given to the writer in strict confidence. [REDACTED] the experience of the Police Department with BROWN is that he is playing everything for its publicity value. In support of this he said a recent case they had which gained some prominence was broken by BROWN during the time the police were conducting a very extensive investigation. He stated this caused the Police Department a great deal of embarrassment in view of the fact they were still looking for three of the fugitives in the case, and the publicity has not helped the department at all. He stated that the investigation was conducted by the Police Department, but that the publicity made it look like it was a case handled through BROWN's office.

b7C
b7D

[REDACTED] in regard to the [REDACTED] case the San Francisco files are very voluminous and indicated that he has committed four or five murders and has had the bodies of each of his wives cremated and has buried them under the names of wives previously killed by him. [REDACTED] there is no indication that any of these murders have ever taken place in San Francisco or the bodies were disposed of here, and that one of these things should be present in order to enter in on the case in San Francisco. He also stated that BROWN speaks of psychological murder, but the law in California does not seem to support him. [REDACTED] his department had a good forgery case against [REDACTED] and that he is being held on this forgery charge. [REDACTED] a number of people have felt that BROWN was a convert to the Catholic religion, but that he believes the truth of the matter is that he was a non-working Catholic and that he has recently been very active in the Catholic Church because he felt it would help him politically. He said that his father-in-law, Captain ARTHUR D. LANE of the Police Department was [REDACTED]

b7C
b7D

[REDACTED] people in this area feel that BROWN is "hand picked" by KENNY to run for his job, but that he feels that Lieutenant Governor HOUSER, who has filed on the Republican ticket to run for Attorney General will defeat him in the coming election. [REDACTED] his name be kept very confidential, as it would ruin him in his present job if it were to come out that he had made any statement about BROWN. A further review of the files in this office indicates a reference to BROWN in 100-17879-1222-33, Comrap file, that a clipping from the San Francisco "Chronicle" of January 9, 1944, page 5, concerning a speech made by BROWN was found in the possession of GREGORI M. KHEIFETS.

62-76249-19

San Francisco, California

March 13, 1946

San Francisco file 61-363, the National Lawyers' Guild, reflects that among the newly elected officers the name of EDMUND G. BROWN is listed as Vice-President.

b7C
It will be noted that in addition to this the CP and the CPA indices of the San Francisco Field Division reflect the names of

[REDACTED]
are affiliated with the Communist Party.

JDS/jh

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : SAC, San Francisco

DATE: March 13, 1946

FROM : [REDACTED] SA

b7C

SUBJECT: EDMUND GERALD BROWN, aka
Pat Brown
MISCELLANEOUS INFORMATION CONCERNING

The following information was obtained by the writer pursuant to your request.

The current Martindale Hubbell Law Directory discloses that BROWN was born 1905, graduate from the San Francisco Law School (not to be confused with the University of San Francisco School of Law) in 1925.

b7C The following information was furnished to the writer by [REDACTED] a close personal friend of the writer and it is therefor requested that his name be maintained in absolute confidence. [REDACTED] served as [REDACTED] and at the present time is associated with [REDACTED] San Francisco, Counsel for the California State Federation of Labor (AFL). [REDACTED] is also retained by this organization concerning some matters.

BROWN became active in politics in the CINCINNATUS, a group of young men who came to the front in San Francisco several years ago and were particularly active about 1938. BROWN is reportedly very friendly with [REDACTED] of the American Communist Association and a leader in the CIO, whose communist affiliations are on record in this office. He is also reportedly quite friendly with [REDACTED] Local 6, IWU, a member of the Communist Party. It is informant's understanding that BROWN was personally designated by [REDACTED] to be candidate for the position which [REDACTED] run for governor of the State. He is also reported to be quite friendly with BENJAMIN DREYFUS, member of the Communist Party and the mainspring on the NATIONAL LAWYERS GUILD Chapter at San Francisco. In this connection, it is noted that BROWN recently aligned himself with other known communist members of the LAWYERS GUILD in San Francisco, to have the GUILD retract its condemnation of a few months back of the speech made at San Francisco by GERALD L. K. SMITH. Several of the communist sympathizers in the local chapter of the LAWYERS GUILD have opposed this repudiation of the GUILD's earlier stand claiming that SMITH was a Fascist, whose views must be suppressed. It is also worthy of note, here, that information has been received from other sources; namely, [REDACTED] that [REDACTED] and DREYFUS are close friends. [REDACTED] is also extremely active in the affairs of the NATIONAL LAWYERS GUILD.

BROWN was a delegate to the democratic convention in Chicago in 1944 and prior to the convention was opposed to the candidacy of HENRY A. WALLACE for vice-presidency. However, he changed his mind and then reportedly refused to abandon WALLACE, when the others did not, when pressure was put upon him.

BROWN is a convert to the Roman Catholic faith and is a constant practicing catholic, who is reportedly active in the study clubs of his local parish. He is a member of the ST. THOMAS MOORE society of San Francisco, a group of lawyers, principally catholic, who espouse the principles of a SAINT-

ENCLOSURE 100-76244-19

b2,
b7D

San Francisco

EDMUND GERALD BROWN, aka
Pat Brown
MISCELLANEOUS INFORMATION CONCERNING

CHANCELLOR. Prior to being elected District Attorney at San Francisco, BROWN engaged in a fairly successful practice, a good deal of which was personal injury work.

b74
b7D The following information was obtained by the writer. [REDACTED] a close personal friend, [REDACTED] the legal firm BROBECK, PHLEGER & HARRISON, 111 Sutter St., San Francisco. It is requested that [REDACTED] identity be kept absolutely confidential because of writer's friend.

[REDACTED] BROWN apparently beset with political ambitions and BROWN has received a start with CINCINNATUS, political organization which was founded about 1928.

He is reportedly a political friend of local democratic [REDACTED] who is also the [REDACTED] democratic committee and is a political friend of [REDACTED] Subject is said to be a good practical catholic and an extremely sincere person who is not too bright, a very pleasing personality, but little political "savvy". A rumor is current in San Francisco that BROWN once represented the BOOKIES, against whom he has directed, more or less, a campaign in recent months to suppress their activities. Informant carefully pointed out, however, that this is a rumor, the basis of which he does not know.

b7C BROWN's wife is the daughter of former police Captain ARTHUR D. LANE, who was known in the police department as a "straight guy" (informant's father was a police lieutenant in San Francisco for many years). LANE was removed from his post as Captain of the central district because of his raid on houses of prostitution and gambling joints.

BROWNS have four children.

[REDACTED] Flood Building, also a close personal friend of the writer and whose identity must be maintained in confidence, advised as follows:

b74
b7D It should be noted that [REDACTED] has been quite active in democratic politics in the lower scale for several years. Subject and subject [REDACTED] who is also a practicing attorney in San Francisco, became extremely interested in a CINCINNATUS organization in San Francisco politics in its beginning, which was reportedly founded about 18 years ago. BROWN is reputedly, not too capable an attorney but sincere and unquestionably has high political ambitions.

b2,
b74
b7D [REDACTED] advised that the Veteran's Group at the University of San Francisco, had recently sent out a letter to various sponsors of a dinner given by the AYD at the Colonial Room of the St. Francis Hotel, several months ago, asking them the basis of their support of this dinner, in view of the Director's denunciations of a few months ago, of the AYD, in which he pointed out its connection with the YCL. Informant has maintained a file of the responses re-

San Francisco

EDMUND GERALD BROWN, aka
Pat Brown

MISCELLANEOUS INFORMATION CONCERNING

ceived by the veteran's unit and is endeavoring to locate any reply received from BROWN, which was not available at the time of conversation with him.

addendum - 3/13/46.

b2,

b7D

[redacted] located Brown's reply to the above mentioned letter which was sent out by JOMICRON EPSILON, the U.S.F. veterans group. The reply dated 2/1/46 stated that Brown had "called the young lady who had invited" him to attend & that she assured him it was in no "way" shape or form communistic. [redacted]

REL:mjp

b7C

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : SAC, San Francisco

DATE: March 13, 1946

b7C FROM : [REDACTED] SA

SUBJECT: NATIONAL LAWYERS GUILD
INTERNAL SECURITY - C

b2
b7D The following information was furnished to Special Agent [REDACTED] and the writer by [REDACTED] on March 1, 1946. In the event this information is used, greatest care should be exercised to prevent any information which may reveal the identity of the informant, and it is noted that the information is within the exclusive possession of the informant:

The San Francisco Chapter of the NATIONAL LAWYERS GUILD is presently split over the question of whether the Guild should retract its condemnation of a speech given by GERALD L. K. SMITH at San Francisco last November.

b7C EDWIN BROWN, San Francisco District Attorney, [REDACTED]

[REDACTED] desire the Guild to retract the condemnation of SMITH's speech and to furnish all newspapers in this area with a copy of the statement of retraction.

The informant stated that the Communist faction of the Guild does not want such a retraction to be made, and that the dispute had been started in the Executive Committee sometime ago. The dispute revolves around the issue of Free Speech, and the Communist side, that is, the group opposed to BROWN and the others mentioned above, [REDACTED]

[REDACTED] This Communist group states that SMITH must be viewed as a Fascist whose utterances must be suppressed. [REDACTED] has opposed the condemnation of SMITH and voted in favor of the retraction on the basis that the condemnation could be used against the Communist Party at some subsequent date.

The ballots were mailed out to the members, who have returned them, and the names of the voters have been clipped from the ballots [REDACTED]

In connection with the Guild informant further advised that DREYFUS, who has been a mainspring of the organization at San Francisco, deplored the fact that [REDACTED] the Nuremberg war crimes trials. DREYFUS made an appointment on March 2nd [REDACTED] in order to endeavor to have him change his mind. DREYFUS also asked [REDACTED] to change his mind. DREYFUS and other members of the Guild who are Communist Party members and Communist sympathizers fear that the Nuremberg trials will whitewash the Nazis and they do not want to have any of their men associated with it.

REL/pkh
61-36362-7244-19
ENCLOSURE

May 25, 1949

Honorable Edmund G. Brown
District Attorney
San Francisco 11, California

My dear Mr. Brown:

I received your letter of May 19,
1949. In response to your request it is a
pleasure to adjust our records so that future
issues of the Uniform Crime Reports will be
forwarded to you. I am enclosing copies of
the two reports for 1948 at this time.

Sincerely yours,

12-74547-20
RECORDED - 58

Enclosure
UCR's 19-1, 19-2.

VN:rlc *RJC*

7

Tolson	
Boardman	
Belmont	
Mohr	
Parsons	
Quinn	
Nease	
Gandy	
Tele. Room	
Mr. Holloman	
Mr. Nease	
Mr. Gandy	

U S DEPT OF JUSTICE

RECEIVED MAY 25 1949

MAY 25 4 19 PM '49

3

Handwritten signatures and initials

ori

OFFICE OF
DISTRICT ATTORNEY

CITY AND COUNTY OF SAN FRANCISCO

550 MONTGOMERY STREET
SAN FRANCISCO 11, CALIFORNIA
DOUGLAS 2-2838

EDMUND G. BROWN
DISTRICT ATTORNEY

May 19, 1949

Honorable J. Edgar Hoover
Director, Federal Bureau
of Investigation
Washington, D.C.

Dear Mr. Hoover:

During the year 1948 and up to the present
time, we have not received a copy of the crime
reports of the F.B.I.

We would be very pleased if we could be
added to the mailing list to receive these reports
regularly.

Very truly yours,


EDMUND G. BROWN
District Attorney

EGB:dh

[Handwritten notes and signatures in the bottom left corner]

RECORDED - 58

[Handwritten notes and signatures in the bottom right corner]

OFFICE OF DIRECTOR
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

Date December 4, 1950 Time 10:50

[redacted] of Congressman John
F. Shelly's Office (D-California)

tele. _____

Phone No. Capitol, 555

Mr. Tolson _____
Mr. Ladd _____
Mr. Clegg _____
Mr. Glavin _____
Mr. Nichols _____
Mr. Rosen _____
Mr. Tracy _____
Mr. Harbo _____
Mr. Belmont _____
Mr. Jones _____
Mr. Mohr _____
Tele. Room _____
Mr. Nease _____
Miss Holmes _____
Miss Gandy _____

REMARKS

[redacted] was calling to arrange an appointment for Mr. Edmund G. Brown, Attorney General elect, of California with Mr. Hoover. She stated that Mr. Brown would be in town Tuesday, Wednesday, and Thursday of this week and would like very much to talk with Mr. Hoover.

[redacted] was assured that Mr. Hoover would be advised and she would be called relative to whether Mr. Hoover would be able to see Mr. Brown.

Files are being checked.

*He should see
Nichols or Clegg.
I think that he would
like to see [redacted] -*

101

DEC 13 1950

Office Memorandum • UNITED

GOVERNMENT

TO : MR. TOLSON ✓

FROM : MR. H. H. CLEGG

SUBJECT: REQUEST OF ATTORNEY GENERAL-ELECT
EDMUND G. BROWN OF CALIFORNIA FOR
APPOINTMENT WITH THE DIRECTOR

DATE: 12-6-50

Tolson ✓

Ladd ✓

Clegg ✓

Glavin ✓

Nichols ✓

Rosen ✓

Tracy ✓

Harbo ✓

Mohr ✓

Tele. Room ✓

Nease ✓

Gandy ✓

Upon receipt of the attached notice of the call from Congressman John F. Shelley's office that Brown desired an appointment with the Director, I called the Congressman's office, made known the Director's unavailability and the fact that I would be glad to see him.

This morning I received a call advising that Mr. Brown had made so many appointments throughout the city and his time here was so brief that he would be unable to make an appointment for this purpose.

Attachment

67-280886
62-76249

EX-123 HHC:DMG

59 DEC 15 1950

It is well. I note from
a clipping he has named
Wm. O'Connor, 123 S. W.
lawyer as an Asst A.G. of
Cal. O'Connor has been a
bitter foe of the F.B.I. ✓

RECORDED

62-76249-21



DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

Office of the Attorney General

STATE BUILDING, SAN FRANCISCO

April 2, 1951

3100

Hon. J. Edgar Hoover
Director, Federal Bureau
of Investigation
Washington, D.C.

Dear Mr. Hoover:

During the past few months, California has experienced a series of atrocious murders. Some of these have been emotional crimes growing out of domestic difficulties; others involve sex, robbery, etc.

In looking at your statistics, I note that in some cities in some states there are very few murders of any kind, nature or description. In others, the homicide rate is completely out of proportion to the population.

Have you ever tried to interpret these figures to determine what environmental factors might affect the homicide rate in any of its facets? If your organization has made such a study, would you please let me have the figures.

Sincerely,

EDMUND G. BROWN
ATTORNEY GENERAL

RECEIVED
APR 10 1951

62-76249

22

EGB:AS

RECORDED - 95

31005

April 14, 1951

Honorable Edmund G. Brown
Attorney General
State of California
600 State Building
San Francisco 2, California

RECORDED-88
62-76249-22

Dear Mr. Attorney General:
I have received your letter of April 2, 1951, and read with considerable interest the observations you set forth.

We have, of course, noted differences in crime statistics furnished to us by law enforcement agencies throughout the nation. I wish to advise, however, that we have not conducted any study along the lines suggested in your communication. As you will note on page 22 of the annual bulletin for 1950, Uniform Crime Reports, a copy of which you have received, it is pointed out that caution should be exercised in comparing crime data for individual cities because the differences in the figures may be due to a variety of factors. A list of some of the factors which affect crime is set forth on the same page.

I regret that I cannot be of further assistance in this instance.

Sincerely yours,
J. Edgar Hoover

ROK:utt

- cc - San Francisco, with copy of incoming.
cc - Los Angeles, with copy of incoming.
cc - San Diego, with copy of incoming.

APR 14 6 56 PM '51

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
San Francisco 2, California
January 5, 1951

~~PERSONAL AND CONFIDENTIAL~~ - AIR MAIL

Director, FBI

Re: HAROLD G. ROBINSON
Former Special Agent

Dear Sir:

Forwarded herewith are two newspaper clippings from the "San Francisco Chronicle" and the "San Francisco News" dated January 3, 1951 concerning the intended appointment of former SA ROBINSON to the position of Chief Investigator for the Office of the Attorney General of the State of California, when Attorney General - elect EDMUND G. (PAT) BROWN, until recently District Attorney of the City and County of San Francisco, takes office later this month.

By way of background, the Bureau is aware that up to six months ago, ROBINSON had served as investigator, and subsequently as Chief Investigator, of the California Commission on Organized Crime. That Commission was disbanded on June 30, 1950. Shortly thereafter, ROBINSON was appointed as Chief Investigator for the U. S. Senate Special Rackets Investigating Committee headed by Senator ESTES KEFAUVER, Democrat from Tennessee. The Bureau is undoubtedly aware of the activities of that committee, which to some extent has been blamed for the loss of several Democrat held seats in both the House and Senate during the last election, because of exposes of certain graft and corruption existing in a number of cities throughout the United States, which was in some instances controlled by the political party in power.

While having lunch with [redacted] San Francisco Police Commission and a Special Service Contact of this office, last week, he advised me that Attorney General-elect BROWN, who was the only Democrat in the state of California to win a major office in the State during the past election has indicated a desire to take leadership of the Democratic Party in California, and in pursuing this desire, recently went to Washington where he is known to have had an appointment with President TRUMAN.

[redacted] advised me confidentially that while at the White House, BROWN was [redacted] President was very disgusted with the manner in which [redacted] Committee to operate, which has assisted the Republicans materially in defeating the Democrat incumbents, and that he also feels that [redacted] who formerly worked for [redacted] the Truman Committee, when the President was in the Senate, has "betrayed" his close personal friendship with the President by aiding and assisting in these exposes.

HMK:emb
Enclosures - 2

RECORDED - 131

62-76249-23

EX - 63

61

Director, FBI, from SAC, San Francisco

January 5, 1951

Re: HAROLD G. ROBINSON, Former Special Agent

b7c
[REDACTED] BROWN that under no circumstances should BROWN appoint [REDACTED] in his office in California, in view of this betrayal to the President and the Democratic Party.

As indicated in the enclosed clippings, BROWN has indicated that he has already committed himself to ROBINSON, and is going through with his appointment. It is apparent that BROWN is attempting to set up a non-partisan Attorney General's Office. During the past election BROWN refused to support the forces of HELEN GAHAGAN DOUGLAS for Senator and JAMES ROOSEVELT for Governor on the Democratic ticket as a package deal, feeling that his own experience and popularity throughout the State as District Attorney of the City and County of San Francisco for the past several years and his leadership as President of the California State District Attorneys' Association would be sufficient to assure his election. As it turned out, his prophecy was correct inasmuch as DOUGLAS and ROOSEVELT were both soundly defeated by their Republican opponents. BROWN's designation of ROBINSON, who was appointed by Governor WARREN as Chief Investigator of the California Commission on Organized Crime, as well as of Assistant Attorney General ARTHUR H. SHERRY, former Assistant Counsel of the State Crime Commission and a close personal friend and supporter of Governor WARREN, and Assistant Attorney General BURT LEAVELL, an active Republican Party worker, to his staff would tend to indicate that he is endeavoring to build up a political machine similar to that of Governor WARREN.

b7c
BROWN has announced to close friends, according to [REDACTED], that should Governor WARREN run for President in 1952, he will run for Governor himself in 1954, probably against Lieutenant Governor GOODWIN KNIGHT, Republican, who is considered somewhat weak.

The above information is being forwarded as of possible interest to the Bureau.

Very truly yours,

/s/ Harry M. Kimball

HARRY M. KIMBALL, SAC

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : SAC, San Francisco

DATE: 8/19/54

FROM : Director, FBI

SUBJECT: ATTORNEY GENERAL EDMUND G. BROWN -
STATE OF CALIFORNIA

You will recall that in the Escondido, California, Daily Times Advocate of July 28, 1954, Attorney General Edmund G. Brown of California was quoted as stating that the California crime statistics are far more accurate than those of the FBI. Apparently, he based his observations on the fact that the Bureau of Criminal Statistics in California, under the jurisdiction of the Attorney General's Office, has full-time representatives whose primary duty is to call upon local agencies that promote accuracy in the reports prepared. The Attorney General was quoted as additionally stating "I doubt that the FBI, with its many other responsibilities, can give equal attention to promoting uniformity." The Bureau, of course, realizes that Brown's ~~unsubstantiated~~ ^{criticism} attack must be primarily based on the fact that he was being severely criticized by California newspapers relative to the crime reporting program in the State of California. The Bureau, however, feels that Brown's statements should not go unchallenged. You should call upon Attorney General Brown, explain to him that his statements have come to the Bureau's attention and that ~~it is being given an opportunity to present a bill of particulars~~ ^{we welcome any opportunity which he may have to support his statement.}

~~You should point out to the Attorney General that in view of the statement attributed to him appearing in the press, the FBI is giving serious thought to discontinuing the publishing of crime statistics for the State of California in the Uniform Crime Reports bulletin and that while we are not desirous of airing controversies it will be, of course, necessary to make it clear to anyone interested that the action is taken in view of the statement made by the Attorney General.~~

You should not develop any argument with Attorney General Brown relative to the accuracy of the figures. It should be pointed out on the other hand, that the FBI has handled the crime reporting program ever since its inception in 1930 at the request of the IACP and that the program is still handled in cooperation with that

62-76249-24

SAC, San Francisco

8/19/54

organization. It should be understood by the Attorney General, of course, that we feel it only fitting and proper that his attitude be made known to members of the International Association of Chiefs of Police at the 1954 Convention in New Orleans on September 26th, next.

Following your contact with the State Attorney General, you should immediately advise the Bureau of the results of your discussion along the above lines.

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : MR. TOLSON *WPK*

DATE: Aug. 27, 1954

FROM : L. B. NICHOLS *9/1/54*SUBJECT: ATTORNEY GENERAL EDMUND G. BROWN
STATE OF CALIFORNIA *elz - 1*

Tolson	_____
Boardman	_____
Nichols	_____
Belmont	_____
Harbo	_____
Mohr	_____
Parsons	_____
Rosen	_____
Tamm	_____
Sizoo	_____
Winterrowd	_____
Tele. Room	_____
Holloman	_____
Gandy	_____

On my memorandum of August 18, 1954, concerning the statements of Attorney General Brown of the State of California that the California criminal statistics are far more accurate than those of the FBI, the Director indicated that he would like to see the letters prepared on August 19, 1954, to the SAC at San Francisco and Mr. Leroy E. Wike, Executive Secretary of the International Association of Chiefs of Police, which have not been sent.

1 ENCL *WPK*

These letters are attached.

LBN:FML
Attachment *b7C*

Letters prepared to SAC San Francisco + Leroy E Wike 9-7-54 CDD

206 1 2 38 64 34

RECORDED - 58

U S DEPT OF JUSTICE

RECEIVED - DIRECTOR

EX-125

SENT DIRECTOR
8-27-54

19 SEP 14 1954

CRIMINAL

UNRECORDED COPY FILED IN 7-1-1-152

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Mr. Tolson

DATE: 8/13/54

FROM : L. B. Nichols

SUBJECT: ATTORNEY GENERAL EDMUND G. BROWN
STATE OF CALIFORNIA

Tolson _____
 Ladd _____
 Nichols _____
 Belmont _____
 Clegg _____
 Glavin _____
 Harbo _____
 Rosen _____
 Tracy _____
 Gearty _____
 Mohr _____
 Winterrowd _____
 Tele. Room _____
 Holloman _____
 Sizoo _____
 Miss Gandy _____

You will recall that a California newspaper dated July 23, 1954, quoted the captioned State Attorney General as stating that California criminal statistics are far more accurate than those of the FBI. The Director noted on my memorandum dated August 10, 1954, as follows: "I think we should stop printing all California crime statistics since AG of California states FBI statistics are not accurate and let it be known why we are doing it."

I am in complete accord with the Director's concern relative to the unwarranted statements on the part of Attorney General Brown. Undoubtedly, Brown, of his own initiative, was doing quite a bit of bragging in order to add luster to his own position, and to defend himself against recent newspaper criticism of the State Bureau of Criminal Statistics annual reports. As you recall this same newspaper article criticizing the Attorney General's report commended in very glowing terms the FBI Uniform Crime Reports bulletin by way of comparison. We, of course, have received no indication that Brown's statements are backed up by the police in the State of California who have for a long time submitted excellent crime statistical reports to us.

Although the Director's suggestion is most logical and backed up by flagrant abuse of the truth on the part of Attorney General Brown, I respectfully would like for the following points to be considered before we eliminate the printing of California crime statistics:

(1) The FBI for many years has been engaged in the reporting of crime statistics at the specific request of the International Association of Chiefs of Police (IACP). This organization is heartily in accord with the way we have been carrying on this program and has commended us on numerous occasions regarding the program. It is felt that severing relations with California authorities, insofar as the crime statistical program is concerned, would be a violation of trust imposed in us by the IACP. The same fact holds true with reference to police officers in the State of California. These men have never, to our knowledge, criticized our crime statistical reporting program and to cut them off as a result of a statement made by a politician who is in office for only a temporary period of time, would be in effect severing friendly relations with officers who look to the FBI for leadership not only in this field but in many other fields of law enforcement relations.

Attachments

cc - Mr. Harbo
 cc - Mr. Leonard
 cc - Mr. Jones

RECORDED - 30

62-76249-24

AEL:fhj

Memorandum to Mr. Tolson from L. B. Nichols
RE: ATTORNEY GENERAL EDMUND G. BROWN
STATE OF CALIFORNIA

3/18/54

(2) To sever relations with California Police with respect to crime reporting would do much to disrupt the compilation of statistics on a nationwide basis. Our estimates would largely be ineffective and vulnerable to any attack by professional statisticians such as the American Statistical Association. If we withheld the printing of the California statistics, the contribution of reports by the local authorities there, being meaningless, would unquestionably soon drop off to nothing and the withdrawal of such a large and important segment of the crime reporting program would be extremely detrimental to the over-all program. The "crime clock" for example, which presents the number of crimes per hour, per day, et cetera, has been used very effectively and has been received very well by the public, would be so defective as to raise serious question as to whether we could continue its compilation.

(3) As you know, the current Chief of Police of Los Angeles, William Parker, is somewhat unfriendly towards the FBI. He would undoubtedly seize any opportunity to "blow up" anything severing our relations between the FBI and California State authorities from a crime reporting standpoint. Parker would capitalize on such publicity by making it entirely unfavorable to the FBI. I do not feel he should be given this opportunity.

(4) The Bureau's long-established policy in withholding the publication of any figures in the Uniform Crime Reports bulletin has been that the withholding be on the basis of incompleteness definitely established and only after the reporting agencies were warned substantially in advance and given a reasonable time for improvement. The IACP's Committee on Uniform Crime Records generally understands this. It may be that to do otherwise at this point would be unfair and bring about adverse criticism.

(5) It is respectfully pointed out that if we withheld printing of California's crime figures, we would have to redo all the tabulations which have just been completed and are included in the material for the current issue of the Uniform Crime Reports bulletin presently being reviewed for approval. The bulletin is almost ready to go to the Government Printing Office and such a withholding of printing of the California figures would not only seriously detract from the quality of the published data but also substantially delay the printing of the bulletin.

I do feel that Brown's statement should not go unchallenged. Subject to the Director's approval there is attached a letter instructing SAC Whelan of San Francisco to call upon Attorney General Brown

Memorandum to Mr. Tolson from L. P. Nichols
RE: ATTORNEY GENERAL EDWARD E. BROWN
STATE OF CALIFORNIA

8/18/54

And advise him that we were surprised to see his charge of incompleteness in the paper inasmuch as we had never heard from him as to any deficiencies in the crime reporting program. Shelan is instructed to explain to the Attorney General that we are giving serious consideration to discontinuing the publication of any crime figures for the State of California in view of his unwarranted attack and that while we are not desirous of airing any controversies, if such action is taken it will be necessary for us to make it clear to everyone concerned the reasons behind it. He will be advised that we are at this time giving him the opportunity of presenting a bill of particulars. He will be additionally advised that we feel it is only fair that his attitude be made known to members of the IACP at the 1954 Convention in New Orleans, Louisiana, on September 26th, next.

It is additionally felt that we should go on record with the International Association of Chiefs of Police, the parent organization of the program and the organization that has requested us to coordinate this program on a nationwide basis for police, by telling that organization of Attorney General Brown's unwarranted attack and of the fact that to our knowledge he has never offered any suggestions or advised us in any manner of dissatisfaction with the program in the State of California.

RECOMMENDATIONS

1. It is respectfully suggested that the above facts be considered in connection with this matter, and that final decision as to future handling of California Crime statistics be delayed until after our conference with Attorney General Brown.

2. That the attached letters to SAC, San Francisco, and Mr. Leroy E. Mike, Executive Secretary of the IACP, be forwarded as suggested above. A copy of the letter to Mr. Leroy E. Mike is being directed to Mr. Bruce Smith, Director, Institute of Public Administration, 684 Park Avenue, New York 12, New York.

Dir Advises
No further
Action matter
Now Resolved



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

WASHINGTON 25, D. C.

August 19, 1954

Mr. Leroy E. Wike
Executive Secretary
International Association of Chiefs
of Police, Inc.
Mills Building
Pennsylvania Avenue at 17th Street, Northwest
Washington 6, D. C.

Dear Mr. Wike:

I wish to bring to your attention and through you to the attention of other officials of the International Association of Chiefs of Police the recent ~~unwarranted attack~~ *criticism* against the FBI crime reporting program on the part of Attorney General Edmund G. Brown of the State of California. In the Escondido, California, Daily Times Advocate of July 28, 1954, Attorney General Brown of California was quoted as stating "California crime statistics are far more accurate than those of the FBI." He was additionally quoted as saying "I doubt that the FBI with its many other responsibilities can give equal attention to promoting uniformity." With respect to the latter statement, he was referring specifically to the coordination of criminal statistics on the part of the FBI.

I thought you would like to know that this was our first knowledge that the Attorney General of the State of California felt there were any deficiencies in the crime reporting program of the FBI and the International Association of Chiefs of Police within the State of California. The Attorney General's office there has never contacted us to point out any specific area wherein the crime reports published by the FBI for the State of California fell short of the accuracy achieved by the State Bureau of Criminal Statistics at Sacramento, California. For the purpose of promoting the best interest of law enforcement relations, it is felt that Attorney General Brown should have at least given the FBI and the International Association of Chiefs of Police the courtesy of advising of

62-76249-24

Mr. Leroy E. Wike

August 19, 1954

any such inaccurate reporting, if he had proof, prior to the issuance of a press release bringing out such matters.

I have instructed a representative of this Bureau to call upon Attorney General Brown in order to give him an opportunity to produce a bill of particulars to back up his attack. ~~He will additionally be advised, that in view of the statements attributed to him, the FBI is giving serious consideration to discontinuing the publishing of crime statistics for the State of California in the Uniform Crime Reports bulletin, and that while we are not desirous of airing controversies, it will be, of course, necessary to make it clear to anyone interested that this action is taken in view of the statements made by him.~~ We will, of course, advise you of the results of such contact; however, I did want to let you know of the above information.

A copy of this letter is being forwarded to Mr. Bruce Smith, Director, Institute of Public Administration, 684 Park Avenue, New York 21, New York.

Sincerely yours,

SAC, San Francisco

8/19/54

Director, FBI

ATTORNEY GENERAL EDMUND G. BROWN
STATE OF CALIFORNIA

You will recall that in the Escondido, California, Daily Times Advocate of July 28, 1954, Attorney General Edmund G. Brown of California was quoted as stating that the California crime statistics are far more accurate than those of the FBI. Apparently, he based his observations on the fact that the Bureau of Criminal Statistics in California, under the jurisdiction of the Attorney General's Office, has full-time representatives whose primary duty is to call upon local agencies that promote accuracy in the reports prepared. The Attorney General was quoted as additionally stating "I doubt that the FBI, with its many other responsibilities, can give equal attention to promoting uniformity." The Bureau, of course, realizes that Brown's unwarranted attack must be primarily based on the fact that he was being severely criticized by California newspapers relative to the crime reporting program in the State of California. The Bureau, however, feels that Brown's statements should not go unchallenged. You should call upon Attorney General Brown, explain to him that his statements have come to the Bureau's attention and that he is being given an opportunity to present a bill of particulars.

You should point out to the Attorney General that in view of the statement attributed to him appearing in the press, the FBI is giving serious thought to discontinuing the publishing of crime statistics for the State of California in the Uniform Crime Reports bulletin and that while we are not desirous of airing controversies it will be, of course, necessary to make it clear to anyone interested that the action is taken in view of the statement made by the Attorney General.

You should not develop any argument with Attorney General Brown relative to the accuracy of the figures. It should be pointed out on the other hand, that the FBI has handled the crime reporting program ever since its inception in 1930 at the request of the IACP and that the program is still handled in cooperation with that

Tolson _____ cc - Mr. Harbo
Boardman _____ cc - Mr. Leonard
Nichols _____
Belmont _____ cc - Mr. Jones
Harbo _____ AEL:fhj:jsm
Mohr _____
Parsons _____
Rosen _____ cc - SAC, Los Angeles
Tamm _____ cc - SAC, San Diego
Sizoo _____
Winterrowd _____
Tele. Room _____
Holloman _____
Gandy _____

60 SEP 20 1954

SAC, San Francisco

8/19/54

organization. It should be understood by the Attorney General, of course, that we feel it only fitting and proper that his attitude be made known to members of the International Association of Chiefs of Police at the 1954 Convention in New Orleans on September 26th, next.

Following your contact with the State Attorney General, you should immediately advise the Bureau of the results of your discussion along the above lines.

RECORDED - 58

EX-125

Dear Mr. Wike:

SEP 7 5 03 PM '54
RECEIVED READING ROOM

Tolson _____
Boardman _____
Nichols _____
Belmont _____
Harbo _____
Mohr _____
Parsons _____
Rosen _____
Tamm _____
 Sizoo _____
Winterrowd _____
Tele. Room _____
Holloman _____
Gandy _____

MAILED 8
SEP 8 - 1954
COMM - FBI

GDH:jec

Mr. Leroy E. Wike

September 7, 1954

interest of law enforcement relations, it is felt that Attorney General Brown should have at least given the FBI and the International Association of Chiefs of Police the courtesy of advising of any such inaccurate reporting, if he had proof, prior to the issuance of a press release bringing out such matters.

I have instructed a representative of this Bureau to call upon Attorney General Brown in order to give him an opportunity to produce a bill of particulars to support his criticism. We will, of course, advise you of the results of such contact; however, I did want to let you know of the above information.

A copy of this letter is being forwarded to Mr. Bruce Smith, Director, Institute of Public Administration, 684 Park Avenue, New York 21, New York.

Sincerely yours,

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : MR. TOLSON

DATE: 8/10/54

FROM : L. B. NICHOLS

SUBJECT: ATTORNEY GENERAL EDMUND G. BROWN
STATE OF CALIFORNIA

Tolson _____
Ladd _____
Nichols _____
Belmont _____
Clegg _____
Glavin _____
Harbo _____
Rosen _____
Tracy _____
Gandy _____
Tele. Room _____
Holloman _____
 Sizoo _____
Miss Gandy _____

In the Escondido Daily Times Advocate of July 28, 1954, Attorney General Brown of California is quoted as stating that the California crime statistics are far more accurate than those of the FBI. Apparently, he bases his observation on the fact that the Bureau of Criminal Statistics in California under the Attorney General's office has full-time representatives whose primary duty is to call upon local agencies to promote accuracy in the reports prepared and he doubts that the FBI with its many other responsibilities can give equal attention to promoting uniformity.

It is obvious that a State agency with full-time field men can promote greater accuracy. Whether the additional accuracy thus attained is worth the expense is open to considerable question. At the Bureau we apply every available check to reports received. Much uniformity is promoted with the use of an extensive correspondence program. Reports that apparently are not correctly prepared are not used in our summary tabulations. Furthermore, we state frankly in each issue of the Uniform Crime Reports bulletin that the FBI does not vouch for the accuracy of the data sent in by individual police agencies.

The California State Bureau field men in justification of the salary paid them undoubtedly find some adjustments to reports previously submitted. That can always be done. Since California crime reporting is generally of a high quality, I doubt very seriously if the findings justify the Attorney General's deductions that the data collected by his department is "far more accurate" than that of the FBI.

Over a period of years we have exchanged correspondence with the professional staff of the Bureau of Criminal Statistics in the State of California. Ronald H. Beattie is Chief and has always been friendly. At one time he was in charge of the Administrative Office of the U.S. District Courts in Washington, D. C. and in that capacity made available to us all of their records pertaining to convictions reported by U.S. Attorneys which we were able to check individually against our records.

The Attorney General in California is apparently doing a little bragging and I suggest that nothing may be gained by taking issue with him on this subject.

AEL:fhj

EX-125

SEP 14 1954

SENT DIRECTOR
8-10-54

Thinks are done
to printing
and statistics
are being done

September 7, 1954

SAC, San Francisco

Director, FBI

ATTORNEY GENERAL EDMUND G. BROWN
STATE OF CALIFORNIA

You will recall that in the Escondido, California, Daily Times Advocate of July 28, 1954, Attorney General Edmund G. Brown of California was quoted as stating that the California crime statistics are far more accurate than those of the FBI. Apparently, he based his observations on the fact that the Bureau of Criminal Statistics in California, under the jurisdiction of the Attorney General's Office, has full-time representatives whose primary duty is to call upon local agencies that promote accuracy in the reports prepared. The Attorney General was quoted as additionally stating "I doubt that the FBI, with its many other responsibilities, can give equal attention to promoting uniformity." The Bureau, of course, realizes that Brown's criticism must be primarily based on the fact that he was being severely criticized by California newspapers relative to the crime reporting program in the State of California. The Bureau, however, feels that Brown's statements should not go unchallenged. You should call upon Attorney General Brown, explain to him that his statements have come to the Bureau's attention and that we welcome any specifics which he may have to support his statement.

You should not develop any argument with Attorney General Brown relative to the accuracy of the figures. It should be pointed out on the other hand, that the FBI has handled the crime reporting program ever since its inception in 1930 at the request of the IACP and that the program is still handled in cooperation with that organization.

Following your contact with the State Attorney General, you should immediately advise the Bureau of the results of your discussion along the above lines.

cc - Mr. Harbo

cc - ~~Mr. Leonard~~

cc - ~~Mr. Jones~~

olson _____
cardman _____
ichols _____
elmont _____
harbo _____
lohr _____
arsons _____
osen _____
amm _____
izoo _____
interrowd _____
ele. Room _____
olloman _____
ady _____

CDD:jec

SEP 23 1954

MAILED 16
SEP - 8 1954
COMM - FBI

RECORDED - 30

RECEIVED READING ROOM
SEP 7 5 05 PM '54
SEP 15 1954

26

JIM

INTERNATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF CHIEFS OF POLICE

Incorporated



MILLS BUILDING
PENNSYLVANIA AVENUE AT 17TH STREET, N. W.
WASHINGTON 6, D. C.

ME. 8-2015

Mr. E. A. Tamm	
Mr. Clegg	
Mr. Glavin	
Mr. Ladd	
Mr. Nichols	
Mr. Rosen	
Mr. Tracy	
Mr. Carson	
Mr. Egan	
Mr. Gurnea	
Mr. Harbo	
Mr. Hendon	
Mr. Pennington	
Mr. Quinn	
Mr. Nease	
Mr. Gandy	

September 9, 1954

President

C. F. HANSSON
DALLAS, TEXAS

Honorary President

JAMES M. BROUGHTON
PORTSMOUTH, VA.

First Vice President

I. B. BRUCE
COLORADO SPRINGS, COLO.

Second Vice President

WALTER E. HEADLEY, JR.
MIAMI, FLA.

Third Vice President

GEORGE A. OTLEWIS
CHICAGO, ILL.

Fourth Vice President

JOHN D. HOLSTROM
BERKELEY, CAL.

Fifth Vice President

ALFRED T. SMALLEY
HIGHLAND PARK, N. J.

Sixth Vice President

CHAS. W. WOODSON, JR.
RICHMOND, VA.

Executive Secretary

LEROY E. WIKE
WASHINGTON, D. C.

Secretary

JOHN F. MURRAY
PERTH AMBOY, N. J.

Treasurer

WILLIAM J. ROACH
WATERBURY, CONN.

Sergeant-at-Arms

LAWRENCE D. MORRISON
HOUSTON, TEXAS

**STATE
AND PROVINCIAL
SECTION**

General Chairman

RUSSELL A. SNOOK
TRENTON, N. J.

TRAFFIC DIVISION

Director

FRANKLIN M. KREML
1704 JUDSON AVENUE
EVANSTON, ILL.

Hon. J. Edgar Hoover, Director
Federal Bureau of Investigation
United States Department of Justice
Washington, D. C.

Dear Director Hoover:

I greatly appreciate your courtesy in advising us of the recent criticism of the FBI crime reporting program on the part of Attorney General Edmund C. Brown of the State of California.

Because of the cooperative efforts of the International Association of Chiefs of Police with the Federal Bureau of Investigation in inaugurating the system of Uniform Crime Reporting, the IACP maintains a continuing interest in the value and effectiveness of the system. To my knowledge, no reports or complaints of inaccuracies in the Uniform Crime Reporting system have ever before reached this office.

I have taken the liberty of informing President Carl F. Hansson of this matter, and it may be that he will wish to discuss it with the Executive Committee at our forthcoming conference at New Orleans. We will be in anticipation of your advice on the results of the contact of the Bureau representative with Attorney General Brown.

Sincerely yours,

Leroy E. Wike

LEROY E. WIKE,
Executive Secretary.

SEP 27

RECORDED-45

LEW:p

cc: President Carl F. Hansson

EXP. PROC.

SEP 10 1954

will be
ack
-27

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOV

TO : Director, FBI
FROM : SAC, San Francisco
SUBJECT: EDMUND G. BROWN
California Attorney General

G. I. R. -1

DATE: Sept

PERSON

On September 4, while at Los Angeles, I was introduced to Chief PARKER of the Los Angeles Police Department, after a heated talk before the convention of the California Officers in opposition to a talk which had been presented at the convention by the Attorney General of California, EDMUND BROWN on September 3rd.

BROWN had told the convention that on the basis of a decision in the Irvin Case decided by Chief Justice WARREN was issuing an opinion to the District Attorney of Los Angeles that it was illegal for police officers to install microphones on trespass and that criminal action against such officers was to be determined or resolved by the District Attorneys. PARKER maintains such is not the law in California and that this is a test case pending in which PARKER is a party in interest. PARKER was most critical of BROWN for having released this information now since it can be used at least as an argument against him in the pending case.

b7C
During the course of the conversation that I had with PARKER, he advised that EDMUND BROWN, the California Attorney General, had on one occasion advised him that if [REDACTED] is nominated and elected to the Presidency, that BROWN expects to be appointed Attorney General. PARKER did not indicate whether the occasion of BROWN making this statement to him. It was on its face, at least, indicate that BROWN would be ambitious to be Attorney General of the United States in the event the Democrats elect a president.

Chief PARKER further stated that he had persuaded a legislator to introduce a bill into the State Legislature of California legalizing the use of wire tapping under the same provisions as is used in the State of New York. PARKER stated that he had occasion to discuss this proposed legislation with Attorney General EDMUND G. BROWN and that BROWN advised that it was unalterably opposed to any such legislation since it was in violation of civil rights.

RECEIVED

WMW/ig

RECORDED-37

62-76247-2
13 SEP 27 1954

OCT 7 1954

EX-124

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI

DATE: September 15, 1954

FROM : SAC, SAN FRANCISCO

SUBJECT: EDMUND J. BROWN
Attorney General
State of California

Mr. Tolson	
Mr. Boardman	
Mr. Nichols	
Mr. Harbo	
Mr. Mohr	
Mr. Parsons	
Mr. Rosen	
Mr. Tamm	
Mr. Sizoo	
Mr. Winterrowd	
Tele. Room	
Mr. Holloman	
Miss Gandy	

At your instructions I called upon Attorney General BROWN on September 14 and explained to him that his letter to the Editor of the Escondido DAILY TIMES-ADVOCATE had come to the Bureau's attention and that we welcomed any specifics he might have to support his statement.

The Attorney General advised that he had spoken to you about this personally some time ago. He stated that the editorial in the Escondido DAILY TIMES-ADVOCATE made him quite angry and that he asked his men to draft an answer.

He indicated to me that he did not know before I called it to his attention that his letter to the Editor had been published. Attorney General BROWN wanted me to tell you that he certainly did not intend to cast any reflections upon the accuracy of the FBI Crime Reports and knew of no instances of any inaccuracies and stated that if he had it to do over again he would not state that the California crime statistics were more accurate than those of the FBI. He stated that the word "accuracy" was poorly chosen and he regrets it.

In reference to the sentence in the next to the last paragraph, in which the Attorney General stated that he doubted that the FBI Agents could give equal attention to securing essential uniformity of local reporting as his office was giving, the Attorney General was surprised to learn that National Academy men, for instance, are given training in the matter of uniform crime reporting and that Agents of the FBI are also given some training in this matter and that on their regular calls to police departments, Agents from time to time have assisted law enforcement agencies in the understanding and better reporting of uniform crime figures, and that there is an analysis made of these figures and where discrepancies appear there is an effort made to determine the reason for the discrepancy. The Attorney General of California was not aware of the fact that the figures from some cities, such as New York City, for some years were not published in the Uniform Crime Reports because they were obviously not complete.

WMW:vw

RECORDED - 26

29

Letter to Director
Re: Attorney General EDMUND J. BROWN
State of California

9-15-54

Attorney General BROWN has a very high personal regard for the Director and the FBI. He stated that he had no animus in his own mind in making the statement he made, and that it was a poorly phrased statement made on an occasion in which he had been provoked. He gave evidence of being genuinely sorry that the statement had been made.

Attorney General BROWN, from everything I have heard and from my own personal observation, is not a very deep individual. He is a politician with somewhat average or limited ability and experience. Because of his lack of good judgment I would not trust him too far, or count him as a backer who could be depended upon. However, I do not think he will intentionally attempt to do anything that would be critical of the FBI.

RECORDED - 28

62-76249-29

September 24, 1954

Mr. Leroy E. Wike
Executive Secretary
International Association of Chiefs
of Police, Inc.
Mills Building
Pennsylvania Avenue at 17th Street, Northwest
Washington 6, D. C.

Dear Mr. Wike:

I would like to refer to my letter of September 7, 1954, and your reply of September 9, 1954, concerning public criticism of the uniform crime reporting program by Attorney General Edmund G. Brown of California. You indicated you would like to be advised of the results of our contact with Attorney General Brown.

Our Special Agent in Charge at San Francisco called on Attorney General Brown on September 14, 1954, and discussed this matter frankly with him. The Attorney General explained that he did not intend for his letter to the press to be published and regretted his choice of words in referring to the uniform crime reporting program.

He was considerably surprised to learn of the training afforded the National Academy graduates in uniform crime reporting and the fact that agents of the FBI are available to assist in this program as needed. Apparently, he was not too well informed on the manner in which the uniform crime reporting program is conducted by the FBI in cooperation with the International Association of Chiefs of Police.

As far as we are concerned, this particular incident is closed and I thought you should be advised of the facts.

A copy of this letter is being forwarded to Mr. Bruce Smith, Director, Institute of Public Administration, 684 Park Avenue, New York 21, New York.

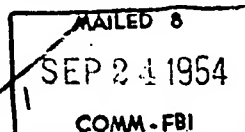
Sincerely yours,

cc - Mr. Bruce Smith, Director, Institute of Public Administration
684 Park Avenue, New York 21, New York.

AEL:fhj

Mr. Tolson	_____
Mr. E. A. Tamm	_____
Mr. Clegg	_____
Mr. Glavin	_____
Mr. Ladd	_____
Mr. Nichols	_____
Mr. Rosen	_____
Mr. Tracy	_____
Mr. Egan	_____
Mr. Gurnea	_____
Mr. Harbo	_____
Mr. Hendon	_____
Mr. Jones	_____
Mr. Mumford	_____
Mr. Quinn	_____
Mr. Nease	_____
Miss Gandy	_____

66 OCT 20 1954



4-11

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

9/26, 1954

TO:	
✓ Director	Mr. Sizoo
✓ Mr. Tolson, 5744	Miss Gandy, 5633
Mr. Boardman, 5736	Mr. Holloman, 5633
Mr. Belmont, 1742	
Mr. Harbo, 5256	Records Section
Mr. Mohr, 5517	Pers. Records, 6631
Mr. Parsons, 7121	Reading Room, 5531
Mr. Rosen, 5706	Mail Room, 5533
Mr. Tamm, 4130 IB	Teletype, 5644
Mr. Keay, 1742	Code Room, 4642
	Mechanical, B-114
Mr. Nichols, 5640	Supply Room, B-118
Mr. McGuire, 5642	Tour Room, 5625
Mr. Wick, 5634	
Mr. DeLoach, 5636	
Mr. Morgan, 5625	
Mr. Jones, 4236	
Mr. Leonard, 6222IB	
Mr. Walkart, 7204	
Mr. Eames	
Mr. Wherry, 5537	

b7C

See Me	Note & return
For your info	For appropriate action

In view of the nature of the contact with Attorney General Brown of California, set forth in the attached letter from the SAC, I suggest we take no further action with reference to discontinuing publishing crime statistics from California.

LBN/ *[Signature]*
L. B. Nichols
Room 5640, Ext. 691

DO-6

OFFICE OF DIRECTOR
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

Mr. Tolson ✓
Mr. Boardman ✓
Mr. Nichols ✓
Mr. Belmont ✓
Mr. Harbo ✓
Mr. Mohr ✓
Mr. Parsons ✓
Mr. Rosen ✓
Mr. Tamm ✓
Mr. Jones ✓
Mr. Sizoo ✓
Mr. Winterrowd ✓
Tele. Room ✓
Mr. Holloman ✓
Miss Holmes ✓
Miss Gandy ✓

b7L

[REDACTED] (?)

Dear Mr. Hoover:

You will recall our conversation
relative to infiltration of Democratic
clubs here in California.

b7L

Pat Brown (Atty. Gen.) tells me he
has set up a system to get F.B.I. records
of suspected infiltrators. These he will pass along
to [REDACTED] will
try to prevent infiltration. But has [REDACTED] been
cleared?"

Sincerely

/s/ Sam Yorty

COPY:hmb (1)

*Neither Brown
nor anyone else
will get any
FBI records*

RECORDED - 35

EXP. 1000

INDEXED - 65 - JUN 10 1955 12 JUN 20 1955

UNRECORDED COPY FILED IN

RECORDED - 65

June 15, 1955

SE-15

62-76249-30

Sam Yorty

INDEXED - 65

Honorable Samuel W. Yorty
House of Representatives
Washington, D. C.

My dear Congressman:

I am in receipt of your letter postmarked
June 6, 1955, in Los Angeles, California.

As you are undoubtedly aware, information
contained in the files of this Bureau is maintained
as confidential and for official use only in accordance
with regulations promulgated by the Attorney General of
the United States. In view of this fact, the Bureau
is precluded from making any arrangement similar to
that mentioned in your letter, and no such agreement
has been made.

Thank you for your interest and courtesy in
communicating with me in this matter.

Sincerely yours,

J. Edgar Hoover

cc - San Francisco (with copy of incoming)

SAC, SAN FRANCISCO:

COMM - FBI

JUN 16 1955

MAILED 31

Congressman Samuel W. Yorty has corresponded with
the Bureau on several occasions in the past and has been
afforded cordial acknowledgments. (94-43740)

- Tolson _____
- Boardman _____
- Nichols _____
- Belmont _____
- Harbo _____
- Mohr _____
- Parsons _____
- Rosen _____
- Tamm _____
- Sizoo _____
- Winterrowd _____
- Tele. Room _____
- Holloman _____
- Gandy _____

55 JUN 24 1955

Edmond D. Brown is apparently the individual to
whom Yorty refers as Pat Brown. Edmond D. Brown is Attorney
General of California. Bufiles reflect considerable
correspondence from Brown, the bulk of which has been
concerned with crime statistics. Following a contact with
Brown on September 14, 1954, SAC Whelan, San Francisco, noted
that Brown does not appear to be a very "deep" individual

PWD: fmb
(4)

(See page 2)

RECEIVED
FBI
JUN 17 4 51 PM '55

62-14660-1

and is a politician with somewhat average or limited ability and experience. (62-76249)

b7C Bufiles reflect one [redacted] who is apparently identical with the subject of Yorty's communication, was the subject of a Security Matter - C investigation in 1946. The investigation reflected that [redacted] "moving in Communistic circles" and was disapproved twice for [redacted] because of pro-Communist leanings and associates. The files further reflects that [redacted] later became [redacted] of this organization. He is not on the Security Index. (77-14660)

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Director, FBI

DATE: 7/19/55

FROM : SAC, Los Angeles

SUBJECT: NATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF ATTORNEYS GENERAL

Attention: Training and Inspection Division

Re SAC Letter 55-40 (C)

UACB, Attorney General EDMUND G. BROWN of the State of California will not be contacted by the SAC at Los Angeles, in accordance with instructions contained in referenced SAC Letter, inasmuch as the San Francisco Division maintains liaison with the Attorney General at Sacramento

I am personally acquainted with Attorney General Brown and have talked with him on numerous occasions at conferences held within the Los Angeles territory. He has at no time registered a complaint with me against the Bureau.

JFM:KH

cc SAC, San Francisco (personal attention)
SAC, San Diego (personal attention)

E-122

RECORDED - 54

62-76249-3
14 JUL 25 1955

JUL 25 1955

EXP. PROC.

November 2, 1955

OFFICE OF NAVAL INTELLIGENCE
NAME CHECK REQUESTS

Reference is made to your name check requests concerning the individuals listed below, requesting only copies of reports of any security-type investigations conducted by this Bureau. In response you are advised that no such investigations of these persons have been conducted by the FBI.

[REDACTED]
Fisher Flouring Mills Company
3235 16th Avenue, S. W.
Seattle, Washington

[REDACTED]
Richfield Oil Corporation
555 South Flower Street
Los Angeles 17, California

b7C [REDACTED]
Tacoma, Washington

Albert W. Putnam
Born: September 22, 1877
Spuyten Duyvil, New York

[REDACTED]
Providence, Rhode Island

Hon. Edmund G. Brown
Born: April 21, 1905
San Francisco, California

[REDACTED]
Can Manufacturers, Inc.
Washington, D. C.

162-76249-V
NOT RECORDED
OCT 16 1955

The foregoing information is furnished to you as the result of your requests for FBI file checks and is not to be construed as a clearance or a nonclearance of the individuals involved. This information is furnished for your use and should not be disseminated outside of your agency.

Tolson _____
Boardman _____
Nichols _____
Belmont _____
Mohr _____
W. M. Pitt/Cmp _____
Parsons _____
Rosen _____
Tamm _____
Tele. Rm. _____
Ingram _____
Gandy _____
Crig and one to ONI
Rec Rec'd October 24, 1955
W. M. Pitt/Cmp
(4)
Pitt

NOV 17 1955

NOT RECORDED

NOTE:

The above-mentioned name check requests were received through Liaison, from Commander Rutledge of ONI who advised that the above individuals were being considered as invitees to a conference to be held by the Department of Navy in January, 1956, at which classified data will be discussed. Commander Rutledge indicated that these individuals who will attend will require at least a "secret" clearance. It is to be noted that the individuals so listed are not aware of their suggested invitations and complete background data cannot be obtained at this time. At ONI's request indices were searched for results of security-type investigations only concerning the subject.

62-76249-32

July 14, 1956

Honorable Edmund G. Brown
Attorney General
State of California
600 State Building
San Francisco 2, California

My dear Mr. Attorney General:

Your letter of July 5, 1956, has been received, and I deeply appreciate the interest prompting you to communicate with me in this regard and to bring your observations on this subject to my attention.

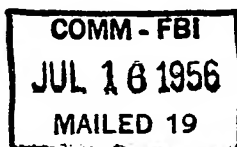
While I assure you of my great interest in this problem, I must advise that since this is a matter of a legislative nature, a policy of long standing precludes my commenting upon it. You will, I am sure, understand my position in this regard.

I am happy to enclose, however, a copy of Report Number 2576, United States House of Representatives, concerning amendment of Title 18, United States Code, to authorize the enforcement of state statutes prescribing criminal penalties for subversive activities. You will note on pages four and five a copy of a letter dated May 25, 1956, from the Deputy Attorney General to Honorable Emanuel Celler setting out the views of the Department of Justice on this subject.

Sincerely yours,

J. Edgar Hoover

Tolson _____
Belmont _____
Nichols _____
Belmont _____
Harbo _____
Mohr _____
Parsons _____
Rosen _____
Tamm _____
 Sizoo _____
Winterrowd _____
Tele. Room _____
Holloman _____
Gandy _____



Enclosure

cc - San Francisco, with copy of incoming

(See NOTE next page)

JRH:agp 11/13/56

(4)

JUL 13 6 50 PM '56
RECEIVED READING ROOM

Honorable Edmund G. Brown

July 16, 1956

NOTE: Bufiles reflect considerable past correspondence with Brown. Following a talk with Brown on 9/14/54, SAC, San Francisco, noted that Brown does not appear to be a very "deep individual." Relations have been generally cordial with him, but in June, 1954, he was somewhat critical of the compilation methods of the UCR. He was subsequently set straight on this topic.

EDMUND G. BROWN
ATTORNEY GENERAL

STATE OF CALIFORNIA



DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

Office of the Attorney General

STATE BUILDING, SAN FRANCISCO
HENRY A. DIETZ, ASSISTANT ATTORNEY GENERAL

WILLIAM J. O'CONNOR
Chief Deputy Attorney General

T. A. WESTPHAL, JR.
Chief Assistant Attorney General
Division of Civil Law

THOMAS W. MARTIN
Chief Assistant Attorney General

HAROLD G. ROBINSON
Deputy Director
Division of
Criminal Law and Enforcement

July 5, 1956

Honorable J. Edgar Hoover
Bureau of Federal Investigation
Washington, D. C.

My dear Mr. Hoover:

Several of the Attorneys General from various states have opposed a provision giving to the forty-eight states the right to prosecute subversives. I was one of those who opposed it. I did so as the chief law enforcement officer of the State of California, well knowing the personnel and capabilities of those employed in the largest state department of justice in our country.

Based upon thirteen years experience as a prosecuting official, it was my feeling that we are not equipped to do this job. I feel that it is one that requires an intimate knowledge of Communism and the ways in which they operate in other countries, plus access to confidential information which necessarily cannot be given to too many people even though they may hold high positions in the various states.

I have been informed however that you favor a so-called partnership between the states and the federal government in this field.

I assure you that I recognize the menace of subversive activities and I desire to do all in my power to aid and assist you as well as other security agencies of our government.

RECORDED - 55

I would therefore like to ask you whether or not you do favor bills now pending in Congress which would

16 JUL 19 1956

30
EXP. PROC.
JUL 9 1956

ack 7/11/56
JRH
100-100000-100000
7/11/56
mcl

4/9/56

Hon. J. Edgar Hoover
Page 2
July 5, 1956

permit the forty-eight states to investigate and
prosecute subversion of various kinds. If you do
I would like to have your suggestions as to what we
in California should do to implement any law that may
be adopted.

Sincerely,


EDMUND G. BROWN
ATTORNEY GENERAL

EGB:LK

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Director, FBI

DATE: 8/31/56

FROM : SAC, Los Angeles (94-250)

SUBJECT: SPECIAL CRIME STUDY COMMISSION
ON ORGANIZED CRIME; [REDACTED]
[REDACTED], EDMUND G. "PAT" BROWN
INFORMATION CONCERNING - GIIF

Reference is made to Los Angeles GII Report dated 6/29/56, a copy of which was provided to S.F. Office [REDACTED]

Under the sub-heading "Political and Police Ties with Organized Crime" in rerep, considerable information was detailed regarding the current investigation under the direction of California State Attorney General BROWN, as conducted by [REDACTED] Assistant District Attorney, and staff. [REDACTED] has, since the issuance of that report, established close liaison on a confidential basis with [REDACTED] apprized of the progress [REDACTED] investigation of law enforcement in Los Angeles County. Our source has determined that whereas the probe initially was intended to be painstaking, [REDACTED] was ordered to just gloss it over. Subsequently he received new orders from the Attorney General, these coinciding with the illness of Los Angeles District Attorney S. ERNEST ROLL, who is not expected to live more than sixty to ninety days and who is the only candidate to succeed himself in the November, 1956 elections.

As matters now stand, [REDACTED] a very thorough investigation, and he has related to our source that conditions here are much worse than he ever expected to find them. The above referenced report is a fair guide of the conditions which [REDACTED] that at least although source reports that [REDACTED] in some respects things are even more serious than this outline would indicate.

[REDACTED] 8/30/56, took some additional information to [REDACTED] if it proves true, will emphasize again the suspicions that there is a terrible breach

- 2 - Bureau
- 2 - San Francisco
- 4 - Los Angeles 1 - [REDACTED]
- 1 - 94-154
- 1 - 62-3029

FHT:fjw

(8)

1956

- 33

Director, FBI

8/31/56

Re: SPECIAL CRIME STUDY COMMISSION
ON ORGANIZED CRIME; [REDACTED] b7C
[REDACTED] EDMUND G. "PAT" BROWN
INFORMATION CONCERNING - GIIF

b2
b7C
b7D

of justice in this County. The information he took relates [REDACTED] the Beverly Hills, California furrier who in July was convicted of conspiracy to commit a fake fur robbery and of filing a false insurance claim. [REDACTED] trial was in Santa Monica before Superior Court Judge ORLANDO H. RHODES. Details of the [REDACTED] case are not especially important to this communication, except that the information as told to [REDACTED] by our source incensed [REDACTED] who told [REDACTED] that he feels so strongly about the local law enforcement and legal situation that he intends to immediately recommend to Attorney General BROWN the re-creation of a Crime Study Commission to concentrate its energies in Southern California, or if such a Commission is not forthcoming to at least suggest that the current study be enlarged and extended so that proper justice can be done to it. [REDACTED] said if he can arrange it he will forego the judgeship in Northern California to which he has been aspiring in favor of heading the investigation or Crime Commission.

It is expected that there will be more information from our source in this matter; in the meantime the San Francisco Office is being alerted so that Office can discreetly seek any pertinent information from sources in San Francisco and Sacramento.

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Director, FBI

DATE: 10/19/56

FROM : SAC, Los Angeles (94-250)

SUBJECT: SPECIAL CRIME STUDY COMMISSION
ON ORGANIZED CRIME; [REDACTED]
b7C [REDACTED] EDMUND G. "PAT" BROWN
INFORMATION CONCERNING - GIIF

Remylet 8/31/56.

b2
b7C
b7D

At the time relet was prepared, [REDACTED] indicated his intention of providing [REDACTED] on a confidential basis, a copy of [REDACTED] report of findings regarding the status of law enforcement in Los Angeles County, which [REDACTED] State Attorney General EDMUND G. BROWN, had stated was even in worse condition than he had been led to expect. As indicated in relet, the implication drawn by our source from [REDACTED] remarks was that the Office of the Los Angeles County District Attorney had in some respects become almost completely derelict in its obligations to the people.

During the month of September, according to our source on 10/17/56, [REDACTED] seemed to be diligently working. However, [REDACTED] to Alameda County, where he is campaigning for public office, and in recent weeks source has been unable to discern much investigative activity by [REDACTED].

Source said he still hopes to obtain some resume of information from [REDACTED] but the prospects do not appear as bright as they did last August.

Meantime, [REDACTED] he has learned from sources of his that Attorney General BROWN is personally handling investigation in Los Angeles County of the beating of a Retail Clerks Union representative, which apparently

- 2 - Bureau
1 - San Diego (Info)
1 - San Francisco (Info)
4 - Los Angeles (1 - [REDACTED]
 (1 - 94-154)
 (1 - 62-3089)

FHT:fjw
(8)

62-76472-34
b7D
b2

LA 94-250

was the aftermath of an affair in San Diego. The San Diego matter has been reported to the Bureau both by this Office and by San Diego under the caption, "MAX OSSLO, et al, CRIMINAL RACKETS ACTIVITIES - GIIF." OSSLO, together with certain members of the Teamsters Union and of the Sailors Union of the Pacific, was convicted in San Diego on charges including conspiracy to assault a Retail Clerks Union representative in October, 1955, when OSSLO's Butchers Union and the Retail Clerks found themselves in controversy over jurisdiction.

b2,
b7C,
b7D

[REDACTED], of San Francisco, [REDACTED], should have been prosecuted along with OSSLO and the others, since it appeared fairly evident that OSSLO furnished the goons who performed the beating in San Diego. [REDACTED] not prosecuted, and source states that this came about through California Governor GOODWIN J. KNIGHT's obligation to repay a political debt to [REDACTED]. Source has heard that Governor KNIGHT arranged with San Diego County District Attorney DON KELLER to delete [REDACTED] from the prosecutive proceedings in return for which KELLER was to receive an appellate judgeship. News of this leaked out, and, while [REDACTED] was successful in avoiding prosecution, KNIGHT was forced to cover up by appointing someone else to the judgeship. Source said this leaves KNIGHT under distinct obligation to San Diego County District Attorney KELLER.

BROWN's attention to the Los Angeles County assault case has been related to our source as necessary because of the delicate political implications which are so potentially highly embarrassing to KNIGHT's administration, as a result of his dealings with [REDACTED] and KELLER.

While the above information is admittedly sketchy, it is source's intention to attempt developing details and possibly some degree of proof. Meanwhile, this Office will appreciate receipt of any further details from either San Diego or San Francisco in the event information along this line is brought to their attention.

An investigation has been under way in Los Angeles, California, which is purported to be an investigation of law enforcement, under the direction of California State Attorney General Edmund J. "Pat" Brown. [REDACTED]

b7C

[REDACTED] and his staff are reported to be actually conducting the investigation. A controversy between District Attorney Silas Ernest Roll and Los Angeles Chief of Police William H. Parker has been fermenting for nearly 3 years. It was indicated that a local grand jury might be called to determine if either Roll or Parker is guilty of any misconduct in office. Both Roll and Parker were reported to have promised to cooperate. It was indicated the main source of trouble was lack of cooperation and harmony between Roll and Parker.

10/29/56

AIRTEL

RECORDED - 77

EX. - 126

SAC, LOS ANGELES (94-250)

SPECIAL CRIME STUDY COMMISSION
ON ORGANIZED CRIME; [REDACTED] b7C
[REDACTED] EDMUND G. "PAT" BROWN
INFORMATION CONCERNING - GIIF

Reurmemorandum dated 10/19/56.

All offices should remain alert to this situation
and any pertinent information which comes to your attention
should be promptly reported to the Bureau.

HOOVER

cc: San Diego
San Francisco

HJM:af
(6)

Tolson _____
Nichols _____
Boardman _____
Belmont _____
Mason _____
Mohr _____
Parsons _____
Rosen _____
Tamm _____
Nease _____
Winterrowd _____
Tele. Room _____
Holloman _____
Gandy _____

NOV 6 1956

RECEIVED - DIRECTOR'S ROOM
FBI
NOV 30 10 06 AM '56

Handwritten signature/initials

This matter deals with an investigation which has been going on for some time in Los Angeles, California of local law enforcement under the direction of California State Attorney General Edmund G. "Pat" Brown. [REDACTED] former Alameda County Assistant District Attorney and his staff are reportedly conducting this investigation. It was indicated the main source of trouble was lack of cooperation and harmony between District Attorney Silas Ernest Roll and Los Angeles Chief of Police William H. Parker.

b7C

XXXXXX
XXXXXX
XXXXXXFEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
FOIPA
DELETED PAGE INFORMATION SHEET3

Page(s) withheld entirely at this location in the file. One or more of the following statements, where indicated, explain this deletion.

- ☐ Deletions were made pursuant to the exemptions indicated below with no segregable material available for release to you.

Section 552Section 552a☒ (b)(1)☐ (b)(7)(A)☐ (d)(5)☐ (b)(2)☐ (b)(7)(B)☐ (j)(2)☒ (b)(3)☐ (b)(7)(C)☐ (k)(1)

In accord with the
National Security Act of 1947

☐ (b)(7)(D)☐ (k)(2)☐ (b)(7)(E)☐ (k)(3)☐ (b)(7)(F)☐ (k)(4)☐ (b)(4)☐ (b)(8)☐ (k)(5)☐ (b)(5)☐ (b)(9)☐ (k)(6)☐ (b)(6)☐ (k)(7)

- ☐ Information pertained only to a third party with no reference to the subject of your request or the subject of your request is listed in the title only.
- ☐ Documents originated with another Government agency(ies). These documents were referred to that agency(ies) for review and direct response to you.

_____ Pages contain information furnished by another Government agency(ies). You will be advised by the FBI as to the releasability of this information following our consultation with the other agency(ies).

_____ Page(s) withheld inasmuch as a final release determination has not been made. You will be advised as to the disposition at a later date.

_____ Pages were not considered for release as they are duplicative of _____

_____ Page(s) withheld for the following reason(s): _____

- ☒ The following number is to be used for reference regarding these pages:

62-76249-35

XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX
X Deleted Page(s) X
X No Duplication Fee X
X for this page X
XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX

XXXXXX
XXXXXX
XXXXXX

CONFIDENTIAL

2 - orig & 1
1 - yellow
1 - section
1 - Mr. Young

RECORDED - 21

62-76249-35

BY COURIER SERVICE

Date: January 30, 1957

To: Director
Central Intelligence Agency
2430 E Street, N. W.
Washington, D. C.

Attention: Colonel Sheffield Edwards
Director of Security

From: John Edgar Hoover, Director
Federal Bureau of Investigation

Subject: EDMUND G. BROWN

b1
b3
[REDACTED]

b7C
The names of Edmund Gerald Brown and [REDACTED] were contained in an anonymous confidential communication dated March 1, 1939, received by this Bureau, which alleged that they had actively assisted communists in the San Francisco, California, area in their legal troubles. No further details are available in this matter. (62-76249-11, page 5)

b7C
b7D
A confidential informant has advised this Bureau that [REDACTED] members of and attorneys for the Communist Party, San Francisco, actively

Tolson _____
Nichols _____
Boardman _____
Belmont _____
Mason _____
Mohr _____
Parsons _____
Rosen _____
Tamm _____
Nease _____
Winterrowd _____
Tele. Room _____
Holloman _____
Gandy _____

62-76249

ACK: [initials] (5)

6 FEB 6

1957

FBI - NOTICE
RECEIVED

CONFIDENTIAL

BY COURIER SVC.

31 JAN 4

COMM - FBI

Director
Central Intelligence Agency

b7C
campaigned for Brown in his candidacy for San Francisco District Attorney in the fall elections of 1943. The informant further advised that after the election Brown contacted [redacted] and said, "Thanks a million for all your fine work on my behalf, [redacted]" (Tesur, 62-76249-19)

On December 10, 1943, an informant advised this Bureau that [redacted] mentioned above, contacted Brown and advised him that the National Lawyers Guild (NLG) was planning to give a luncheon for him. Brown and [redacted] then discussed the Guild and Brown stated that "In my heart I agree with you people but I sometimes differ with your methods." The National Lawyers Guild has been cited as a communist front by the House Committee on Un-American Activities. (Tesur, 62-76249-19)

b7C
b7D
An informant advised this Bureau on August 11, 1944, that Brown was a close personal friend of [redacted] of San Francisco, a known communist who was active in the affairs of the California Labor School. The California Labor School has been designated by the Attorney General of the United States pursuant to EO 10450. (Tesur, 62-76249-19)

An informant has advised this Bureau that in November, 1944, one [redacted] a known communist, was requested to obtain publicity and aid for District Attorney Edmund Brown in connection with Brown's investigation of the "Mothers, Wives and Sisters of USA," allegedly an "anti-administration" organization in San Francisco. (62-76249-11, page 8)

b7C
b7D
A highly confidential source has advised this Bureau that in December, 1944, an unknown man had been contacting prominent people in San Francisco and informing them that the California Labor School was dominated by communists. This source further advised that [redacted] and "an old-time communist," called on District Attorney Edmund Brown and after a long chat was allegedly assured that Brown would give the school and [redacted] a "clean bill of sale to anybody in town." (Tesur 62-76249-11, page 8)

✓
In January, 1945, an informant made available a list of names prepared at the California State Communist Party headquarters at San Francisco. The list was captioned "Names for 'People's World' Advisory Committee." Brown's name was included in this list along with other public, union and clergy officials. The "People's World," also known as the "Daily People's World," is a west coast communist newspaper. (SF 1433, 62-76249-19)

Director
Central Intelligence Agency

The February 13, 1945, issue of the "San Francisco Chronicle," a San Francisco newspaper, reported that Brown, then District Attorney, opposed the deportation of Harry Bridges, a west coast labor leader accused of membership in the Communist Party. (62-76249-11, page 7; 39-915-2560)

An article appearing in the August 9, 1949, issue of the "San Francisco Chronicle" announced that Brown had been elected vice president of the San Francisco Chapter of the National Lawyers Guild. (100-7321-879)

b7C
In September, 1944, an informant reported that [redacted] of the California Labor School, contacted Brown and asked for a contribution. Brown replied that he was unable to contribute at that time but would allow the school to state that he, Brown, approved and endorsed the school. (Tesur, 62-76249-19)

This Bureau is in possession of a letterhead entitled "Salute to Young America Committee," which was a committee, according to the letterhead, to sponsor a second anniversary dinner of the American Youth for Democracy (AYD) at San Francisco. This letterhead lists Brown as a member of the Committee in Formation. The informant who made the letterhead available to this Bureau stated that Brown was being considered by the Communist Party in San Francisco as a speaker for this committee. (No further details available.) (SF 1433, 62-76249-19)

In March, 1946, this Bureau was furnished a copy of a letter dated January 10, 1946, written by a veterans group at the University of San Francisco, which criticized Brown for permitting his name to be listed as a sponsor of a banquet on November 10, 1945, at the St. Francis Hotel, San Francisco, in honor of the AYD. In reply, Brown by letter dated February 1, 1946, stated that he knew that the Young Communist League (YCL) or some similar organization had participated in the formation of the AYD. He then called an official of the AYD to determine if it was communistic in either origin or intent. According to Brown, the official advised him that the AYD "was not in any manner, shape or form communistic although some members of the Young Communist League had at one time belonged." Brown added, "I have refused at all times to become a sponsor of any organization or any meeting until I first investigated its background." The AYD and the YCL have been designated by the Attorney General of the United States pursuant to EO 10450. (62-76249-13)

CONFIDENTIAL

Director
Central Intelligence Agency

b7C
An informant has furnished information to this Bureau indicating that [REDACTED] described above, during a political discussion at a meeting of the State Board of the Communist Party of California (of which he is a member) held on March 23, 1946, at San Francisco, stated that Brown, then a candidate for the office of State Attorney General, had called upon him and wanted him to help write a couple of speeches (no further details available). (Tesur, 100-38425-91)

According to an informant, a meeting of the Whitney Club, Communist Political Association, Alameda County, California, was held on May 2, 1946, at Oakland, California. According to the informant, the members were instructed to vote for Brown for State Attorney General. (SF 1453, 100-359085-1)

The Assistant Chief of Staff, Intelligence, U. S. Army, has advised this Bureau that on June 14, 1946, the Mobilization for Democracy sponsored a public meeting at the Olympic Auditorium in Los Angeles, California, at which Brown spoke. The Mobilization for Democracy has been cited as one of the "key communist fronts in California," by the California Committee on Un-American Activities, Report 1947. (100-343748-9)

In October, 1946, an informant advised this Bureau that the Hollywood Independent Citizens Committee of the Arts, Sciences and Professions (HICCASP) was devoting its main efforts toward the November, 1946, elections and was going to intensively support a number of candidates, including Edmund G. Brown, who was running for State Attorney General. The HICCASP is an affiliate of the Independent Citizens Committee of the Arts, Sciences and Professions, which is cited as a communist front by the Congressional Committee on Un-American Activities. (100-138754-136)

According to a highly confidential source, the name of Edmund G. Brown, 460 Magellan Avenue, San Francisco, appeared in the indices of the Joint Anti-Fascist Refugee Committee, San Francisco, as of March 17, 1948. According to the informant, this file is labeled "Donors," and purports to reflect the names of individuals who have contributed to the organization or who can be influenced to contribute money. (100-7061-1753)

An informant advised this Bureau on February 24, 1954, that at a special executive board meeting of the East Bay Civil Rights Congress (CBCR), held the previous day at Oakland, California, it was stated that a delegation of individuals (unidentified) had contacted Brown regarding the

- 4 -

CONFIDENTIAL

Director
Central Intelligence Agency

Re: Robert Wells case, concerning which the CRC was extremely active. - (Wells is a Negro life-terminer at San Quentin Penitentiary sentenced to die in March, 1954, for assaulting a prison guard.) Brown reportedly asked the delegation if the implications in the Wells case were political. He was informed that they were; that the delegation controlled votes in various local unions in Oakland and San Francisco and that these votes might be helpful to him if he wanted to be governor some day. Brown reportedly agreed to meet for further discussion of the Wells case (no further details available). The CRC has been designated by the Attorney General of the United States pursuant to EO 10450. (100-3-72-106/)

Associated Press dispatches dated January 21, 1955, at San Francisco, California, reported that Brown was requesting the California State Legislature to establish a new bureau to keep track of California's racketeers and hoodlums. He also was quoted as saying there is need for legislation requiring the State Attorney General to make periodic county crime surveys to determine what kind of a job the smaller law enforcement agencies are doing. It is noted that the legislation proposed by Brown was subsequently introduced in the California State Legislature. (62-99197-26-45)

Brown advised this Bureau on July 5, 1956, that he was opposed to any provision giving the individual states the right to prosecute subversives. He felt that they were incapable and inadequately equipped to handle such a job. He added, "I assure you that I recognize the menace of subversive activities and I desire to do all in my power to aid and assist you as well as other security agencies of our Government." (62-76249-32)

b1
b3
5

[REDACTED]

This information is furnished for your use and should not be disseminated outside of your agency.

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Director, FBI

DATE: 3/12/57

FROM : SAC, San Francisco

SUBJECT: STATE ATTORNEYS GENERAL
SAC LETTER 56-31

Re SAC Letter 56-31 (C) dated 6/6/56.

EDMUND G. (PAT) BROWN remains the Attorney General for the State of California, having been reelected for a new term. I last saw him on January 16 and February 13, 1957.

2 Bureau
1 SF (80-265)
HGF:ekk
(3)

RECORDED - 24

36

JUN 51 11 41 AM '57

RECEIVED - MICROFILM

58 MAR 16 1957

RECORDED - 24 FILED

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Director, FBI

FROM : SAC, San Francisco

SUBJECT: EDMUND G. (PAT) BROWN
ATTORNEY GENERAL
STATE OF CALIFORNIA

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

31001 DATE: 6/13/57

Mr. Tolson	✓
Mr. Nichols	✓
Mr. Belmont	✓
Mr. Mohr	✓
Mr. Parsons	✓
Mr. Rosen	✓
Mr. Tamm	✓
Mr. Trotter	✓
Mr. Nease	✓
Tele. Room	✓
Mr. Holloman	✓
Miss Gandy	✓

On 6/7/57 Mr. BROWN telephonically advised me that the Bohemian Club, in connection with their annual encampment, have a play put on by the members. The play this year has a locale of Las Vegas, which calls for two slot machines as part of the scenery. Mr. BROWN stated he was inquiring as to whether not the transporting of two disabled slot machines from Nevada to the site of the encampment under police guard and keeping them under police guard until they are returned to Nevada so they could not be played would be a violation of the Federal law.

I advised Mr. BROWN that the law is quite plain as to interstate transportation of gambling devices but that any clarification of it would have to be a matter for discussion with the Department.

Mr. BROWN continued that he was not making any request for any decision at this time inasmuch as he did not even know if the Bohemian Club would actually want to have slot machines as part of the script. He stated that the mere possession of the slot machines in California is a violation of the state law and that he, of course, would have to act in his legal capacity as Attorney General to seize such machines unless they were disabled and handled under police guard with full knowledge of their use as props beforehand. He advised that if the matter progressed any further he would personally discuss it with the Department in Washington and that, if he did, he would advise me as to the results of his discussion.

The above is being furnished for the Bureau's information and no action is being taken here. The Bureau, I think, is aware of the background of the Bohemian Club, it being a most reputable business club in San Francisco.

2 Bureau
1 SF
HGF:ekk
(3)

RECORDED-57

62-76249-37

20 JUN 19 1957

cc: 1 - Mr. Boardman
1 - Mr. Rosen
1 - [REDACTED]
1 - [REDACTED]
1 - [REDACTED]
1 - [REDACTED]
1 - [REDACTED]

b7C

Date: January 29, 1958

To: Mr. Russell C. Harrington
Commissioner
Internal Revenue Service
Treasury Department
Washington 25, D. C.

From: John Edgar Hoover, Director
Federal Bureau of Investigation

Subject: EDMUND G. (PAT) BROWN
California Attorney General
INFORMATION CONCERNING

The following data has come to the attention of the FBI and it is being furnished for your information and for any action which you may deem advisable. It should be noted that while our source for this material is considered reliable, he has specifically stated that he cannot vouch for the accuracy of the information and has been unable to determine its original source.

b7D
b7C

COMM - FBI
JAN 30 1958
MAILED 31

RECORDED-35

EX 148

[REDACTED] has been connected for a number of years in the bookmaking racket in Los Angeles and Culver City, California. There have been numerous rumors concerning his gambling and political activities. [REDACTED] has been one of the leaders in the legalized poker establishments in Gardena, California, and was formerly involved in gambling at Reno, Nevada.

Tolson _____
Nichols _____
Boardman _____
Belmont _____
Mohr _____
Parsons _____
Rosen _____
Tamm _____
Trotter _____
Nease _____
Tele. Room _____
Holloman _____
Gandy _____

MAIL ROOM ☐

cc: 1 - Liaison

Note: See Director's memo to Attorney General dated 1/29/58 under same caption.

Handwritten signatures and initials: [REDACTED]

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Director, FBI

DATE: 1/13/58

FROM : SAC, Los Angeles (94-336)

SUBJECT: EDMUND G. (PAT) BROWN,
California Attorney
General.
INFORMATION CONCERNING

Mr. Tolson	
Mr. Boardman	
Mr. Nichols	
Mr. Belmont	
Mr. Tamm	
Mr. Clegg	
Mr. Glavin	
Tele. Room	
Mr. Holloman	
Miss Gandy	

The following information has been received from [REDACTED]

[REDACTED] cannot vouch for the accuracy of the information. He said he received it from [REDACTED]

[REDACTED] does not know the original source of the information. He states that local law enforcement investigators do not operate in the manner of the Bureau, do not necessarily record the source of their information in an effort to protect the identity of that source completely, and sometimes he finds he is unable to obtain the investigator's original source. He furnished the information for whatever value it may have to the Bureau. The story as he received it is as follows:

[REDACTED]

2 - Bureau
2 - Los Angeles (1 - 62-4441)

DKB:fjw
(4)

INDEXED - 23

PROC.

EXP.

b7C,
b7D

b7D
b7C,
b2

2-3

39

LA 94-336

b7C,
b7D
[REDACTED], whom he described as a local political figure in gambling circles around Los Angeles for many years.

[REDACTED], a suburb of Los Angeles in the San Fernando Valley, to Gardena, in an automobile with an unidentified individual, described as a tall Italian, who appears [REDACTED]. He said the name of this [REDACTED] has not been determined.

[REDACTED] stopping in Gardena and after leaving there, and also engage in similar diverting tactics when they stop at the [REDACTED]

b7C
b7D
[REDACTED] on one occasion Investigators for the District Attorney's Office observed [REDACTED] at the Normandie Club, enter, and leave almost immediately thereafter. In conducting [REDACTED] the District Attorney Investigators [REDACTED] shortly thereafter, [REDACTED]

He advised that on Monday, 1/6/58, Investigators for the District Attorney attempted to conduct [REDACTED] in an attempt to check on the information set forth above. They found that [REDACTED] residence on that date, and they learned absolutely nothing more regarding the above situation.

On 1/13/58, [REDACTED] all of the information he presently possesses regarding [REDACTED] the State Attorney General, and that he intends to conduct additional investigation in February in an attempt to verify the data or to disprove it, as he claims the incident happens only once each month. He stated on 1/13/58 that Investigators for the District Attorney have conducted a surveillance of [REDACTED] and that on 1/13/58 [REDACTED] Palm Springs, California. He said the purpose of the trip has not been determined.

LA 94-336

This office has no verification of the foregoing information, and it is submitted as an item of information only.

b7C [REDACTED] has been connected for a number of years in the bookmaking racket in Los Angeles and Culver City, California. There have been numerous rumors concerning his gambling and political activities. [REDACTED] one of the leaders in the legalized poker gambling places in Gardena, California, and for a time was involved in gambling at Reno, Nevada.

There are current attempts being made by a citizens' group in Gardena to have legalized gambling outlawed in that municipality. Attempts have also been made in the past through the State Legislature to abolish gambling of this type throughout the State. Those efforts were unsuccessful.

cc: 1 - Mr.
1 - Mr.
1 - Mr.
1 - Mr.
1 - [REDACTED]
1 - [REDACTED]

b7C

The Attorney General

January 29, 1958

Director, FBI

RECORDED - 23

62-76249-39

EDMUND G. (PAT) BROWN
California Attorney General
INFORMATION CONCERNING

The following information concerning captioned individual has been received by the FBI from a source which is considered reliable. This individual stated that he could not vouch for the accuracy of this data and stated he did not know its original source.

[REDACTED]

b7C
b7D

[REDACTED] has been connected for a number of years in the bookmaking racket in Los Angeles and Culver City, California. There have been numerous rumors concerning his gambling and political activities. [REDACTED] one of the leaders in the legalized poker establishments in Gardena, California, and was formerly involved in gambling at Reno, Nevada.

This information is presently being made available to the Internal Revenue Service for whatever action that agency may deem appropriate.

REC'D-READING ROOM
FBI

JAN 30 9 38 AM '58

cc: 1 - Mr. Lawrence E. Walsh
Deputy Attorney General

1 - Mr. G. A. Nease, Room 5640 (Detached)

RGE:eab
(11)

See Note Page 2

Tolson
Nichols
Boardman
Belmont
Mohr
Parsons
Rosen
Tamm
Trotter
Nease
Tele. Room
Holloman
Gandy

67 FEB 7 1958
MAIL ROOM

JB str
L
B

b7C
Note: A letter forwarding this information has also been prepared for the Internal Revenue Service. Although it is not specifically indicated in Los Angeles letter of 1/13/58 [REDACTED] requested that his name be kept in confidence, it is not considered advisable to attribute this information to him. It will be recalled that Brown is an avowed candidate for the office of Governor of the State of California and is currently Attorney General of that state and possible political implications might seriously affect [REDACTED] for the Los Angeles District Attorney's Office.



U. S. TREASURY DEPARTMENT
WASHINGTON 25

OFFICE OF
COMMISSIONER OF INTERNAL REVENUE

ADDRESS REPLY TO
COMMISSIONER OF INTERNAL REVENUE
WASHINGTON 25, D. C.
AND REFER TO

FEB 6 1958

O:I:I

Mr. John Edgar Hoover, Director
Federal Bureau of Investigation
United States Department of Justice
Washington, D. C.

My dear Mr. Hoover:

In re: Edmund G. (Pat) Brown
California Attorney General

This will acknowledge receipt of your memorandum dated January 29, 1958, addressed to Commissioner Russell C. Harrington relative to alleged payoffs to the subject-named.

The information you furnished has been forwarded to our appropriate Regional office for consideration.

We appreciate you making this information available to the Service.

Very truly yours,

J. Perry August
Director, Intelligence Division

REC-17

EX-136

62-76249-40
12 FEB 13 1958

57 FEB 19 1958

EXP. PROC.
FEB 10 1958

no action
del.

MAY 29, 1958

MEMORANDUM FOR MR. TOLSON
MR. BOARDMAN
MR. BELMONT
MR. ROSEN
MR. NEASE
MR. MOHR

The Attorney General indicated that Attorney General Pat Brown of California would be in Washington on June 5th and was planning to see the Attorney General.

✓
NOT RECORDED
140 JUN 3 1958

63 JUN 4 1958

ORIGINAL COPY FILED IN
141

00-6

OFFICE OF DIRECTOR
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

June 6, 1958

9:20 AM

Mr. Tolson ☒
Mr. Boardman _____
Mr. Belmont _____
Mr. Mohr ☒
Mr. Nease _____
Mr. Parsons _____
Mr. Rosen _____
Mr. Tamm _____
Mr. Trotter _____
Mr. Jones _____
Mr. Clayton _____
Tele. Room ☒
Mr. Holloman ☒
Miss Holmes _____
Miss Gandy _____

b7C [redacted] who advised he was associated with Attorney General Pat Brown of California, called locally from the Mayflower Hotel, Room 728, to advise Attorney General Brown was in Washington today and would like very much an opportunity of seeing the Director this afternoon. He stated that Mr. Brown desired to discuss with the Director generally the situation in California and particularly wanted to discuss with him matters pertaining to crime reports and statistics in California.

I advised [redacted] the Director was presently out of the office and his schedule this afternoon called for the Director to be out of the office in outside conferences, but his request would be brought to the Director's attention and [redacted] would be advised.

If the Director agrees, I will call [redacted] back at the Mayflower Hotel and advise the Director regrets his inability to see Mr. Brown in view of the outside conferences that have been scheduled for some time.

It will be recalled that at the Attorney General's Staff Meeting on May 27, 1958, the Attorney General indicated that Attorney General Brown would be in Washington on June 5th and was planning to see the Attorney General.

FCH:edm

1 - Tele Room
A. 7-3000

13 JUN 18 1958

REC-41

57 AUG 19 1958

EX-136

CRIME REC-41

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO MR. TOLSON

July 18, 1958

FROM J. P. MOHR

SUBJECT

CALIFORNIA STATE BUREAU OF CRIMINAL
INVESTIGATION AND IDENTIFICATION

The attached letter of July 16, 1958, from the SAC at San Francisco transmits copies of an article appearing in the San Francisco Examiner under date of July 16, 1958, captioned "FBI Crime Report Unfair, Brown Says," and a letter to the editor of Time magazine by Bern M. Jacobson of the Law Enforcement Section of the Attorney General's office, which letter Chief William H. Parker of the Los Angeles Police Department recently made public.

The Agent in Charge also advises that Chief of Police Carl R. Egger of Glendale, California, President of the California Police Officers Association, designated SAC Burke to serve on the Crime Reporting and Criminal Statistics Committee of the California Association. Unless advised to the contrary, Burke plans to accept. With reference to this matter, I would like to point out that Carl R. Eggers, Chief of Police at Glendale, serves on the Committee on Uniform Crime Reporting of the International Association of Chiefs of Police and is friendly to the Bureau. Actually, his name was suggested by us to be a member of that committee. I see no objection to Burke serving.

(Not an FBI excision)

The item in the San Francisco Examiner has a number of parts of interest to us. Attorney General Edmund G. Brown (Pat) indicated that major crime rose 12.8% in California in 1957. He does not define "major crime" and then he charges that the FBI's Uniform Crime Reports of California presents the state in "an unjustifiable, unfavorable light" in that the FBI sets the figure at 35%. We are unable to identify any place in the Uniform Crime Reports bulletin where Brown could have arrived at his figure of an increase in 35% which he said we showed for California last year. Table 26 on page 82 of the bulletin presents our crime trend figures for the State of California from 1956 to 1957 according to the reports we received both of those years from 186 city police departments. ~~the~~ The total of all offenses increased by 12.9%, which is only one-tenth of one percent in excess of the figure Brown used to show the trend according to the state compilations.

NOT RECORDED

Brown goes on to complain about the FBI having the number of crimes per unit of population on the 1950 census, and this apparently is a continuation of the Jacobson complaint to Time concerning Time's crime rates which they published in the June 30 issue.

Enclosure (1) dated 7-22-58

MR. TOLSON (NOT DIRECT)

Went to Mr. Mohr
7-22-58
CRIME

Memo to Mr. Tolson

With reference to the use of 1950 population figures, we do use this source as a basis for the calculation of crime rates for groups of cities, either by population groups or by geographical division or state. (page 92, latest UCR enclosed as an example) But, as indicated in previous memoranda, we do not calculate any such rates for individual cities. For each city we only show the number of offenses they report to us. (page 102 of UCR enclosed as example) We must use the latest available, nationally compiled populations figures to calculate average crime rates for groups of cities as above, and the only thing we have available are the 1950 figures. It would not be sound, for example, in calculating the crime rate for cities with population from 100,000 to 250,000 as a group to use local Chamber of Commerce estimates of the population for each place in view of the lack of uniformity under which such estimates are made. This is explained adequately, I believe, in the first paragraph beginning on page 91 of the Uniform Crime Reports for last year, (enclosed). On that page we point out that the 1957 rates for the city groups are based on the 1950 population figures because no later data are available on a nation-wide basis. We go on in that particular section of the text to give a somewhat technical presentation of the problems involved in the calculation of rates based on various population figures to satisfy the sociologists and research students.

Incidentally, we have been in contact from time to time with the Census Bureau people and they have been unable to furnish us current population figures for the various reporting cities in the crime reporting program and for the rural areas separately. This population problem was the number one item on the agenda furnished the current Committee on Uniform Crime Reporting, headed by Dr. Peter P. Lejins of the Department of Sociology, University of Maryland.

The current committee has completed their work and within the next week or ten days we will have a draft of their final report.

RECOMMENDATIONS:

1 - That the attached letter go forward to Attorney General Edmund G. Brown, transmitting to him a copy of the Director's letter to Time magazine dated July 18, 1958, and a copy of the annual issue of the Uniform Crime Reports for last year pointing out to him that our figures do not show a 35% increase in California crime last year.

(OVER)

Memo to Mr. Tolson

2 - That the attached letter go forward to ~~Mr. Bern M. Jacobson~~
~~Law Enforcement Representative~~, Law Enforcement Section of the Office of
the Attorney General of California, transmitting to him a copy of the Director's
letter to Time magazine.

3 - That copies of the foregoing correspondence be forwarded to all
California SACs.

4 - That the attached letter go forward to the Special Agent in Charge,
San Francisco, advising that he may accept an appointment to the Crime Reporting
and Statistics Committee of the California Police Officers Association and
transmitting to him copies of the correspondence mentioned above.

5 - That we prepare an SAC Letter transmitting to the field, copies
of the Director's letter of July 18, 1958, to Time magazine with instructions that
the SAC in each city mentioned in the Time article, deliver a copy of the Director's
letter to the Administrative head of the Police Agency of that city.

memo 7/21/58
J.E.L. 7/21/58
18 7/21/58
7/21/58

expedite

7/21/58

[Signature]

7/21/58

[Signature]

J. P. MOHR

TIME MAGAZINE STORY JUNE 30, 1958
CRIME RATES FOR INDIVIDUAL CITIES
RECENT PUBLICITY

The recent unfavorable publicity concerning the Uniform Crime Reports (UCR) is attributable exclusively not to any misstatements within the UCR or mismanagement of the UCR program by the FBI. It resulted entirely from a terrible mistake by Time magazine in their June 30, 1958, issue. Completely without justification, they laid the blame for their errors to the FBI in the June 30 issue and again in their July 21 issue. Copy of each is attached.

THE JUNE 30 ISSUE OF TIME MAGAZINE

This represents a conglomerate of just about everything it is possible to do wrong with crime statistics as follows:

1. Time states "In the FBI list of felony rates in U. S. cities, Chicago ranks second most law abiding..." This is absolutely false. The UCR has never listed "felony rates in U. S. cities." We never calculate any rates for individual cities. To the contrary, we have refused many requests to do so and regularly in the UCR we caution against such tactics.* Time is responsible for the rates they published, not the FBI. All we ever publish for individual cities is the total number of offenses in each category, such as, murder, robbery, larceny, etc., the police report to us. TABLE #35 - P. 98 - UCR 1957 ANNUAL - COPY ATTACHED.

2. In calculating the rates for cities they listed, Time used the 1950 census figures from published Census Bureau reports and the number of offenses for each city from the UCR. They thus arrived at the number of offenses for 1000 inhabitants for each of the 22 cities they listed. Presumably they used the 1950 census figures because the Census Bureau has no more recent population figures for all cities. Obviously, if since 1950, any city has increased, for instance, upwards to 80% in population, a crime rate calculated using 1957 crimes and 1950 census figures will constitute a distortion of the true facts. Such a city can not be compared with others. That is why the FBI has never done this.

AUG 11 1958

3. Time added together into one figure all categories of crimes and calculated a "composite" crime rate for each city listed. For Los Angeles, for example, Time added together that city's reported murders, robberies, rapes,

Enclosures
Airtel (3)
1. Mr. Nasse

ENCLOSURE

NOT RECORDED

102 3 11 958

CRIME REC

Memo to Mr. Tolson

assaults, burglaries, larcenies, and auto thefts as published in UCR for 1957 to get a grand total of crime for Los Angeles. Then, with that figure and the 1950 census figure, Time prepared a crime rate. (Number of offenses divided by population times 1000) The fallacy in this is apparent. This procedure gives the same weight to each larceny offense as to murder.

EXAMPLE
TWO CITIES WITH SAME POPULATION

	<u>CITY A</u>	<u>CITY B</u>
Murder	0	30
Robbery	0	60
Assaults	0	60
Burglary	10	10
Larceny	250	10
Auto Thefts	40	10
Total	300	180

Under the Time procedure, City A, above, is more crime ridden than City B, simply because it has more total offenses reported. In fact, however, City B is truly crime ridden because of the high number of murders, robberies and assaults. We never make this type of "lumped" comparison in the UCR.

4. Time made a direct comparison of crime between cities. In each issue of the UCR we specifically caution against such comparisons and set forth many reasons why it is improper. - P. 97 - 1957 ANNUAL UCR - COPY ATTACHED.

5. Time lifted most of its article from the New York Times issue of June 22, 1958. Time went to press June 22 on its June 30, 1958, issue and failed to have its Washington Bureau check the figures with us. The Times item is attached. There was virtually no reaction to the New York Times article but there has been widespread reaction to the Time article which erroneously quotes the FBI as the source. P. 97
7/1

THE JULY 21, 1958, ISSUE OF TIME MAGAZINE

A letter to the editor of Time on page 4 (attached) questions the use of 1950 population in calculating crime rates. Time again erred and inserted after this letter to the editor "Time should have pointed out that for all cities listed

Memo to Mr. Tolson

the FBI used 1957 crime figures and 1950 census figures. --Ed." This statement is false. We did not do it -- Time did.

Time's Washington Bureau has admitted to us their June 30 and July 21, 1958, articles were erroneous. Their city crime rate listing they admit was "lifted" bodily from the New York Times without checking. The Washington Bureau of Time (News Editor) called us July 17, 1958, asking us to answer several questions about FBI-UCR figures which caused them to receive unfavorable mail. We blessed out Time and straightened them out as to their error. We made no mistake; they did, as did the New York Times.

Fred Bruin, Time Wash. Bur. News Editor admitted the unfavorable reaction from California's Attorney General Pat Brown (who could hardly wait to write about it.) Also, from Atlanta, Denver and there will probably be others. When a magazine like Time charges the FBI with full blame for Times' fiasco, those complaining to us can hardly be criticized. When the full facts of the case are brought to light I think it is only fair to state that the present situation did not result from inadequate supervision of UCR at the FBI. To the contrary, we have carefully avoided and regularly cautioned against the very thing Time and the New York Times did. It is most unfortunate Time published such a vulnerable piece and doubly unfortunate they blamed us for the error.

RECOMMENDATION:

That the attached letter be forwarded to Henry R. Luce of Time. This will set the record straight and serve henceforth as a basis for answering those complaining about "FBI figures" in Time Magazine.

* A SEPARATE MEMORANDUM IS
BEING SUBMITTED ON THIS.

letter should
be cleared
with Houston
office

↓ We should put
a-g. Brown at
the head of their
department

yes.

July 21, 1958

Honorable Edmund G. Brown
Attorney General
State of California
600 State Building
San Francisco 2, California

My dear Mr. Attorney General:

I have read an article appearing in the San Francisco Examiner of July 16, 1958, captioned "FBI Crime Report Unfair, Brown Says." I have also read the article appearing in Time magazine under date of June 30, 1958, showing a listing of crime rates for selected large cities in the United States.

With reference to the article in Time magazine I am enclosing for your information a copy of my letter of July 18, 1958, to the editor of Time which I believe you will find self-explanatory.

I am also enclosing a copy of the Uniform Crime Reports bulletin for 1957 for your convenience and I would like to point out that the only place in this publication where we make any attempt to indicate the trend of crime in California appears on page 92. On this page we show the number of offenses reported to the FBI by 186 cities in California during each of the years 1956 and 1957. Only the number of offenses is shown since we did not convert the figures into terms of the number of crimes per unit of population. These figures show that the total crimes reported to us by these cities in California increased 12.9 per cent from 1956 to 1957 which I am sure you will agree is quite close to the 12.8 per cent increase which you are quoted as indicating for California in the item in the San Francisco Examiner mentioned above. We did not make any statement in the Uniform Crime Reports bulletin to the effect that California crime increased 35 per cent as you indicated to the press.

MAILED 2
JUL 29 1958

Tolson _____
Boardman _____
Belmont _____
Mohr _____
Nease _____
Parsons _____
Rosen _____
Tamm _____
Trotter _____
Clayton _____
Tele. Room _____
Holloman _____
Gandy _____

REC- 55
Sincerely yours,
J. Edgar Hoover

AEL:pah
(8)
1 - SAC, Los Angeles (Enclosures - 2)
1 - SAC, San Diego (Enclosures - 2)
1 - SAC, San Francisco (Enclosures - 2)
67 JUL 29 1958

John Edgar Hoover
Director

W. C. Sullivan
MAIL ROOM ☐ Address obtained from Crime Records.
air mail

CYRIL W. MCLEAN
ATTORNEY AT LAW
407-9 CENTRAL BUILDING
FORMERLY CENTRAL BANK BLDG.
436 14TH STREET
OAKLAND 12, CALIFORNIA
July 1st, 1958

Honorable J. Edgar Hoover.
Director FBI
Department of Justice,
Washington, D. C.

Dear Brother Hoover:

The San Francisco Bay Area newspapers, two or three weeks ago, published some figures from your last crime report. The astonishing increase for California aroused State Attorney General Edmund G. Brown, who endeavored through news releases, to show that no blame attached to him or other State law enforcement officers.

Your last Report was not received by me, although I had been on the mailing list; I will appreciate a copy.

Brown being a candidate for Governor, as you well know, against my friend, Senator William F. Knowland, is trying to avoid political implications. Very frankly, as you also know, I am anxious to use the implications.

I also have loftier motives which I am sure coincide with yours, and they are to help in decreasing major crime and for that reason to obtain a correct analysis.

The enclosed clipping from our legal newspaper, The Inter-City Express, sets forth Brown's tactics.

Also enclosed is tear sheet from Oakland Tribune of July 20th, the first 2 paragraphs of which were written by my friend, Dave Hope, who is one of the finest newspapermen that we have here and not only a Past Master of his own Lodge but of many other things.

Will you help us? Our understanding is that your Report is not broken down by States and does not analyze the State of California individually. Is it practicable to furnish figures of 3 or 4 states in which the increase by themselves will compare the increase of crime in California with that of other states, such as New York? Then we can pick out the figures for California and make a comparison.

RECEIVED - FBI

ENCLOSURE

RECEIVED - FBI

NOT RECORDED 13 AUG 5 1958

PROC. JUL 23 1958

Honorable J. Edgar Hoover

-2-

July 21st, 1958

I hope to talk with you, even though it may only be for a few minutes, at the American Bar Association Meeting in Los Angeles. I shall endeavor to attend the meeting at which you will be the Moderator. My wife, Marie and I will be at the Biltmore.

With kind personal wishes, I am

Fraternally,


CYRIL W. MCCLEAN

CWM:k

Encls.

Via Airmail



—San Diego Union Staff Photo

J. Edgar Hoover, director of the Federal Bureau of Investigation, con-

fers with C. Erwin Piper, head of FBI office in San Diego.

ATTORNEY GENERAL CALLED 'MISINFORMED'

J. Edgar Hoover Scores Brown For FBI Criticism

J. Edgar Hoover, director of the Federal Bureau of Investigation, yesterday said Atty. Gen. Brown was misinformed when he criticized the FBI for assertedly publishing incorrect figures on the crime rate in California.

In an exclusive interview with The San Diego Union, Hoover also took issue with Brown for saying the crime figures submitted to the FBI by Los Angeles were accurate while those for New York, Chicago and Detroit were not.

Hoover, who is vacationing in La Jolla, was interviewed in the San Diego FBI office in the San Diego Trust & Savings Building.

Asked if crime was increasing in California, Hoover said it "definitely" was.

"Recently the attorney general of Cali-

nately, Mr. Brown didn't inform himself as to the facts before he spoke.

"He said the FBI had announced there has been an increase in crime of 35 per cent in California and that this held California up to unjustified criticism. The FBI never did anything like that."

Hoover said the FBI's figures showed that the California crime rate had increased 12.9 per cent last year.

"Mr. Brown's own figures showed an increase of 12.8 per cent. Unfortunately, Mr. Brown was misinformed or didn't see the facts when he made the statement," Hoover said.

The FBI director said Brown's statement had been predicated on a magazine article in which the magazine had compiled its own figures, based on the 1950 population figures.

SAN DIEGO UNION
AUG. 12, 1958

NOTED
167 SEP. 5 1958

PERS. FILES

CALL 'MISINFORMED'

J. Edgar Hoover Refutes Brown

(Continued from a-13)

and said that Los Angeles had submitted accurate figures whereas New York, Chicago and Detroit had not," he said. "I don't think he knew what he was talking about there either.

"I can't vouch for the complete accuracy of the figures for New York, Chicago or Los Angeles, or San Diego or San Francisco. I'm depending on the basic integrity of the chiefs of police. I think it's wrong to assume that the chief of police, or police commissioner, of New York has given us phony statistics."

Hoover said many persons in the United States have been lulled into a false sense of security because of the drop in Communist Party membership in the last few years.

"The Communists are smaller numerically but practically are stronger," he said. "Those members who have strayed from loyalty to the Kremlin have been purged from membership, leaving a hard core of fanatic Communists."

He said the Communist Party is infiltrating labor unions and racial groups.

Hoover said much of the work of the FBI in San Diego is in the security field, involving the aircraft plants, the naval establishments and Camp Pendleton.

FINGERPRINTS FILED

Last year the FBI obtained convictions in 98.6 per cent of its cases which went to trial, he said. The defendants pleaded guilty in 93 per cent of the cases. This indicates the expertness with which the cases were prepared, he said.

Hoover said the FBI's fingerprint file, the largest in the world, contains the fingerprints of 74 million persons. In addition to providing a check on the identity of criminals or fugitives from justice, the file is invaluable in identifying victims of disasters, he said.

The FBI sends a team to the scene of plane crashes or train wrecks to check

fingerprints. Hoover said. In the recent plane crash near Las Vegas, the FBI was able to identify all of the victims through fingerprints, he said.

Hoover said there is no "so-called king" or central governing body of crime in the nation.

"However," he said, "the gangs and syndicates try to observe each other's prerogatives in territory. They seldom cross over. When that happens, you have some killings."

PUBLICATION FAVORED

The FBI chief said he believes in holding adults responsible, criminally and financially, for the acts of their children.

He said he also believes in publishing the names of youths who commit serious crimes.

"Nailing the identity down has an excellent psychological effect and acts as a deterrent," he said.

Hoover said he had completed his annual health examination at the La Jolla Medical Clinic. He said he has lost 30 pounds in the last year.

Brown's Short Memory

EDMUND BROWN, California's attorney general and Democratic candidate for governor, knows his political ropes.

When J. Edgar Hoover, director of the FBI, accused Mr. Brown of misinforming the public on California crime figures, the attorney general took a common political refuge.

He said he didn't want to get into a battle of statistics with Mr. Hoover and then quickly switched off to a diverting issue—Tijuana. Tijuana came in for a beating.

If elected governor, Mr. Brown said, he would see that something was done. He said the border should be closed to those under 21 to keep them from contact with "sordid things which they are too young to appraise."

If he can't fight Mr. Hoover, he can fight Tijuana. There aren't any votes to lose in Tijuana.

The point might be raised that as governor Mr. Brown would be the chief executive officer of the state. As attorney general he has been the chief law enforcement officer. What he could do as governor that he was prevented from doing as attorney general for eight years is not too clear.

As a matter of fact Mr. Brown met with Mexican officials in San Diego on common border problems, including juveniles and narcotics, in May of 1957. He stated at that time:

"We seek to keep the border unimpaired as a generator of good will and of economic and cultural exchange. There are offenders against international amity on both sides of the border and we intend to launch a coordinated drive on them."

Mr. Brown recognized at that time the problem of the border does not belong in politics. Exploitation of this issue for political advantage can only make the reaching of proper agreements between the two countries much more difficult. Mr. Brown knows that—or did a year ago.

Mr. Tolson	✓
Mr. Belmont	✓
Mr. Mohr	✓
Mr. Nease	✓
Mr. Parsons	✓
Mr. Rosen	✓
Mr. Tamm	✓
Mr. Winterrowd	✓
Mr. W.C. Sullivan	✓
Tele. Room	✓
Mr. Holloman	✓
Miss Gandy	✓

Edward

file
gan

THE SAN DIEGO UNION
9-2-58

NOT RECORDED
46 SEP 19 1958

50 SEP 30 1958

PERM 77 48

DO-7

.FRC

OFFICE OF DIRECTOR, FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

TO

OFFICIAL INDICATED BELOW BY CHECK MARK

Mr. Tolson _____
Mr. Belmont _____
Mr. Mohr _____
Mr. Nease _____
Mr. Parsons _____
Mr. Rosen _____
Mr. Tamm _____
Mr. Trotter _____
Mr. W. C. Sullivan _____
Mr. Holloman _____
Miss Gandy _____

See Me _____ ()
Note and Return _____ ()
Prepare Reply _____ ()
For Your Recommendation _____ ()
What are the facts? _____ ()
Remarks: _____

266 2 11 35 11 28
3/20

Article Section I

YOUR PINK SLIP IS SHOWING, MR. BROWN

The Truth About Knowland's Opponent

By OLIVER CARLSON

LOS ANGELES—Edmund G. "Pat" Brown, who aspires to be California's next Governor, is fervently hoping that the moderate and conservative Democrats of this state have bought a myth. The myth is that Pat Brown, like them, is a moderate, slightly right-of-center Democrat. He looks like one. And before the numerous business and professional groups which he carefully cultivates, his speeches make him sound like one.

Why is Brown's "moderation" a myth? Let's look at the record. And while we look, let's bear in mind that with the rapidly worsening situation in the Far East, California is the most vital and sensitive state in all the West. Mao and Khrushchev are aware of the great concentration of aircraft, missile, electronic and chemical plants here, of our oil fields and refineries, of our great ports and airfields. They know, too—even if Pat Brown is unaware of it—that Communist party membership and concentration in California is the second highest in the Nation. They know that Harry Bridges and Lou Goldblatt continue to boss the International Longshoreman's and Warehouseman's Union, and hence control Pacific Coast shipping. They know there are powerful forces within the Democratic party of California who want to abandon Formosa and Chiang Kai-shek's government to the mercy of the Reds; withdraw the Seventh Fleet; recognize Red China; admit her to the United Nations; and in general appease the USSR no matter what the cost to us or to the rest of the free world.

Indicative of the advances made by these forces within the Democratic ranks is the proposal put forward, in this year's state Democratic platform, that California repeal the "loyalty oaths still required of all public employees, of candidates for public office, and for the use of public school property." A further sign of where California Democrats are going is the fact that the Young Democrats, in drafting their platform, came out for recognition of Red China and called for the immediate abolition of the House Un-American Activities Committee and the Senate Internal Security Subcommittee.

One clear voice has stood out above all others warning of the danger of appeasing world communism—that of Senator William F. Knowland.

But what of Pat Brown? For eight years now he has been the chief legal officer of the State of California. Prior to that he was District Attorney for San Francisco. For the past four years he has been commonly recognized as the undisputed leader of the state's Democratic party. The following is his record on communism and Communists.

One of the most successful Communist-front

organizations established in the middle 1930's was the National Lawyers Guild. The San Francisco chapter was both large and vocal. Pat Brown, sensing its importance to a young man eager for acclaim and public office, joined up and remained a good-standing member until the beginning of World War II. Of course, the unwarranted attacks of the mighty USSR against little Finland in the late fall of 1939, followed by the Hitler-Stalin Pact of June 1940, made communism and its numerous front organizations anathema to the American people. It was a very appropriate time to get out. And Brown did.

THREE YEARS LATER we were in the war, an ally of Soviet Russia. The Communists and their fellow travelers, who shortly before had denounced President Roosevelt as a warmonger, did a quick about-face when the Nazis invaded Russia. Many front organizations—including the National Lawyers Guild—blossomed forth stronger than ever. Under the circumstances, an eager-beaver lawyer with political aspirations would join up. This is exactly what Pat Brown did. In fact, he became so active that he was elected its vice president.

By 1946 Stalin had lowered the Iron Curtain over Eastern Europe. The Cold War was on. Communist spies and secret agents were uncovered all over the world, including the United States. The order went out from Moscow that Communists everywhere must openly declare their loyalty to the Soviet Union. American public opinion once more became alarmed at Communist infiltration in schools, motion pictures, labor unions and professional organizations. From New York to Los Angeles the duped, the timid and the opportunists joined in a mass exodus from Communist-dominated organizations. So, apparently, did Brown, who claimed to have just discovered that the National Lawyers Guild was dominated by the Reds. And, if Brown denounced the Communists at that time it must have been *sotto voce*, for he continued to get favorable mention in the Communist *People's World* all through 1946.

In February, 1945, District Attorney Brown of San Francisco actively supported a move to grant states citizenship to Harry Bridges. He denounced moves by the US Immigration Department to have Bridges deported to his native Australia as "a threat to industrial peace." Thanks to the good work of Pat Brown and his friends, Harry Bridges is now an American citizen, and still heads the potent Longshoreman's Union.

When, in 1946, Brown ran for the first time as Democratic candidate for Attorney General, he was formally endorsed by the following organizations,

TOP CLIPPING
DATED 10-6-58
FROM Human Events
MARKED FILE AND INITIALED

Published weekly at 408 First Street, SE, Washington 3, D. C. • Copyright 1958 by HUMAN EVENTS, INC.

57 NOV 13 1958

all of which were Communist-infiltrated or dominated at that time: Hollywood Independent Citizens' Committee of Arts, Sciences and Professions; National Citizens' Political Action Committee; CIO Council of California; United Committee for Political Action; Conference of Studio Unions.

Always ready to make a speech, he addressed many an organization of dubious origin. According to the *People's World* for June 17, 1946, he was one of the speakers at a big Los Angeles rally under the auspices of a commie front, the "Mobilization for Democracy." The *People's World* of November 7, 1945 also listed Brown as a committee member for the banquet honoring the "American Youth for Democracy," a well-known Communist front.

The heart and center of Communist indoctrination for all of Northern California was the "California Labor School" at San Francisco. Here were trained the young professional revolutionists for their work in mass organizations. Here artists, writers and entertainers were taught how to turn their talents to the use of communism. The documentation which now exists upon that school would fill volumes. *But when, in November, 1946, the chairman of the Senate Committee on Un-American Activities in California called upon District Attorney Brown of San Francisco to assist in an investigation of the California Labor School, Brown refused.*

IN 1950 PAT BROWN was the only Democrat to be elected to a major state office. He became Attorney General. He was the legal arm of the state.

During the past eight years, state and congressional investigation committees have conducted innumerable probes on subversives and subversive movements in this state. Certainly it was the duty of the Attorney General and his staff to assist in this work. But while Brown found it expedient, from time to time, to sound off against the dangers of communism in general, he was strangely reluctant to do anything about it in California. His office supposedly has a special division devoted to checking on subversive activities here, but I have searched in vain to find out what it has done in the past eight years. It appears to be completely dormant.

Such vagaries, it should be noted, are not "ancient history"—events confined to the past of a decade or so ago. The most amazing development out of Pat Brown's office took place just this year—in April, 1958—when the Attorney General sent out to the leading Peace Officers of California, (Sheriffs, Police Chiefs, etc.) an official booklet prepared and printed by the Justice Department of California, Division of Criminal Law and Enforcement, entitled: "Guide to Community Relations for Peace Officers."

In this official document, prepared under the direct guidance of Assistant Attorney General Emmet Daly, and with the official blessing of the Attorney General himself, is a bibliography of selected books, pamphlets, and audio-visual aids designed to give the Peace Officers of California a thorough understanding of the many aspects of minority groups. The idea is a splendid one—except for one thing: That

bibliography is a loaded list—loaded with books and pamphlets by authors well known for their Communist or pro-Communist affiliations.

Here for police officers to study at the recommendation of the Attorney General are works by:

GENE WELTFISH. Social anthropologist. She is probably best remembered for her public speeches during the Korean War when she insisted that our troops had used germ warfare, as charged by the Chinese Communists. She took an active part on a host of Communist-front organizations. She was one of the signers of the statement in defense of Gerhart Eisler, notorious agent of the Communist International in the United States. One of her pamphlets, *The Races of Mankind*, which the Attorney General recommends, was barred from use by the War Department because its declared aim was to create racial antagonism.

FRANZ BOAS AND RUTH BENEDICT (both deceased). Social anthropologists. Boas' record as an active supporter of Communist causes goes back at least to 1931. Ruth Benedict was a close co-worker with Gene Weltfish. All their writings which are recommended are given a pro-Communist slant.

MAXWELL S. STEWART. Author and editor. Identified as sponsor or active participant in at least 36 Communist-front organizations. At one time editor of "Soviet Russia Today."

DR. E. FRANKLIN FRAZIER. Negro sociologist. The files of the House Committee on Un-American Activities contain 18 citations of Frazier's connections with Communist causes in the United States. His book was highly praised in the Communist press and literary journals when it first appeared in 1949.

CAREY MCWILLIAMS. Editor and writer. Three of his books are included in the recommended bibliography. McWilliams is at present editor of *The Nation*. In 1929 he was one of the attorneys for "Amtorg," the official Soviet trading organization in the United States. He was also a leading member of the National Lawyers' Guild at the same time Pat Brown belonged to it. All three of his books on Brown's recommended list have been highly praised by the Communist press.

Space does not permit me to cite the many other well known pro-Communists whose books or pamphlets are likewise recommended reading for California peace officers. Had this reading list been loaded—for example—with racist literature, you can be sure there would have been a hue and cry from Oregon to the Mexican border.

How did it happen that Brown and his staff issued such a slanted list of readings? Was it intentional? Was it due to carelessness? Or was it stupidity? Whatever the reason—and I hope Brown gives us the answer—the responsibility is his.

If, in the face of the record I have cited above, moderate California Democrats think Pat Brown is the kind of a man they want for Governor, Heaven help them—and us! Of course he's no Communist; he's just an opportunist whose pink slip is showing.

Oliver Carlson is a well-known writer on political subjects. The author of many books, he has contributed frequently to such magazines as *The Freeman* and *Reader's Digest*.

ORDER BLANK

HUMAN EVENTS, 408 First Street, SE, Washington 3, D. C.

Send me _____ reprints of "YOUR PINK SLIP IS SHOWING, MR. BROWN" at \$ _____

☐ Payment enclosed

☐ Bill me

Additional copies of this 2-page Article: single copy 15c (coins not stamps); 15 copies \$1; 35 copies \$2; 125 copies \$5; 300 copies \$10; 1,000 copies \$20. In 5,000 lots \$15 per thousand. Unless otherwise ordered, reprints are sent by fourth-class mail, which takes ten days to two weeks for delivery. For first-class mail delivery of 2-page articles, add 1/2c per copy; for airmail, add 1c per copy.

Enter my subscription ☐ 5 weeks for \$1 ☐ 1 year for \$11

Name _____

Street _____

City _____ Zone _____ State _____

OCTOBER 6, 1958

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Belmont
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Nease
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tamm
Mr. Winterrowd
Mr. Tele. Room
Mr. Holloman
Miss Gandy

Your Pink Slip Is
Showing, Mr. Brown

(Mr. Oliver Carlsson
Everett, Oct. 5)

Edmund "E" Brown, the
Democratic nominee for Governor of California is hoping
that the conservative and moderate Democrats of the state
will think that he is one of them. A cursory look at his
record will show that this pose is sharply in contrast with
his past record.

California has the second
largest concentration of Communists in the country.
Indicative of the advances made by the Reds in the Democratic
Party this year is the Democratic platform which calls
for the abolition of the loyalty oaths still required
of public employes, of candidates for public office and
for the use of public school property. The Young Democrats
came out for recognition of Red China and the abolition
of the House Un-American Activities Committee and the
Senate Internal Security Subcommittee.

Mr. Brown himself
~~NOT RECORDED~~

199 NOV 7 1958

of the National Lawyers Guild, a highly successful Communist
front organization. In fact, he joined it on two separate
occasions and served as its vice-president. Brown continued
to get favorable mention in the Communist "People's World"
through 1946. In 1945, as DA of San Francisco, Brown
supported a move to grant US citizenship to Harry Bridges.
In 1946, when Brown ran for Attorney-General, he got

the support of 8 Communist organizations, and he spoke at least twice at rallies of Communist organizations.

The nerve center of Communism in Northern California was the California Labor School at San Francisco. DA Brown was asked by the State Senate to investigate this establishment and he refused. In the 8 years that he has served as Attorney-General, his office had done little or nothing about subversive activities in the state. In 1958, the Attorney General's office put out a pamphlet designed to help peace officers in their relations with minority groups.

Cited by the Attorney General for additional reading by peace officers were books by such well-known Reds as Gene Weltfish, who insisted that our troops had used germ warfare in the Korean War and whose pamphlet, "The Races of Mankind" was banned by the War; Maxwell S. Stewart who was identified with 36 Communist organizations; Dr. E. Franklin Frazier who has been connected with 18 Communist causes. Was this selection of reading material made by Attorney-General Brown or was it due to carelessness?

It is up to the voters to decide. Of Course, Brown is no Communist; he's just an opportunist whose pink slip is showing.

Ziffren Linked To Gangster By Knowland

SAN FRANCISCO, Oct. 16 (AP). — Senator Knowland charges that Attorney General Edmund G. Brown and his imported Chicago machine-type political organization seek to impose a package deal on the historic Democratic Party and the people of this State.

Addressing a Republican rally at the California Club last night, the G. O. P. candidate for Governor sought to link Democratic National Committeeman Paul Ziffren of Los Angeles with a dead Chicago gangster.

Senator Knowland charged Mr. Ziffren is the "political architect behind my opponent for Governor." He cited testimony from the Kefauver Committee crime report indicating Mr. Ziffren had business dealings with Alex. Louis Greenberg, slain in Chicago December 8, 1955.

Denounce Charge

In Los Angeles Mr. Ziffren told the San Francisco Chronicle by telephone "this sounds to me like another Joe Kamp pamphlet of absurdities," he added:

"I've never believed in talking about dead men and I don't propose to engage the Knowland-Kamp campaign on such a ghoulisn level."

Mr. Ziffren said he had not heard of any Kefauver Committee records involving him.

Senator Knowland's speech gave an involved account of what he said was the background on Mr. Ziffren's relations with Mr. Greenberg, including an alleged partnership with the gangster in a

San Bernardino (Calif.) property.

Sees "Infiltration"

The Senate Minority Leader asserted also that Mr. Ziffren was a partner in the law firm of Jake Arvey of Chicago—"the same Arvey who is the machine political boss of Chicago and a business affiliate of Alex Louis Greenberg."

Senator Knowland said his investigation "revealed the existence in California of a shadowland powerful force infiltrating our political and economic life."

"I am speaking," he said, "of what should be termed the 'overworld'—that place where illicitly obtained money is placed into business and political life of our communities and where the power to control is achieved through this process to finance."

Tolson _____
Boardman _____
Belmont _____
Mohr _____
Nease _____
Parsons _____
Rosen _____
Tamm _____
Trotter _____
W.C. Sullivan _____
Tele. Room _____
Holloman _____
Gandy _____

Wash. Post and Times Herald _____
Wash. News _____
Wash. Star _____
N. Y. Herald Tribune _____
N. Y. Journal-American _____
N. Y. Mirror _____
N. Y. Daily News _____
N. Y. Times _____
Daily Worker _____
The Worker _____
New Leader _____

Date _____

NOT RECORDED
133 OCT 23 1958

CRIME IN CALIFORNIA

Pat Brown's Contradictions

IT IS UNFORTUNATE that the people of California have to turn to sources other than Atty. Gen. Edmund G. Brown to learn the true status of the crime threat in California. It is true that Mr. Brown has offered some answers, but they often are in contradiction with other views he has expressed.

The chronology of the Democratic gubernatorial candidate's statements about crime is interesting. In 1952 he said there was no organized crime in California. Three months later he created a Citizens Advisory Committee on Crime Prevention.

December, 1953, found Mr. Brown warning of a shocking increase in crime. In early 1954 he professed that crime was leveling off, only to add three months later that a "drastic clamp-down was needed."

Two weeks ago Mr. Brown said that organized crime had been "gradually eradicated" under his administration. On the very day he made this statement, United States Atty. Gen. William G. Rogers announced that the Justice Department had sent agents into California to investigate crime and the top-

ranking racketeers who have moved into our state from the east.

The Assembly Judiciary Committee, in its hearings here, has since uncovered evidence that Mafia links extend to San Diego. The Mafia is organized crime on an international scale. In the course of detailing Mafia activities to the committee, Capt. James E. Hamilton of the Los Angeles police, said that organized crime has increased 100 per cent in California since 1950.

The people of California may well ask how these facts have escaped the attention of Mr. Brown, the state's chief law enforcement officer. They are known to Atty. Gen. Rogers, Capt. Hamilton and J. Edgar Hoover, director of the Federal Bureau of Investigation. Mr. Hoover has disputed Mr. Brown's crime statistics and offered impressive evidence to show that crime in the state is definitely on the rise.

Mr. Brown's statements and performance indicate that he is confused and indecisive. If he has evidence to the contrary, let him submit it to the jury of the people of California.

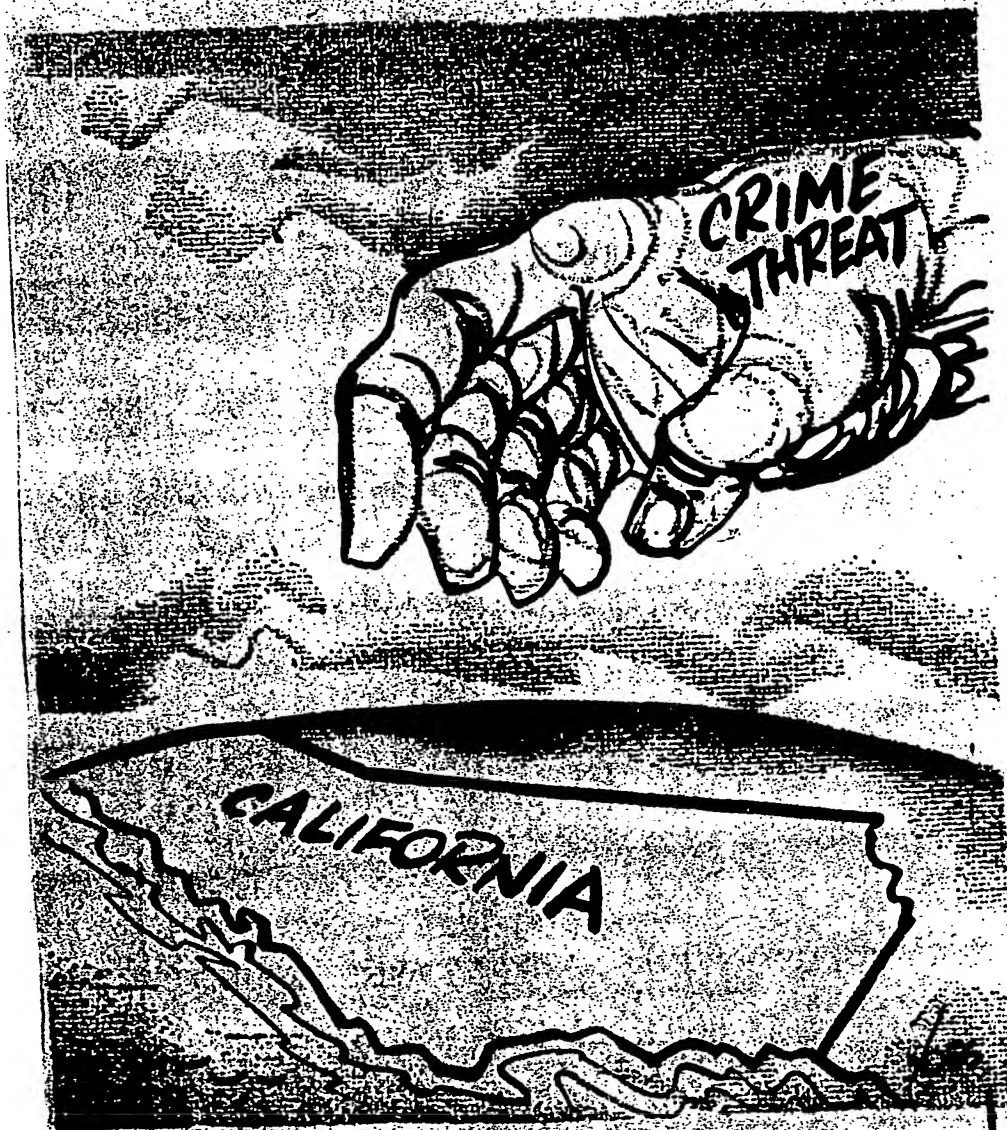
SAN DIEGO UNION
OCT. 18, 1958

File
W30-

53 NOV 14 1958

162-2624-1
NOT RECORDED
46 NOV 14 1958

Cloud Over The State



DAVID LAWRENCE SAYS:

SAN DIEGO

Pat Brown Plans Drive on Crime

By CLINT MOSHER

Examiner Political Editor

PALM SPRINGS, Nov. 9.—Governor-elect Edmund G. Brown tonight announced a tough anti-crime program he will put into effect when he takes office in January.

The Democratic victor in last Tuesday's election spoke his piece after conferring during the afternoon, at his desert hideaway, with Superior Judge Stanley Mosk of Los Angeles, the State Attorney General elect, and District Attorney Thomas Lynch of San Francisco.

HIGH POINTS.

High points in the incoming Governor's program are these:

1—He will crack down on the Adult Authority, part of the State Department of Corrections, to see that many time losers, particularly sex offenders, serve longer terms.

2—Brown is working on a plan tentatively calling for a one day conference of all district attorneys, sheriffs and chiefs of police, at which he will introduce them to the new Attorney General, state his overall feeling about means to reduce crime and then let Mosk and the local officials set up a liaison arrangement and a uniform system for crime reduction.

INTER-STATE PLAN.

SAN FRANCISCO EXAMINER
San Francisco, California

Date: 11/10/58

Edition: Final

Managing Editor: LISTON von
BERALDINGEN

Publisher: CHARLES MAYER

Case:

Classification:

NOT RECORDED
133 DEC 10 1958

table talk with the other Democratic, elected State officials to impress upon them the necessity of avoiding any conflict of interest or other slip which would not make integrity in office the order of the administration which comes into power with a sweep for only the second time since the turn of the century.

TOUGHER POLICY.

Speaking with some vehemence, Brown announced that under his administration the Adult Authority will follow a "much tougher policy."

The Governor-elect indicated he was particularly outraged about the case of Jack Rainsberger, Los Angeles handyman, who is held in Las Vegas in the "sacrifice" slaying of 23 year old Erlene Folker. Rainsberger said he killed the woman in a secret ritual because "my voices told me to."

Brown, whom Mosk replaces in January as Attorney General, said:

"I'm going to see that there is a closer relationship between the peace officers who handle arrests and prosecution of criminals, and the Department of Corrections, which is under the jurisdiction of the Governor.

"Too often, in my opinion," the police have arrested people who have committed crimes of violence and then seen them turned loose for reasons that are difficult to understand.

"I have in mind the Adult Authority."

"In the recent case of the 'sacrifice' murder in Nevada, that man committed three assaults with knives on women and served three terms in the reformatory.

TWO ROBBERIES.

"Then he came to California and committed two armed robberies with a knife and was released after three years.

"Those are things on which I will demand a much tougher policy.

"On crimes against property, we can take a greater chance, but not on this sort of thing."

Brown said he will rely on

3—The new governor and Mosk propose to establish a working arrangement with law enforcement officials in Oregon and Washington for constant interchange of information on the movements and activities of known criminals along the Pacific seaboard.

4—Mosk said that in agreement with Brown, he will "maintain constant surveillance over known gangsters and racketeers" in California no matter how well behaved they may be at any particular time since they will be regarded by the Brown Administration as "potential enemies of our State."

The Governor, Mosk and Lynch discussed crime after Brown had flown to Los Angeles for a coast question and answer telecast.

After the television show, Brown dropped into a nearby church, then flew back to Palm Springs.

It is known that Brown also intends to have a round

Mosk "very much for all of my legal advice."

He explained various State departments have their own lawyers, too, and that he will work with them, but "In the last analysis the Attorney General will be my lawyer—there must be one final legal authority as a matter of policy."

Brown, his staff and his family will fly back to San Francisco tomorrow afternoon.

He will be at his desk in the Attorney General's office Tuesday.

Tolson ☒
 Belmont ☒
 DeLoach ☒
 McGuire ☒
 Mohr ☐
 Parsons ☐
 Rosen ☐
 Tamm ☐
 Trotter ☐
 W.C. Sullivan ☐
 Tele. Room ☐
 Holloman ☐
 Gandy ☐

Scofield Drummond Reports

Gov. Brown to Have Voice On Democrats' Nominee

SAN FRANCISCO.

California's seventy-four votes are going to have a lot to say about who will be the 1960 Democratic Presidential nominee.

And because these seventy-four delegates will be firmly pledged to him as "favorite son," Gov. Edmund G. (Pat) Brown is going to have a lot to say about it, too.

No wonder the leading prospective candidates are making the pilgrimage to Sacramento. They always end up in the Governor's office or join him on the golf course to talk politics where they can't be overheard.

Sen. Kennedy has been here—to get better acquainted and to be got better acquainted with—and so has Sen. Symington. The reluctant Adlai Stevenson has turned up at the same fountain proclaiming that he is not looking for another drink. So has the unreluctant Hubert Humphrey, and Gov. Meyner and Gov. Williams. Gov. Abraham Ribicoff, of Connecticut, was on hand a few days ago aggressively courting the field for Kennedy. And Sen. Lyndon Johnson has been invited to come just as soon as he can safely leave Washington.

These 1960-minded Democrats are not coming here just to breathe the California air. They are coming here to test the political climate, to find out, if possible, what Gov. Brown is likely to do with his seventy-four California votes after the first two ballots (or earlier) and to see if there is anything they can do to help him make up his mind their way.

The Governor is remaining uncommitted to anybody but Pat Brown. It is clear that he has no intention of showing his hand. From my talk with him, I would say that the hard political facts are these:

1—Gov. Brown is not going to permit any of the Democratic Presidential aspirants to get his hands on the California delegation—if he can prevent it. He probably can. He is openly warning them that it would be better not to challenge him in the primary here next



Drummond

year. If, for example, Jack Kennedy should choose such an imprudent course, two things would happen. First, Pat Brown would probably win; secondly, whatever the outcome, Mr. Kennedy would have alienated a man whose active, all-out support would be essential to carry the state in the November election. Brown is now running the Democratic party in California and is going to as long as he is Governor.

2—I do not believe that Gov. Brown is confused by the over-anxious suggestions that he should and can by next year become a serious contender for the top place on the ticket himself. I don't mean that some unexpected turn of events couldn't give him the nomination, but I doubt if he is going to put himself in the position of being an avowed serious contender so early in his Gov-

ernorship and without any participation in national and foreign affairs. Perhaps because the most influential news media are in the East, it takes longer for a Governor of California to become a national figure than it does the Governor of New York.

3—Brown is already emerging as a formidable figure in the Democratic party. The reason all the 1960 Democratic hopefuls are trekking to California is that Pat Brown's influence at the convention will be great; conceivably it may be decisive. Each is pretty certain that "as goes Brown, so goes California"—both at the convention and in the election.

4—All of these factors mean that Gov. Brown just can't help being a leading Vice-Presidential prospect. This would be agreeable to the Governor. If the Democrats win, the Vice-Presidency is no longer political exile; it is a ladder to higher things. If the Democrats lose, Mr. Brown would not be blamed and he would have had the opportunity to get himself better known outside California.

Gov. Brown would be a comfortable running-mate with almost any of the most-mentioned prospects—Stevenson, Lyndon Johnson, Humphrey, Symington. His Vice-Presidential ambitions would be least attainable only with the nomination of Sen. Kennedy since it is unlikely that the party would put two Catholics on the ticket.

© 1959, N.Y. Herald Tribune, Inc.

62-76277-14
 NOT RECORDED
 126 JUL 8 1959

The Washington Post and Times Herald _____
 The Washington Daily News _____
 The Evening Star _____
 New York Herald Tribune 15 _____
 New York Journal-American _____
 New York Mirror _____
 New York Daily News _____
 New York Post _____
 The New York Times _____
 The Worker _____
 The New Leader _____
 The Wall Street Journal _____
 Date _____

JUL 1 1959

F4
 62 JUL 10 1959

As Pegler Sees It: 21

Gov. Brown Likes Job—And Pension

By WESTBROOK PEGLER

PAT BROWN, the Governor of California, informs me on the Governor's official stationery that he certainly will insist on the pension of \$16,000 which preceding waves of similar politicians have provided for every one of their kind who hits the jackpot in the election returns. California's ex-Governors become



PEGLER

eligible at the age of 63. Brown's eligibility begins in 1968. Two ex-Governors now are eligible, Earl Warren, the Chief Justice, and Goodwin Knight, Republican, who lost out in the last election.

Brown is now flaring his nostrils, arching his neck and tossing his mane for the Democratic Presidential nomination at this year's convention. That, however, is just futurity matter, looking toward 1964. He will not really go to the post in 1960 except to the extent of complimentary mention in gaseous amenities preceding the practical rites of the smoke-filled room.

Brown is an old-style political roughneck, reminiscent of Ed Kelly of Chicago and Frank Hague of New Jersey. Like Warren before him, he runs with the labor union machines and gets the allegiance of a problematical element of union serfs who think of themselves in warm endearment as "labor" while beating their wives and throwing acid on new automobiles in parking lots which have been declared unfair.

Unlike the old age Social Security benefits, available to the common man, the California ex-Governors' pension is an unconditional vested financial lien on the people's taxes. Lesser pensions to statesmen in descending array down to civil service lavatory man, are equally secure and payable in the sweat of those who toil.

Pay at Lifetime High

Brown sets forth a belief that a year's time which he put in campaigning for the job in his own interest and at no popular insistence constituted a precious public service. The specific value and nature of the public benefit thus conferred by a man seeking a job at \$40,000 a year, Brown's highest pay in all his life, and a \$16,000 pension for life, are not examined in the Governor's letter. He is, by formal certificate, a lawyer, but he set forth this claim with no probative material.

Tolson _____
Mohr _____
Parsons _____
Belmont _____
Callahan _____
DeLoach _____
Malone _____
McGuire _____
Rosen _____
Tamm _____
Trotter _____
W.C. Sullivan _____
Tele. Room _____
Ingram _____
Gandy _____

The Washington Post and Times Herald _____
The Washington Daily News _____
The Evening Star _____
New York Herald Tribune _____
New York Journal-American _____
New York Mirror _____
New York Daily News _____
New York Post _____
The New York Times _____
The Worker _____
The New Leader _____
The Wall Street Journal _____
Date _____

52 FEB 15 1960

NOT RECORDED
17 FEB 1960

A portion of that year was spent travelling with Mrs. Brown to Israel and Rome which do not appear on any available map of the State of California. They have no treaties or declared political relations with California. He does not set forth the cost of such travel or who paid it. Neither, for that matter, does Governor Brown reconcile his sacrifice by absence from his family with the fact that Mrs. Brown was with him on this luxurious voluntary journey and on many forays within the State, all at his own initiative in his own interest.

"So there will be no misunderstanding," the letter says, "when I attain the age of 63, nine years from now, I certainly will accept the pension. Before running for Governor, I was offered a position at a greater salary and a greater pension in private business."

He submits no evidence on either of these points. Notwithstanding his certification as a lawyer, Mr. Brown assumes that the State of California was competing with an unidentified rival for the intelligence and morality of a man who could base his claim on this ground.

Doesn't Think He's Overpaid

California did not seek Mr. Brown for Governor on any terms. And unlike most employers in private commerce, California did not legally require as much as a letter from his pastor. I raise no doubt that he could have met this condition. But he did not have to. The public is much less exacting in such things than say a bonding company underwriting a chain store cashier.

"I live in a goldfish bowl and every move I make is criticized by someone who doesn't know anything about the problems with which I have to contend," the Governor continues. "With all of this, I like the job or I wouldn't be here. But I don't think I am overpaid and, actually, the pension is a part of the consideration that induced me to stay in public life."

"You are all wrong on this, both Warren and Knight are entitled to the pension. Any fair reappraisal must necessarily lead you to the same conclusion. If this does not give you a platform to denounce me, I am not entitled to the Governorship nor to the pension."

Governor Brown closed with a courteous invitation to his office in Sacramento for further discussion.

Parker, Brown Feud Gets Hotter

Chief in Blast at Law Enforcement Attack

More fuel was heaped on the bitter feud between Police Chief Parker and Governor Edmund G. Brown today when Parker accused the Governor of "unwarranted attacks" on law enforcement in Los Angeles City and County.

In his blistering counterblast, Parker said the state's chief executive was "motivated by some ulterior purpose" in criticizing local law enforcement, and scored Brown for "misuse of statistics."

Parker, in a 19-page letter to Brown, part of which he used in a speech yesterday before the Downtown Optimists Club at the Baltimore Hotel, charged the governor had made "gratuitous and vituperative comments" concerning Parker's performance of his duties.

"It is difficult to understand the reason for your unwarranted attack upon me in view of my public statements concerning your role in the legislative process and your action in the Erwin 'Machine Gun' Walker case," Parker wrote.

CITES CRITICISM

The police official pointed out "others were far more critical of you than I, and yet Sheriff (Peter J.) Pitchess and I are singled out for attack, being:

"We must conclude you are motivated by some ulterior purpose."

With the exception of the state of Nevada, Parker asserted, California has the highest crime rate in the nation, but a breakdown of statistics show the rate of increase in Los Angeles city and county has lagged behind the state as a whole over a six-year period.

"Crime in California con-

stitutes a clear and present danger to the state itself," Parker asserted, "and the so-called improvements in the administration of criminal justice seem to have aggravated the problem."

"I respectfully submit it is time the voices and opinions of dedicated, experienced and qualified law enforcement officers are heeded in the halls of legislation."

Parker included a breakdown of statistics in his letter, showing that in the six years between 1954 and 1960 the crime rate in the state in major felony cases increased 90.2 per cent as compared with a county increase of 88.8 per cent and a city increase of 70.8 per cent.

Parker said he believed a statement he filed with the Senate Judiciary Committee on March 27, in which he used the word "patronage," had "apparently provoked" the Governor's anger. He quoted that statement as saying:

"The position of the Governor, as it is conveyed through his staff to the legislators, carries great weight in terms of patronage."

NOT ACCUSATION

This statement, Parker declared, "does not charge you with the use of patronage, but merely reflects a factual situation that can be applied to each Governor of every state."

The police chief did remind the Governor, however, of a dinner conversation in the Governor's Sacramento mansion last February, writing:

"You openly stated that when the governor sought the favor of the Legislature he was required to grant some favor in return."

"You said it was a case of quid pro quo, that you had to 'give a judgeship or something' and thus could not afford to go to the Legislature too often."

Parker cited a newspaper article which reported that Alexander Pope, former Los Angeles attorney now Brown's legislative secretary, must keep track of 79 bills, in addition to which he "has to ride hard on individual legislators and committee chairmen, encouraging, cajoling, sometimes threatening them..."

The police chief cited the piece as an illustration of the "difficulty reconciling your attack upon me with my innocuous statement concerning patronage."

Parker pointed out he apparently incurred further gubernatorial anger with a statement concerning the commu-

tation of the death sentence of Erwin Walker, who shot and killed a California Highway patrolman and shot two Los Angeles policemen, one of whom is still paralyzed as a result.

The governor's action in commuting the sentence, Parker charged, "illustrates his lack of concern for the problems of the police."

OTHER SITUATIONS

This conclusion, the police chief said, "was not based upon the Walker case alone but has its genesis in a series of situations in which Brown was involved while district attorney of San Francisco and attorney general of California."

The governor's "first conflict with the police" came during trial of three defendants accused of murder in connection with the slaying of Nick DeJohn in San Francisco on May 7, 1947, according to Parker, who charged:

LOS ANGELES EVENING
HERALD EXPRESS
DATE _____
LOS ANGELES, CALIF.
EDITOR _____
LOS ANGELES FIELD DIVISION

Gov. Edmund G. Brown
Misc. - Info. Concerning
LA 62-5005

1 76249
NOT RECORDED
191 MAY 2 1961

"During the trial of three of the defendants charged with his (DeJohn's) murder, and while the jury was deliberating, you, as the District Attorney of San Francisco, moved for a dismissal of the jury although defendant Leonard Calamia was suspected of having been involved in a previous killing of one Caramussa in Chicago and although Calamia had not testified in the trial."

BOOKIE DECISION

Parker said the next "situation that caused me some concern" arose in a case in which Brown, as attorney general, was asked by the Los Angeles district attorney for an opinion in a case involving use of listening devices by Long Beach police investigating a bookie ring, charging:

"The uncertainty as to the propriety of police action raised by your opinion, and the Cahan decision that followed, caused a retrenchment in enforcement action even in areas that might have been met with subsequent approval and despite the fact that the practice was approved by a penal code section."

Parker cited a long list of discrepancies between statements the Governor had made in speeches while he was a "potential candidate for governor" in 1957 and his actions following his election in 1958.

The police chief reminded Brown that during the 1960 budget session of the Legislature he (Parker) met with the Governor "as an official spokesman for the City of Los Angeles in support of a special session on narcotics legislation," adding:

"Not only did you refuse to call a special session on narcotics but during the second meeting you strongly indicated that you believed the responsibility for our inability to contain the illicit narcotics trade rested largely with the Los Angeles Police Department and particularly me."

"Nevertheless, you did call a special session on capital punishment and you sponsored a bill to repeal it in California."

"With other law enforcement representatives, I spoke in opposition to the bill and it failed in committee by one vote."

"Some believe the failure of this bill determined the final disposition of the Chessman case."

TOO INDEFINITE

In meetings of a legislative liaison committee, which had representatives of the governor's office, the attorney general, peace officers' associations, sheriffs and district attorneys, Parker said, there was "a free exchange of ideas and proposals with the exception of your representative," pointing out:

"We are unable to determine your position on narcotics legislation which was not made known until Feb. 27, 1961, and by that time our program had been approved and our bills introduced."

"In the light of this history, it is difficult to understand what you intend to convey when you say in your April 2, 1961, letter to me, '... I stand ready to meet with you at any mutually convenient time to discuss further improvements in the administration of criminal justice.'"

Tolson ☒
 Belmont ☒
 Mohr ☒
 Sullivan ☒
 Conrad ☒
 DeLoach ☒
 Evans ☒
 Malone ☒
 Rosen ☒
 Sullivan ☒
 Tavel ☒
 Trotter ☒
 Tele Room ☒
 Holmes ☒
 Gandy ☒

The Washington Merry-Go-Round

Brown Gets Pointers From JFK

By Drew Pearson

President Kennedy, an expert on debating the former Gov. Pat Brown of California, some first-hand advice on debate technique. They talked at the White House the other day. Brown has a technique you want to watch out for, the President told Brown. If you are in a debate, when the camera flashes, he comes up to you, he puts his finger under your chin, and looks at it. He was looking at you up.

Brown says it is a very good technique. How's your father? Are you going to spend any time at Hyannis Port?

The people who are the most important in the country are the ones who are being very bold in the way they are talking. The last a post for the benefit of the press.

Mr. Kennedy also warned Gov. Brown not to debate with Nixon long distance.

"Don't let him talk from Los Angeles while you talk from a TV studio in San Francisco," the President advised. "Make him be right in the same studio with you. He can be very brave

when you're some distance away, but he'll chicken out when it comes to lying in front of your face.

JFK Woos Business

There's been an interesting reaction to President Kennedy's luncheons, letters, and conciliatory gestures to woo back business. In general, the business community is laughing.

They partake of the White House hospitality, listen to the overtures for more cooperation, then go back to New York to tell friends along Wall Street and Madison Avenue about it all as a big joke.

Two months ago after the steel price increase they pointed out Mr. Kennedy was calling them SOB's and waving newspapermen up at 3 a.m. to get them indicted. Now he's eating out of their hand. They are openly jubilant and believe they have their President on the run.

This is not true of the entire business community. Such leaders as William Rockefeller, Henry Ford II, and more recently Roger Blough of U. S. Steel have written Mr. Kennedy conciliatory letters expressing their sincere desire for cooperation, and the President has replied in kind. But these are exceptions to the rule.

To understand what's been going on between the business

community and the White House you have to go back to the period immediately after the steel price boost and know what happened. You also have to know that there are conflicting schools of thought around the President.

The Hate-Kennedy Era

Immediately after Mr. Kennedy had his bitter showdown with Blough over the \$6 price boost by U. S. Steel, business was in a state of shock. The leading hotels of Europe and the steamship and air lines received cancellations from Wall Street by the thousands. Businessmen had a sense of their fat expense accounts cut off their income tax shelter, and some of them, thinking in all business action, expected Bobby Kennedy to ride down Wall Street on a white horse with a sword. There was talk that Teddy Kennedy would be President in 1960. Some felt that the Kennedy family had a dark side. One business letter-giver circulated a straight-faced report that Roosevelt was out of his mind and had to be chained to a bedpost at night. But after the steel hassle, the jokes, lairne rumors, cracks about the President's private life reached a crescendo more intense, more vicious, that

62-7-1-A-
 NOT RECORDED
 176 JUL 24 1962

The Washington Post and Times Herald ☒
 The Washington Daily News _____
 The Evening Star _____
 New York Herald Tribune _____
 New York Journal-American _____
 New York Mirror _____
 New York Daily News _____
 New York Post _____
 The New York Times _____
 The Worker _____
 The New Leader _____
 The Wall Street Journal _____
 The National Observer _____
 Date _____

JUL 8 1962

XEROX

JUL 23 1962

5 - AUG 13 1962

UNRECORDED COPY FILED IN 12-

against Roosevelt in his bitterest heyday.

Coupled with this stream of oral abuse was the economic sitdown previously reported in this column—the closing of marginal plants in order to get tax-loss carry-backs, the investment of dollars in European factories. All this contributed to the stock market toboggan.

Today, following the woo business policy started by the White House, the boys along Wall Street are singing a different tune. They are jubilant in the belief that they have the President where they want him. Their sit-down strategy has worked. They have a new accelerated tax schedule for depreciating new equipment, plus an early tax concession on new equipment, plus probably an across-the-board tax cut later.

This isn't all they wanted, but it's a lot. That's why some of those now being wooed by the President are saying: "He who laughs last laughs best."

NOTE: Though they feel better personally toward the President, business leaders are still screaming against Bobby. From their conversation you would think that the Attorney General had indicted everyone along Wall Street and was propping the income taxes of every advertising mogul along Madison Avenue.

Assemblyman Raps Brown's FBI Statement

Gov. Brown was challenged Tuesday to identify the FBI man who informed the governor the FBI could "put their hands" on every Communist in California in 15 minutes.

Assemblyman Howard Thelin, Glendale Republican, said, "It's shocking to hear that any responsible official of the FBI would have made any such statement to the governor."

Thelin said, "This is not to say that the FBI is not doing the best job humanly possible in keeping track of the Communists. But for a responsible FBI official to make the complacent statement attributed to him by Brown just doesn't make sense."

He charged that Brown's statement obviously seeks to discount the significance of

File 8

Det. [unclear] 10/17/62

REC-30

NOT RECORDED
149 OCT 15 1962

EX-117

The Los Angeles Times

October 10, 1962

Part 1 - Page 31

58000 23 1962

Phony Photograph Used in Campaign

By Richard Bergholz

Special to The Washington Post
From The Los Angeles Times

LOS ANGELES—You might call it the Case of the Phony Photograph. And it might remind you of a case in point during the days of the late Sen. Joseph R. McCarthy (R-Wis.).

It has to do with the current bickering over the controversial booklet "California Dynasty of Communism," a title that in capital letters spells out "CDC," which just happens to stand for California Democratic Council.

The booklet, written by Karl Prussion, roundly attacks Democratic Gov. Edmund G. Brown, Attorney General Stanley Mosk and Controller Alan Cranston on the issue of communists and internal subversion.

Richard M. Nixon, GOP candidate for Governor, has repudiated the booklet and its allegations. He said he knew nothing about it when it was distributed at a Republican State Central Committee meeting here.

On Page 24 here is a picture that conveys the impression that Brown is praying in the direction of Communist boss Nikita S. Khrushchev, whose picture appears alongside but on the adjoining page.

And in case the reader misses the implication, the page carries the line: "Brown is a Red Appeaser."

The catch is that Brown was not praying. What happened was this:

Earlier this year a delegation from Laos visited California and met among others the Governor. Pictures were taken, and the Laotians were shown in the traditional Buddhist gesture of greeting called "sambai"—hands palm to palm beneath the chin.

Tolson ☒
Belmont ☒
Mohr ☒
Casper _____
Callahan _____
Conrad _____
DeLoach ☒
Evans _____
Malone _____
Rosen ☒
Sullivan ☒
Tavel _____
Trotter _____
Tele Room _____
Holmes _____
Gandy _____

Mr. Gale

file ✓

W. J. ...
prospects

62-4-A
NOT RECORDED
184 OCT 23 1962

The Washington Post and Times Herald _____
The Washington Daily News _____
The Evening Star _____
New York Herald Tribune _____
New York Journal-American _____
New York Mirror _____
New York Daily News _____
New York Post _____
The New York Times _____
The Worker _____
The New Leader _____
The Wall Street Journal _____
The National Observer _____
Date _____

OCT 17 1962

Tolson _____
 Belmont _____
 Mohr _____
 Casper _____
 Callahan _____
 Conrad _____
 DeLoach _____
 Evans _____
 Gale _____
 Rosen _____
 Sullivan _____
 Tavel _____
 Trotter _____
 Tele. Room _____
 Holmes _____
 Gandy _____

UPI-208

(BIRCH)

LOS ANGELES--A LEADING SPOKESMAN FOR THE JOHN BIRCH SOCIETY TONIGHT SAID CHARGES BY CALIFORNIA GOV. EDMUND G. BROWN WERE FALSE, AND IN TURN DESCRIBED THE CALIFORNIA CHIEF EXECUTIVE AS "AN APOSTLE OF INDECISION AND A TOWER OF JELLY."

JOHN ROUSSELOT, DISTRICT GOVERNOR OF THE SOCIETY FOR SIX WESTERN STATES, REFERRED TO BROWN'S STATEMENTS AT A DEMOCRATIC PARTY FUNCTION IN SALT LAKE, IN WHICH BROWN WAS QUOTED AS CALLING THE JOHN BIRCH MEMBERS "RACISTS, WARMONGERS AND APOSTLES OF NON-THINK."

"GOVERNOR BROWN FULL-WELL KNOWS THESE STATEMENTS ARE FALSE," RUSSELOT SAID. "APPARENTLY HE HAS NOT READ A REPORT RELEASED BY THE DEMOCRAT (SIC) CONTROLLED CALIFORNIA STATE SENATE FACT FINDING COMMITTEE ON UNAMERICAN ACTIVITIES WHICH CLEARLY STATES THAT THE SOCIETY IS NONE OF THOSE WHICH THE GOVERNOR PERSISTS IN CALLING IT. "THE REPORT DESCRIBES THE SOCIETY AS A FUNDAMENTALIST, AMERICAN ORGANIZATION."

9/19--AM1103 PED

TOP CLIPPING

DATED 9/19

FROM

MARKED FILE AND INITIALED

62-76269-A
 191 OCT 1 1963

57 OCT 2 1963

WASHINGTON CAPITAL NEWS SERVICE

Tolson ☒
 Belmont ☒
 Mohr ☒
 Casper ☐
 Callahan ☐
 Conrad ☒
 DeLoach ☒
 Evans ☐
 Gale ☒
 Rosen ☒
 Sullivan ☒
 Tavel ☐
 Trotter ☐
 Tele. Room ☐
 Holmes ☐
 Gandy ☐

UPI-206

(DEMOCRATS)

SALT LAKE CITY--CALIFORNIA GOV. EDMUND G. BROWN TONIGHT ASKED WESTERN DEMOCRATS TO "TAKE OFF THE GLOVES" AND FORCE THE REPUBLICAN PARTY TO COME TO TERMS WITH THE "RADICAL RIGHT."

HE SPOKE AT A DINNER SESSION OF THE 13-STATE WESTERN DEMOCRATIC CONFERENCE, ALTERNATELY ATTACKING THE GOP AND PRAISING THE ACCOMPLISHMENTS OF PRESIDENT JOHN F. KENNEDY.

BROWN SAID THEREPUBLICANS CAN'T "PAY LIP SERVICE TO ABRAHAM LINCOLN, WHILE THEY EMBRACE RABBLE-ROUSING BIRCHERS WHO WOULD LEAVE THE FATE OF AMERICAN NEGROES IN THE TENDER HANDS OF (ALABAMA GOV. GEORGE WALLACE).

"THEY CAN'T PREACH LAW AND ORDER WHILE THEY SWING INTO LINE BESIDE THOSE WHO CALL FOR THE IMPEACHMENT OF (CHIEF JUSTICE) EARL WARREN--AND THOSE WHO CRY 'BOMB CUBA NO.'"

THE CALIFORNIA GOVERNOR SAID REPUBLICANS NEED TO DRAW A "CLEAR LINE BETWEEN THE GOALS OF ABRAHAM LINCOLN AND THE OBJECTIVES OF ROBERT WELCH." WELCH HEADS THE JOHN BIRCH SOCIETY.

"I CALL ON DEMOCRATS TO GET IN THE FIGHT TO SHOW THE BIRCHERS FOR WHAT THEY ARE--RACISTS, WARMONGERS, HATEMONGERS AND POSTLES OF NONTHINK," BROWN TOLD THE DEMOCRATS.

EARLIER, THE CONFERENCE ERUPTED INTO DISPUTE BETWEEN THE KENNEDY ADMINISTRATION'S FARM CHIEF AND THE LEADER OF THE NATIONAL FARMERS UNION.

9/19--AM1002PED

57 OCT 2 1963

WASHINGTON CAPITAL NEWS SERVICE

62-7611-4
 NOT RECORDED
 191 SEP 25 1963

How White House Stage for LBJ?

President who moved in, (Perhaps this was why the
perhaps hear him discussing Federal Power Commission
with William Adams the came out with his 400-page
of the White House report last week predicting
and sold outside that the cost of electricity
could come down 27 per
cent.)
Again, what does Miss
Halle's scheme do to the
President's sleep? True he's a
frugal sleeper. True he
sometimes awakes at night
with cables from Vice-Nom
anyway. But imagine having
the voice of John F. Kennedy
discussing outside toilet in
interrupting your evening of

the President
However, neither Miss
nor the committee
to be considered the
President

Again, what does "sound and light" do to the President's less-shaking program? He is a very capable gentleman. He is tempted by the crowds outside the White House for the huge throng waiting every evening to see the light on Harry Truman's "balcony" and hear the voice of Abe Lincoln rehearsing Gettysburg. Address would

Unable to get the electricity. Gettysburg; Address would
confusing Mrs. B. to turn off also much of a temptation
of few lights in our home. How could he resist?
his; With the soul side of the History is important. I
old-White House. "Good" even education of teenagers is
challenging, especially I.B.'s high. The current focus
the program 1963. Summering is important. But surely so

Again, what does Miss Halle's scheme do to the President's sleep? True he's a frugal sleeper. True he sometimes awakes at night.

Again, what does "sound and light" do to the President's "man-shaking" program? He is a very noble, noble gentleman. He is tempted by the crowds of outside the White House. The huge throng waiting every evening to see the light on Harry Truman's "balcony" and hear the voice of Abe Lincoln rehearsing Gettysburg Address would do too much of a temptation. How could he resist?

History is important. Education of teachers is important. The current crisis is important. But surely so

The Washington Post and Times Herald
The Washington Daily News
The Evening Star
New York Herald Tribune
New York Journal-American
New York Daily News
New York Post
The New York Times
The Baltimore Sun
The Worker
The New Leader
The Wall Street Journal
The National Observer
People's World
Date

ORIGINAL FILED IN 62-80300-1A

66 JAN 1965

BEST COPY AVAILABLE

SEAN BURE

consideration must be given to the President's light tan, his sore hand, and his sleep.

Merry-Go-Round

One of the most accurate pollsters used by President Johnson, Oliver Quayle, has made a survey of the United Steelworkers line-up in the election battle between President Dave McDonald and Secretary J. W. Abel. It shows McDonald leading with a substantial margin of 58 per cent. Abel has only 41 per cent, with 1 per cent undecided. The poll, a thorough one, included locals in basic steel, aluminum, nonferrous metals and miscellaneous industries. . . . California Republicans having elected actor George Murphy to the U.S. Senate, now are talking about running Ronald Reagan, right wing General Electric TV commentator, for governor against Pat Brown. If so, Pat's slogan will be: "One movie actor is enough." —The slogan that hurt Pierre Salinger most in the California Senate race was coined after Bobby Kennedy had entered the race for the Senate in New York. The slogan was: "Vote for the candidate of your choice in the state of his choice."

© 1964, Bell-McClure Syndicate, Inc.

Drew Pearson will report on how bigotry affects Christmas in Mississippi over Radio WTOP at 6:40 tonight.

BEST COPY AVAILABLE

Tolson ☒
 DeLoach ☒
 Mohr ☒
 Wick ☒
 Casper ☐
 Callahan ☐
 Conrad ☐
 Felt ☒
 Gale ☒
 Rosen ☒
 Sullivan ☐
 Tavel ☐
 Trotter ☐
 Tele. Room ☐
 Holmes ☐
 Gandy ☐

UPI-25C

(PEARSON)

LOS ANGELES--GEORGE CHRISTOPHER, REPUBLICAN GUBERNATORIAL CANDIDATE, SUED DREW PEARSON FOR \$6 MILLION YESTERDAY, CLAIMING THE COLUMNIST'S EARLIER LIBEL SUIT AGAINST HIM WAS A "SMEAR PLOTTED AND INSPIRED" BY GOV. EDMUND G. (PAT) BROWN.

PEARSON SUED CHRISTOPHER, THE FORMER MAYOR OF SAN FRANCISCO, FOR \$2,625,000 LAST MONDAY. PEARSON SUED FOR "LIBEL" AND CLAIMED "INTERFERENCE WITH BUSINESS RELATIONSHIPS."

IN HIS CROSS-COMPLAINT, CHRISTOPHER CHARGED THAT PEARSON'S STATEMENTS WERE "UNQUESTIONABLY MOTIVATED BY PAT BROWN" AND THAT THE COLUMNIST'S SUIT WAS "INTENDED TO PREVENT MY NOMINATION, AS EVERY POLL SHOWS THAT I AM THE ONLY REPUBLICAN WHO CAN DEFEAT EVERY DEMOCRATIC PARTY NOMINEE, INCLUDING THE INCUMBENT GOVERNOR."

BROWN CAMPAIGN AIDES MEANTIME DISCLOSED THAT DEMOCRATIC INVESTIGATORS HAVE BEEN LOOKING INTO THE PERSONAL AND POLITICAL LIFE OF CHRISTOPHER AND TWO OTHER BROWN OPPONENTS IN THE JUNE 7 PRIMARY, RONALD REAGAN AND SAMUEL YORTY, MAYOR OF LOS ANGELES.

5/19--GE1013A

62-76249-A-
 NOT RECORDED
 176 MAY 26 1966

240

54 MAY 27 1966

WASHINGTON CAPITAL NEWS SERVICE

62-105909-A
 ORIGINAL FILED IN

file
 6-way

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : MR. MOHR

DATE: 7/31/58

FROM :

SUBJECT: TIME MAGAZINE

I received today a copy of a letter that Stanley R. Schrotel, Chief of Police at Cincinnati, wrote to Pat Brown, Attorney General of California dated July 28, 1958.

Mr. Schrotel takes issue with the Attorney General for his use of the word "unjustifiably" in their annual report in commenting upon the use by the FBI of 1950 census figures.

Enclosure

AEL:fmb
(3)

Tolson
Boardman
Belmont
Mohr
Nease
Parsons
Rosen
Tamm
Trotter
Clayton
Tele. Room
Holloman
Gandy

We certainly led with
our chin in using
1950 census figures.

ENCLOSURE

REC-91

EX-101

53 AUG 14 1958

SENT DIRECTOR
8-1-58

REC-91

RECEIVED

AUG 1 1958

AUG 11 1958

6H-28

1 auto copy
8-12-58

FILED

10000

July 28, 1958

①
The Honorable Edmund G. Brown
Attorney General
State of California
600 State Building
San Francisco 2, California

Dear Mr. Brown:

In reviewing your publication, "Crime in California - 1957", I have observed your statement on page 13 concerning the use by the FBI in the Uniform Crime Reports of 1950 census figures in calculating crime rates, and that this places California in an unjustifiably unfavorable light. There can be little question that the use of 1950 census figures places California in an unfavorable light, although this may not be said for all states, but I take strong exception to your characterization of that procedure as unjustified.

In the latest Uniform Crime Reports the crime rates tables are clearly noted for all to see that the 1950 census figures were used and the reasons for their use is nationally compiled figures, as well as cautionary comments as to their value, are presented on page 91.

It does seem to me that before charging in your publication that the FBI procedure was without justification you would have communicated your suggestions to the International Association of Chiefs of Police, or the FBI.

Very truly yours,

Stanley B. Schrotel
STANLEY B. SCHROTEL, Chairman
Committee on Uniform Crime
Reporting
International Association of
Chiefs of Police

SES:2

*Reuka copy
8-12-58*

ENCLOSURE

ND G. BROWN
ATTORNEY GENERAL

STATE OF CALIFORNIA



WILLIAM
Chief Deputy

T. A. W
Chief Assistant
Division

HAROLD
Deputy
Division
Criminal Law and

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

Office of the Attorney General

STATE BUILDING, SAN FRANCISCO
HENRY A. DIETZ, ASSISTANT ATTORNEY GENERAL

July 31, 1958

Honorable J. Edgar Hoover
Federal Bureau of Investigation
United States Department of Justice
Washington 25, D.C.

Dear Mr. Hoover:

May I thank you for your letter on our 1957 Report on Crime Statistics in California, and the copy of the letter to the Time Magazine on its interpretation of your statistics in the FBI Uniform Crime Report.

You may note in The Examiner story on our report that this office is not quoted as giving out the figure of 35 per cent, but that the statement is used unquoted at the end of paragraph 4 without the source being qualified.

The heading of The Examiner story was a matter of editorial selection within the newspaper office, and was picked for the "lead" from a paragraph on the second page of our release. (Enclosed)

In the matter of the 35 per cent mentioned by The Examiner, this might have been a conservative estimate based on a May 12 statement by Senator Knowland of California before the United Press editors in convention in Ojai. The Los Angeles Times quotes the Senator as saying that FBI statistics show an increase crime rate of 77 per cent in California from 1950 to 1957. Of course, for this increase I am blamed. As a chief law enforcement officer yourself, I believe that such a statement is as unfair as if you were held responsible for the national crime increase. (Copy enclosed) The San Francisco Call-Bulletin also quotes the figure of 77 per cent, as did most California newspapers. (Copy enclosed)

REC-55

THREE

44

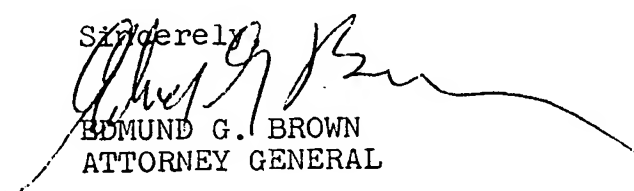
Honorable J. Edgar Hoover

2.

You may wish to clarify the quoted figures of the Senator, in view of his statement in the Call-Bulletin that he got the figures from the FBI.

I will endeavor to bring to public attention this discrepancy in crime statistics, to the end that such errors are not, through repetition, given the semblance of facts.

Sincerely,



EDMUND G. BROWN
ATTORNEY GENERAL

EGB:MC
Encs.

The rates are based on the number of occurrences for each 100,000 persons in the State based on the 1957 population.

Exception is taken in the report to the figures of the Federal Bureau of Investigation in its Uniform Crime Reports in using the decennial United States Census. This presents California's crime in "an unjustifiable unfavorable light as the State is one-third greater in population over 1957 than it was in 1950."

California's 1957 population, on estimates of the State Department of Finance, was 14,160,000.

The seven major crimes in 1957 in comparison with 1956 are listed as follows:

	<u>1956</u>	<u>1957</u>
Total	165,250	194,038
Willful homicide	474	497
Robbery	10,182	11,582
Assault	13,620	15,349
Burglary	84,771	101,060
Theft, except auto	15,384	17,767
Auto theft	38,530	45,178
Forcible rape	2,289	2,605

These seven major crimes show an increase of 12.8 per cent in 1957 over 1956.

Arrests for adult felony are up 10.6 per cent.

Felony complaints increased 11.6 per cent.

Number of defendants prosecuted rose 13.7 per cent.

"This means that serious crime has increased in California between 10 per cent and 13 per cent faster than the rise in population," says the report to the Attorney General.

Rises in rates are general in all counties, but San Francisco and Alameda Counties are listed as still relatively low, with the average for the Bay Area and seven other counties being 7.1 per cent.

Los Angeles County had a rise of 14.9, and nine other Southern California counties had an average of 17.8 per cent.

It is pointed out that the increase in population from 1950 to 1957 is estimated at 54.6 per cent in the nine Southern

MEMORANDUM TO THE PRESS

FOR RELEASE: JULY 16, 1958

The number of major criminal matters handled by law enforcement agencies and courts in California rose 12.8% during 1957, Attorney General Edmund G. Brown reported today in a summary entitled "Crime in California, 1957."

"The data, compiled by the Bureau of Criminal Statistics in my Department, are the result of the best criminal reporting system in the country. It is a compilation in which dedicated civil servants of the State Department of Justice and local police agencies in California are working together as equal partners.

"A large part of the statistical increase in crime is due to better reporting, better procedures for obtaining data, and better law enforcement methods.

"But beyond those factors, there is still an underlying increase in unlawful conduct in our communities. That increase is one of the disturbing symptoms of our times both in California and across the nation.

"For that problem, the blame can no more be put on law enforcement officials, sheriffs, and district attorneys than placing blame for a rising divorce rate," Brown said.

Comparison of the California situation with that reported by the FBI for the entire country, shows that while police and criminal court work in California rose 10 to 13% faster than the State's population increase, crime last year rose four times faster than the population increase for the nation as a whole.

The information on California's crime trends was based on four separate series of data:

1. Seven major felony offenses;
2. The number of adults arrested and booked on all felony charges;
3. The number of adults arrested who have appeared in court on felony complaints;

Ten Sacramento Valley counties increased 14.9 per cent in crime, with seven San Joaquin Valley counties showing a 3.5 per cent rise.

In adult felony arrests there was a total of 75,802 (18 years of age and over), for a rate of 535.3 persons per 100,000 population. Highest increase in arrests was for forgery, with 19.3 per cent. Numerically, burglary in 1957 accounted for the highest number of arrests: 16,509, followed by narcotics arrests of 10,353, and checks 9,120.

There was an increase in the number of felony complaints, with burglary complaints up 16.5 per cent, grand theft 16.7, auto theft 16.8, checks 17.8.

In 1957 there were 23,969 defendants filed on in superior court on felony charges, compared with 20,252 in 1956. All offenses brought to court showed rate increase, with the exception of homicide which had a 7.2 decrease (1956 - 494; 1957 - 477).

The Crime in California Report, 1957, was compiled by the staff of Ronald H. Beattie, Chief of the Bureau of Criminal Statistics, and has been sent to all peace officers and press media.

Brown Rips Knowland

... And Vice Versa

San Francisco Call - Bulletin

By JACK S. McDOWELL
Oak-Pullman Political Editor

OJAI, May 12.—The two men who are fighting to become California's next governor went back to their own camps today after throwing political jabs and punches at each other in their only face-to-face battle of the primary election campaign.

It was a heavyweight bout—Republican Bill Knowlton and Democrat Pat Brown are big men—in their parties, in the public offices they held and in physical size. Both have big, strong voices.

They squared off and had at it in the Ojai Valley Inn this week-end while nearly 250 southern California newspaper editors, their wives and opposing campaign officials watched from inside.

There was no official scoring. Informally, the spectators' consensus seemed to be that both candidates drew blood, neither scored a knockdown, and it ended in a draw.

1. State of New York and State
2. County of Albany ss. I, John H. Brown, de-
3. puty clerk of the Court of Sessions for and in

Q. And you asked questions of the audience?

the country spoke ill of the Government, has enjoyed a period of relative industrial peace. The Government knows and—what is more—has a law to abolish all union shop contracts—

I think it is a great strategy that this era of good feeling between labor and management in our state could be shattered by being caught between a hard rock and a shabby building.

When Knowland's turn came, the 1940 statistics of California's growth, then he asked this, straight at Brown:

One statistic of growth in which Californians will not



PAT BROWN (LEFT) AND WILLIAM FENOWLAND Calm Before The Storm

the question period, Brown said he didn't know where the senator got his statistics that crime is up in all states and he didn't feel any criticism of law enforcement was justified.

"I got the figures from the FBI and I believe they're accurate," Knewland reported.

"They're not as good as ours!" Brown shot back. He also said he might "call attention to the conditions that existed in California under the Republican attorney general."

But campaign finance regulations are not the only ones. The candidates were asked if they would support legislation to reform the election process and to make it more open and more

"Brown and he [the chairman] claim some who favored a federal proposal," but it would make any difference if a labor leader in California opposed it. I still would support it!"

Question: Has Kopy and an advocacy of a right to work law fostered better labor-management relations in California?

10 Yes," Newland replied.
11 "It would attract additional
12 business to the state."

Brown interjected:
"I disagree with him 100

big farmers because they're supporting right-to-work. I will oppose that, too."

Knowland and Brown agreed on most "union democracy" proposals to protect the rights of rank-and-file members.

The critical difference between the Senate and House is not as large as Sen. Brown said. It's only a work-even Senate. It's supposed to be a work-law Senate.

Taft have not advocated a national right-to-work law. Knowland shot back that attorney general Taft did not favor a national right-to-work law. Senator Taft was in favor of the action in the Taft-Hartley case providing that the courts could decide this issue for themselves.

BROWN: "But, you see, it is compulsory for the moral for Catholics and the moral for Protestants and the moral for the Jews."

KNOWLEDGE. THE
STORY WERE EXPLO
APPL-CHO
THE
STORY
STORY

1992, 1993, 1994, 1995, 1996, 1997, 1998, 1999, 2000, 2001, 2002, 2003, 2004, 2005, 2006, 2007, 2008, 2009, 2010, 2011, 2012, 2013, 2014, 2015, 2016, 2017, 2018, 2019, 2020, 2021, 2022, 2023, 2024, 2025, 2026, 2027, 2028, 2029, 2030, 2031, 2032, 2033, 2034, 2035, 2036, 2037, 2038, 2039, 2040, 2041, 2042, 2043, 2044, 2045, 2046, 2047, 2048, 2049, 2050, 2051, 2052, 2053, 2054, 2055, 2056, 2057, 2058, 2059, 2060, 2061, 2062, 2063, 2064, 2065, 2066, 2067, 2068, 2069, 2070, 2071, 2072, 2073, 2074, 2075, 2076, 2077, 2078, 2079, 2080, 2081, 2082, 2083, 2084, 2085, 2086, 2087, 2088, 2089, 2090, 2091, 2092, 2093, 2094, 2095, 2096, 2097, 2098, 2099, 2100, 2101, 2102, 2103, 2104, 2105, 2106, 2107, 2108, 2109, 2110, 2111, 2112, 2113, 2114, 2115, 2116, 2117, 2118, 2119, 2120, 2121, 2122, 2123, 2124, 2125, 2126, 2127, 2128, 2129, 2130, 2131, 2132, 2133, 2134, 2135, 2136, 2137, 2138, 2139, 2140, 2141, 2142, 2143, 2144, 2145, 2146, 2147, 2148, 2149, 2150, 2151, 2152, 2153, 2154, 2155, 2156, 2157, 2158, 2159, 2160, 2161, 2162, 2163, 2164, 2165, 2166, 2167, 2168, 2169, 2170, 2171, 2172, 2173, 2174, 2175, 2176, 2177, 2178, 2179, 2180, 2181, 2182, 2183, 2184, 2185, 2186, 2187, 2188, 2189, 2190, 2191, 2192, 2193, 2194, 2195, 2196, 2197, 2198, 2199, 2200, 2201, 2202, 2203, 2204, 2205, 2206, 2207, 2208, 2209, 2210, 2211, 2212, 2213, 2214, 2215, 2216, 2217, 2218, 2219, 2220, 2221, 2222, 2223, 2224, 2225, 2226, 2227, 2228, 2229, 2230, 2231, 2232, 2233, 2234, 2235, 2236, 2237, 2238, 2239, 2240, 2241, 2242, 2243, 2244, 2245, 2246, 2247, 2248, 2249, 2250, 2251, 2252, 2253, 2254, 2255, 2256, 2257, 2258, 2259, 2260, 2261, 2262, 2263, 2264, 2265, 2266, 2267, 2268, 2269, 2270, 2271, 2272, 2273, 2274, 2275, 2276, 2277, 2278, 2279, 2280, 2281, 2282, 2283, 2284, 2285, 2286, 2287, 2288, 2289, 2290, 2291, 2292, 2293, 2294, 2295, 2296, 2297, 2298, 2299, 2300, 2301, 2302, 2303, 2304, 2305, 2306, 2307, 2308, 2309, 2310, 2311, 2312, 2313, 2314, 2315, 2316, 2317, 2318, 2319, 2320, 2321, 2322, 2323, 2324, 2325, 2326, 2327, 2328, 2329, 2330, 2331, 2332, 2333, 2334, 2335, 2336, 2337, 2338, 2339, 2340, 2341, 2342, 2343, 2344, 2345, 2346, 2347, 2348, 2349, 2350, 2351, 2352, 2353, 2354, 2355, 2356, 2357, 2358, 2359, 2360, 2361, 2362, 2363, 2364, 2365, 2366, 2367, 2368, 2369, 2370, 2371, 2372, 2373, 2374, 2375, 2376, 2377, 2378, 2379, 2380, 2381, 2382, 2383, 2384, 2385, 2386, 2387, 2388, 2389, 2390, 2391, 2392, 2393, 2394, 2395, 2396, 2397, 2398, 2399, 2400, 2401, 2402, 2403, 2404, 2405, 2406, 2407, 2408, 2409, 2410, 2411, 2412, 2413, 2414, 2415, 2416, 2417, 2418, 2419, 2420, 2421, 2422, 2423, 2424, 2425, 2426, 2427, 2428, 2429, 2430, 2431, 2432, 2433, 2434, 2435, 2436, 2437, 2438, 2439, 2440, 2441, 2442, 2443, 2444, 2445, 2446, 2447, 2448, 2449, 2450, 2451, 2452, 2453, 2454, 2455, 2456, 2457, 2458, 2459, 2460, 2461, 2462, 2463, 2464, 2465, 2466, 2467, 2468, 2469, 2470, 2471, 2472, 2473, 2474, 2475, 2476, 2477, 2478, 2479, 2480, 2481, 2482, 2483, 2484, 2485, 2486, 2487, 2488, 2489, 2490, 2491, 2492, 2493, 2494, 2495, 2496, 2497, 2498, 2499, 2500, 2501, 2502, 2503, 2504, 2505, 2506, 2507, 2508, 2509, 2510, 2511, 2512, 2513, 2514, 2515, 2516, 2517, 2518, 2519, 2520, 2521, 2522, 2523, 2524, 2525, 2526, 2527, 2528, 2529, 2530, 2531, 2532, 2533, 2534, 2535, 2536, 2537, 2538, 2539, 2540, 2541, 2542, 2543, 2544, 2545, 2546, 2547, 2548, 2549, 2550, 2551, 2552, 2553, 2554, 2555, 2556, 2557, 2558, 2559, 2560, 2561, 2562, 2563, 2564, 2565, 2566, 2567, 2568, 2569, 2570, 2571, 2572, 2573, 2574, 2575, 2576, 2577, 2578, 2579, 2580, 2581, 2582, 2583, 2584, 2585, 2586, 2587, 2588, 2589, 2590, 2591, 2592, 2593, 2594, 2595, 2596, 2597, 2598, 2599, 2600, 2601, 2602, 2603, 2604, 2605, 2606, 2607, 2608, 2609, 2610, 2611, 2612, 2613, 2614, 2615, 2616, 2617, 2618, 2619, 2620, 2621, 2622, 2623, 2624, 2625, 2626, 2627, 2628, 2629, 2630, 2631, 2632, 2633, 2634, 2635, 2636, 2637, 2638, 2639, 2640, 2641, 2642, 2643, 2644, 2645, 2646, 2647, 2648, 2649, 2650, 2651, 2652, 2653, 2654, 2655, 2656, 2657, 2658, 2659, 2660, 2661, 2662, 2663, 2664, 2665, 2666, 2667, 2668, 2669, 2670, 2671, 2672, 2673, 26

Marketing

William F. Knox

The Report

Fair, Brown Says

Major crime rose 12.8 per cent in California during 1957, Attorney General Edmund G. Brown reported yesterday in taking exception to the FBI's higher crime statistics for the State.

Brown, noting a general increase in all counties, said San Francisco and Alameda Counties had "relatively low" overall crime rates.

San Francisco's increase was 5.9 per cent and Alameda County's was 11.9 per cent, Brown said.

OBJECTIVITY HIT

He charged that the FBI's Uniform Crime Reports on California presented California crime in an "unfairly unfavorable light." The FBI, he said, set the figures "down per cent."

The FBI, in basing the number of crime occurrences for each 100,000 persons in the State, did so on California's population figures under the 1950 census, Brown said.

He said his statistics were based on the population as of 1957. And the State's population was one-third greater in 1957 than in 1950, Brown declared.

A large part of the (California) statistical increase in crime is due to better reporting, better procedures for obtaining data, and better law enforcement methods, he continued.

But, beyond these factors, there is still an increase in crime in California, he said.

He said the increase in crime in California was 12.8 per cent in 1957 over 1956.

He said the increase in crime in California was 12.8 per cent in 1957 over 1956.

He said the increase in crime in California was 12.8 per cent in 1957 over 1956.

He said the increase in crime in California was 12.8 per cent in 1957 over 1956.

He said the increase in crime in California was 12.8 per cent in 1957 over 1956.

Noting that arrests for adult felonies were up 10.8 per cent, felony complaints increased 8 per cent, and the number of

Regarding juveniles, 238,376 arrests were reported in California last year. Burglary and theft accounted for over three quarters of all juvenile violations.

Brown noted that the lowest rate of juvenile arrests was shown for Santa Clara County, which ranked much higher in arrests classified under "delinquent tendencies."

On overall crime, the FBI reported last year, including the 1958, followed by auto theft, 244.

Meanwhile, in Washington yesterday, J. Edgar Hoover, director of the FBI, said that the FBI's statistics on crime in California were "fairly accurate." He said the FBI's statistics on crime in California were "fairly accurate."

He said the FBI's statistics on crime in California were "fairly accurate."

SAN FRANCISCO

EX-100

EX-100

EX-100

EX-100

EX-100

EX-100

EX-100

EX-100

EX-100

EX-100

EX-100

EX-100

EX-100

EX-100

EX-100

EX-100

EX-100

EX-100

EX-100

EX-100

FBI
U.S.

Knowland Flays Brown Performance in Office

BY THE WATCHMAN in urging those Democrats U.S. Sen. Knowland yesterday fired a broadside at his Democratic opponent for Governor, Atty. Gen. Brown, for his "grave failure" to meet his responsibilities as chief law enforcement officer of the State.

In a statement issued from his Southern California campaign headquarters, Knowland called attention to Brown's recent proposal that a crime commission be created to advise the Governor on crime patterns in California.

Senator's Charge

"This much belated recognition of the alarming crime increase in the State," Knowland declared, "reveals the grave failure of the Attorney General to meet his responsibilities. He has been charged with during the last eight years."

Citing statistics of the Federal Bureau of Investigation, Knowland said that the crime rate in California has increased 100 percent in the last eight years.

in urging those Democrats who voted for me to now give you their support.

Trenham Plans Two Talks Here Today

Bradford Trenham, Republican candidate for State Senator, has scheduled two talks in Los Angeles County today.

He will address the Rotary Club at 10:30 a.m. in Washington, D.C., and the Chamber of Commerce at 8:00 p.m. in Los Angeles. The Chamber of Commerce luncheon is scheduled for the Chamber of Commerce at 12:30 p.m. at 800 Bunker Hill.

Republicans Landed on Alaska

Senators and Congressmen from Alaska landed in the state today. They will meet with the Governor and the state officials to discuss the state's needs and the federal government's role in the state.

The Democratic Party in California is proud to welcome the Alaska delegation to our sister state. We know the nation will benefit from the economic, military and

62-76249-44

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Mr. Tolson

DATE: August 6, 1958

FROM : J. P. Mohr

SUBJECT: UNIFORM CRIME REPORTING - CALIFORNIA

Tolson	_____
Belmont	_____
Mohr	_____
Nease	_____
Parsons	_____
Rosen	_____
Tamm	_____
Trotter	_____
W.C. Sullivan	_____
Tele. Room	_____
Holloman	_____
Gandy	_____

Under date of July 21, 1958, the Director wrote a letter to Attorney General Edmund G. Brown of California as a result of an article which appeared in the San Francisco Examiner of July 16, 1958, captioned, "FBI Crime Report Unfair, Brown Says." A tickler copy of our memorandum dated July 18 and the letter to Brown are enclosed. Our letter to Attorney General Brown was also based on a letter to the editor of Time Magazine by Bern M. Jacobson of the Law Enforcement Section of the Attorney General's Office, which letter Chief William H. Parker of the Los Angeles Police Department made public. Jacobson took issue with Time Magazine and was critical of our uniform crime reporting program as well as law enforcement agencies outside of California. We sent a cursory letter to Jacobson enclosing a copy of the Director's letter to Time Magazine and Jacobson sent in a bare acknowledgement.

There is enclosed a communication from Attorney General Brown dated July 31, 1958, in answer to the Director's letter to him of July 21, 1958. Brown's letter indicates he knows little about crime reporting or he is deliberately attempting to distort the issue. He cites the fact that Senator Knowland has been quoted in California papers as saying that FBI statistics show an increased crime rate of 77% in California from 1950 to 1957. He then says, "Of course for this increase I am blamed. As a chief law enforcement officer yourself, I believe that such a statement is as unfair as if you are held responsible for the national crime increase." Brown enclosed a copy of his press release dated July 16, 1958, which precipitated the headline story in the San Francisco Examiner to the effect that "FBI Crime Reporting Unfair." He also encloses copies of three newspaper clippings.

On page 2 of his letter, Brown states, "You may wish to clarify the quoted figures of the Senator (Knowland), in view of his statement in the Call-Bulletin that he got the figures from the FBI." REC- 59 62-700-1-40

b7C [redacted] and I strongly feel that we should not allow this statement of Brown's to go unchallenged. We feel that the attached letter should go forward to Brown, which clearly and simply cites the facts and leaves the only source that Brown can attack, law enforcement agencies in California.

SENT DIRECTOR
FOR APPROVAL
8 C-58

Enclosures

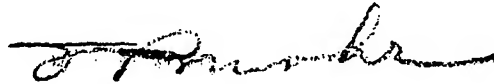
JPM:akc (4) 1 - Mr. Nease

1 [redacted] b7C

Memo to Mr. Tolson
Re: Uniform Crime Reporting - California

RECOMMENDATION:

I recommend the attached letter go forward to Attorney General
Brown.



REC- 59

August 7, 1958

Honorable Edmund G. Brown
Attorney General
State of California
800 State Building
San Francisco 2, California

My dear Mr. Attorney General:

I received your letter of July 31, 1958, concerning crime in California. In your letter you seem to question the accuracy of the data which has appeared in the press in California concerning the comparison of crime in 1957 with that of 1950.

So that you will understand how the figure of 77 per cent was derived, a computation was made of the total number of crimes reported to us in 1950 by cities in California and that figure compared with the total crimes reported by the same cities in 1957. This reflected a 76.7 per cent increase. The data which was used in computing this percentage was submitted to this Bureau by law enforcement agencies in California. Consequently, the per cent change indicated is based not upon any FBI data but is based entirely upon data submitted by California law enforcement agencies. I am not unmindful of the fact that population estimates of the U. S. Census Bureau reflect that there was a population increase in California from 1950 to 1957 of 32 per cent.

Since receiving your letter we have reviewed your publication, "Crime in California, 1957" and compared the figures therein relating to felony crimes reported to your Bureau with similar data presented in your first publication for 1952 and this reflects an increase of approximately 70 per cent for this five-year period.

I hope that the foregoing clarifies our position for you and assures you of the accuracy of the data which has been compiled from statistics submitted by California law enforcement agencies.

Sincerely yours,

57 AUG 27 1958
3-2-58

Tolson	1 - SAC, San Francisco (Enclosures-5)
Belmont	1 - SAC, Los Angeles (Enclosures-5)
Mohr	1 - SAC, San Diego (Enclosures-5)
Nease	1 - Mr. Nease (sent direct)
Parsons	1 - [redacted] (sent direct)
Rosen	
Tamm	
Trotter	
W.C. Sullivan	
Tele. Room	
Holloman	
Gandy	

JPM:akc
(8) MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

John Edgar Hoover
Director

SENT DIRECTOR
FOR APPROVAL
8-6-58

UNRECORDED COPY FILED IN 147-1047

EDMUND G. BROWN
ATTORNEY GENERAL

STATE OF CALIFORNIA



DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

Office of the Attorney General

STATE BUILDING, SAN FRANCISCO
HENRY A. DIETZ, ASSISTANT ATTORNEY GENERAL

WILLIAM V. O'CONNOR
Chief Deputy Attorney General

T. A. WESTPHAL, JR.
Chief Assistant Attorney General
Division of Civil Law

HAROLD G. ROBINSON
Deputy Director
Division of
Criminal Law and Enforcement

August 15, 1958

Mr. J. Edgar Hoover
Del Charro Hotel
La Jolla, California

Dear Mr. Hoover:

Enclosed find copy of letter sent to Stanley Schrotel in
Cincinnati, Ohio.

Mr. Ronald Beattie, Chief of the Bureau of Criminal Statis-
tics, Department of Justice, I believe makes very clear our
position. If there is anything you can do to resolve the situ-
ation, I am sure it will be appreciated by all law enforcement
officers in this state.

Sincerely


EDMUND G. BROWN, Attorney General

ENCLOSURE

62-76249-46

11 SEP 11 1958

REC PEH

~~CRIME REC.~~

ENCLOSURE

1 ENCLOSURE

Memo to Tolson
8/26/58 Cal. Just.

WILLIAM, & L. C. ...
Chief Deputy Attorney ...

THOMAS W. MARTIN
Chief Assistant Attorney General
Division of
Criminal Law and Enforcement



Office of the Attorney General

BUREAU OF CRIMINAL STATISTICS

RONALD W. LEATH, CHAIRMAN
AUGUST 13, 1950

505 State Office Building No
Sacramento, California

American Society of Criminal, Insurance
 Statistics on Uniform Crime Reporting
 International Association of Chiefs of Police
 Department of Safety, Division of Police
 Cincinnati, Ohio

Ray, Chief Schrotz,

Your letter of July 18 directed to Attorney General Edward D. Brown was acknowledged by him and referred to me for reply.

I am sure that we are in complete agreement with the State's position. But none of us feels there is any intent on the part of the California Crime Reports, to place California in any unfavorable light. The particular statement you refer to is a statement that we give California in 1957, as being in 30th place in the list of states in the United States in the number of crimes reported.

material presented in this report. The California Crime Reports cover the years 1947-1950. It is obvious that they have been consistently reported with a large element of the press, and this publicity has been very conspicuous. Consequently, because California and several other states have had substantial increases in population, the resulting published rates are unjustifiably used beyond their true validity even though readers are specifically cautioned that this should not be done.

This is the only point we attempted to make, and this general criticism, I am sure, has been brought to the attention of your Committee more than once during the past several years. It is one firmly held by many chiefs of police in the State of California, and by others who would like to

Honorable Stanley B. Schrotel

-2-

August 15, 1958

make legitimate use of Uniform Crime Reports for comparative purposes. It seems to me that it might be wise to omit this particular table from the publication except for census years when accurate population figures are available.

Sincerely yours,

Ronald H. Brettie
Chief of Bureau

cc--Edward G. Brown
Peter Lajins
Arthur Sherry

RHB:mab

C
O
P
Y

DO-7

FRC

OFFICE OF DIRECTOR, FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

TO

OFFICIAL INDICATED BELOW BY CHECK MARK

Mr. Tolson _____ ()
Mr. Belmont _____ ()
Mr. Mohr _____ ()
Mr. Nease _____ ()
Mr. Parsons _____ ()
Mr. Rosen _____ ()
Mr. Tamm _____ ()
Mr. Trotter _____ ()
Mr. W. C. Sullivan _____ ()
Mr. Holloman _____ ()
Mrs. Gandy _____ ()

See Me _____ ()
Note and Return _____ ()
Prepare Reply _____ ()
For Your Recommendation _____ ()
What are the facts? _____ ()

Remarks:

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : MR. TOLSON

DATE: 8/26/58

FROM : J. P. MOHR

SUBJECT: EDMUND G. BROWN
ATTORNEY GENERAL
STATE OF CALIFORNIA

Tolson	
Boardman	
Belmont	
Mohr	
Nease	
Parsons	
Rosen	
Tamm	
Trotter	
Clayton	
Tele. Room	
Holloman	
Gandy	

Attorney General Brown, with a brief letter of August 15, 1958, forwarded the Director a copy of a letter dated August 13, 1958, addressed to Stanley B. Schrotel, Chief of Police at Cincinnati, by Mr. Ronald Beattie, Chief of the Bureau of Criminal Statistics at Sacramento. Brown indicates that Mr. Beattie's letter makes clear their position and observes that if there is anything the FBI "can do to resolve the situation, I am sure it will be appreciated by all law enforcement officers in this state."

You will recall that Schrotel wrote Beattie concerning critical phraseology appearing in the annual publication "Crime in California, 1957" which states on page 13 with reference to the use of 1950 population figures by the FBI that "this presents California in an unjustifiably unfavorable light..." Schrotel took exception to "unjustifiably."

This same thing was mentioned in the Director's letter of August 21, 1958, to Attorney General Brown in setting forth the background for the Director's remarks to a representative of the "San Diego Union" on August 11.

Beattie's letter of August 13 to Schrotel refers to the phrase "unjustifiably unfavorable light" in their publication and indicates that it is not the first time that displeasure has been expressed over the use of decennial census data in the Uniform Crime Reports. We have been aware of this problem at the Bureau and have pointed out in the Uniform Crime Reports bulletin in recent years that marked changes in the population of many states have occurred since 1950 and have pointed out what effect this has in the calculation of crime rates and any comparisons based on them.

REC-12

Also, in February of 1952 Professor [redacted] wrote the Director and among other things suggested that the annual census estimates for the United States be used in calculating rates rather than the decennial census figures, and the Director replied that the rates in the Uniform Crime Reports bulletin were so

Enclosures
1-Mr. Nease

AEL:jmp

(5)

SENT DIRECTOR

8-26-58

66 SEP 5 1958

CRIME/REC.

Memorandum to Mr. Tolson.
Re: Edmund G. Brown
Attorney General
State of California

calculated in the absence of population estimates by the Census Bureau from individual places from which we received crime reports.

b7c In September 1957, [redacted] of our Statistical Section [redacted] in Philadelphia and requested specific criticisms of the Uniform Crime Reports. After considerable conversation [redacted] admitted we should continue to calculate our rates as we now do, and the only real suggestion had to do with the elimination of statutory rape, which has been done.

b7c On December 4, 1957, [redacted] spent several hours at the Bureau of Criminal Statistics in Sacramento in conversation with [redacted] of the Statistical Bureau [redacted] and their field representative [redacted]. On three occasions [redacted] asked the point-blank question as to what suggestions the California Bureau has as to improvement or changes in the Uniform Crime Reports and received no suggestions from them. It should be observed that Mr. Beattie was out of the city and not available.

Beattie, in his letter to Schrotel, changes his position slightly in connection with the use of 1950 census figures and criticizes their use because the "published rates are unjustifiably used beyond their true validity even though readers are specifically cautioned that this should not be done." He goes on to suggest that it might be better if the crime rate tables be eliminated altogether if current population figures are not available. This problem is being covered in the report of the Consultant Committee on Uniform Crime Reporting. Also, the Director has instructed that we are never again to use the 1950 census figures in the Uniform Crime Reports bulletin.

RECOMMENDATION:

The letter from Attorney General Brown itself does not indicate a reply should be made, and to initiate any further correspondence on the subject of Mr. Beattie's letter to Schrotel would unnecessarily continue an argument over one word "unjustifiably" presented in the annual publication of the State of California. Under the circumstances, it is recommended that no action be taken.

Edmund G. Brown
ATTORNEY GENERAL
STATE BUILDING
SAN FRANCISCO 2, CALIFORNIA

August 14, 1958

Mr. J. Edgar Hoover
Del Charro Hotel
San Diego, California

Dear Mr. Hoover:

b7c Your interview with the San Diego Union has been called to my attention. I had seen it before I saw you at [REDACTED] home last night. I would have liked to discuss it with you at that time but felt that it would be improper to do so at a social occasion such as the very pleasant evening we had together.

I do want you to know, however, that I never, at any time, any place, anywhere, have criticized the statistics of the Federal Bureau of Investigation. I haven't the slightest idea where you obtained the information that I had made any critical remarks at all. It is true that my staff in the Bureau of Statistics stated that the FBI statistics were based upon the 1950 population, but this was not in any manner whatsoever meant to be derogatory of the great work that your bureau is doing in the field of crime.

We have so much in common, and I am engaged in such a difficult political campaign, that I regret very much that you felt it necessary to criticize me in a very unfriendly newspaper.

I do hope that I have the opportunity to discuss this with you personally at sometime convenient to you.

REC-86
Sincerely,

EDMUND G. BROWN
ATTORNEY GENERAL

8/21/58
JPM
EGB:br

REC-86

62-76249-117

August 21, 1958

Per 2-1

Honorable Edmund G. Brown
Attorney General
State of California
600 State Building
San Francisco 2, California

SENT TO THE
DIRECTOR
FOR SIGNATURE
AND MAILING

My dear Mr. Attorney General:

I received your letter of August 14th and I certainly enjoyed the evening at [REDACTED]. It was a very pleasant affair.

I am somewhat concerned about the position you have taken with respect to my remarks to a representative of the San Diego Union on August 11th. During the time that I have been in California I have received comments from various individuals concerning your criticism of the FBI which has appeared in the local press. My associates in California have been closely queried about your attitude toward the FBI and the critical comments that have appeared in the press about the Uniform Crime Reporting program which this Bureau handles for the International Association of Chiefs of Police. My position is based on the following facts.

In the San Francisco Examiner of July 16th, there appeared an article captioned, "FBI Crime Report Unfair, Brown Says." It was apparent from this article that it was based on a release from you in connection with the issuance of your statistical report, "Crime in California - 1957." The opening sentence in the article stated, "Major crime rose 12.8% in California during 1957, Attorney General Edmund G. Brown reported yesterday in taking exception to the FBI's higher crime statistics for the State." In the fourth paragraph of the same article it was stated, "He (Brown) charged that the FBI's Uniform Crime Reports, on California presented California crime in 'an unjustifiable, unfavorable light'. The FBI set the figure at 25 percent." In your letter to me of July 31, 1958, in the second paragraph, you point out that the Examiner story was based on your press release of July 16, 1958, and in the third paragraph of your letter you acknowledged that the heading of the Examiner story was a matter of editorial selection based upon material

MAILED 2
AUG 25 1958
COMM-FBI

son
mont
r
se
sons
en
m
ter
Sullivan
Room
aman
ly

1 - SAC, San Francisco (with copy of incoming)
1 - SAC, Los Angeles (with copy of incoming)
1 - SAC, San Diego (with copy of incoming)
JPM:gt (9)
MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

1 - Mr. Nease (sent direct)
1 - [REDACTED]

Here for approval in this letter. HVS

67C

Honorable Edmund G. Brown

in the second page of your press release. Had you been inaccurately quoted in connection with this article, I assume you would have taken prompt steps to correct the erroneous presentation.

I have been asked why you used the word "unjustifiable" with regard to the Uniform Crime Reporting program. This has been interpreted as a direct attack on this program by you. The same language appears on page thirteen of your statistical report, "Crime in California - 1957."

Another item emanating from your office which gives me a great deal of concern is a letter dated July 2nd which your assistant, Mr. Bern M. Jacobson, wrote to Time magazine wherein he took the position that Los Angeles has a high crime rate because the police department in that city reports the incidence of crime honestly and completely and that other major cities such as New York, Chicago, Philadelphia, and Detroit do not submit honest and complete reports in conjunction with the Uniform Crime Reporting program. This is certainly an unwarranted assumption on the part of Mr. Jacobson and his comments can only bring discredit on the entire Uniform Crime Reporting program and impugn the honesty of brother law enforcement officers.

I hope that the foregoing explains my position in this matter and that you now understand the factual basis for my comments.

Sincerely yours,

J. Edgar Hoover

DO-7

FROM

OFFICE OF DIRECTOR, FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

TO

OFFICIAL INDICATED BELOW BY CHECK MARK

Mr. Tolson _____ ()
Mr. Belmont _____ ()
Mr. Mohr _____ ()
Mr. Nease _____ ()
Mr. Parsons _____ ()
Mr. Rosen _____ ()
Mr. Tamm _____ ()
Mr. Trotter _____ ()
Mr. W. C. Sullivan _____ ()
Mr. Holloman _____ ()
Miss Gandy _____ ()

See Me _____ ()
Note and Return _____ ()
Prepare Reply _____ ()
For Your Recommendation _____ ()
What are the facts? _____ ()
Remarks: _____

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Mr. A.H. Belmont *AB*

DATE: December 12, 1958

FROM : W.C. Sullivan *WCS*SUBJECT: EDMUND G. BROWN
CALIFORNIA GOVERNOR-ELECT
INFORMATION CONCERNING
CENTRAL RESEARCH MATTER

Tolson	
Belmont	
Mohr	
Nease	
Parsons	
Rosen	
Tamm	
Trotter	
W.C. Sullivan	
Tele. Room	
Holloman	
Gandy	

SAC San Francisco advised that former SA ~~Harold G. Robinson~~, currently Deputy Director of the Division of Criminal Law and Enforcement for the State of California, had commented concerning the stand of Governor-elect Brown on the subject of capital punishment. Brown's final report to the California Legislature as Attorney General recommends that consideration of capital punishment as a deterrent to homicides should be faced squarely and should be the subject of continued study. According to Robinson, Brown feels that a history of 86 years of capital punishment in California has not proven it to be an effective deterrent to homicides.

It is noteworthy in this regard that the 1958 California Legislature rejected a proposed discontinuation of capital punishment for a trial period. (Current Developments in Criminal Matters--Crimdel--San Francisco, 12/9/58)

For information, it is noted that former SA Harold G. Robinson served as a Special Agent from 1934 to 1941. He resigned voluntarily indicating that he might be persuaded to withdraw his resignation if there were an opportunity for reallocation. He was rated as an average but not outstanding agent. He served as an investigator on the Truman and Kefauver Senate Committees and in recent years has been a principal aide to Attorney General Edmund G. Brown in California. (67-33228)

RECOMMENDATION:

For the information of the Director.

WEO:ela

(7)

- 1 - Section tickler
- 1 - W. E. O'Neill
- 1 - Mr. Belmont
- 1 - Mr. Rosen
- 1 - Mr. Mohr
- 1 - Mr. Nease

66 FEB 20 1959

REC-10

CENTRAL RESEARCH

THREE

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Director, FBI

FROM : SAC, San Francisco

SUBJECT: EDMUND G. "PAT" BROWN
GOVERNOR
STATE OF CALIFORNIA
CONTACT WITH

DATE: 1/29/59

On the afternoon of January 27, 1959, I called upon Governor BROWN in his Sacramento office.

I was graciously received by the Governor, and he enthusiastically expressed a desire to cooperate freely with the Federal Bureau of Investigation and the San Francisco Office. He also expressed, in a complimentary manner, his personal feelings concerning the efficiency of the Bureau.

I discussed with the Governor the details concerning the Young American Medals Awards for Service and Bravery. I also advised him of the Bureau's desire to cooperate with his office on matters of a mutual interest.

② Bureau
1 San Francisco (80-449)
WWB:ekk
(3)

LEB 5 1 23 PM '59
RECEIVED
FEB 2 1959

REG-132

62-76249-49

FEB 4 1959

67 FEB 10 1959

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : MR. A. H. BELMONT *AB/22*

DATE: August 27, 1959

FROM : MR. G. H. SCATTERDAY *GH/SP*SUBJECT: EDMUND GERALD BROWN, also
known as "Pat" Brown
GOVERNOR OF CALIFORNIA
NAME CHECK REQUEST

Tolson _____
Boardman _____
Belmont _____
Mohr _____
Nease _____
Parsons _____
Rosen _____
Tamm _____
Trotter _____
W.C. Sullivan _____
Tele. Room _____
Holloman _____
Gandy _____

DeLoach *gab*
McGuire
W.C. Sullivan

The Name Check Section has received a request from Navy for the results of any investigations conducted by the FBI concerning the captioned person. Commander J. L. Rutledge, Office of Naval Intelligence, on 8-27-59 advised that his office was not aware of the reason for the request which originated with the District Intelligence Office, 12th Naval District, San Francisco, California. Commander Rutledge speculated that the request could possibly be in connection with some tour Governor Brown would be making at a naval facility.

Bureau files reveal that Governor Brown has never been investigated by the FBI. In an article in a California newspaper under date of 7-16-58, Brown, then Attorney General of California, charged the FBI Uniform Crime Reports presented California in an "unjustifiable and unfavorable light" because of the manner in which the statistics were compiled. He subsequently stated the article was not in any manner meant to be derogatory concerning the "great work" being done by the FBI. Our files also reveal allegations received in the past indicating Brown sought the aid of communists and communist-infiltrated organizations during his political rise. In 1945 he reportedly opposed the deportation of Harry Bridges, a west coast labor leader accused of membership in the Communist Party. On a Personnel Security Questionnaire submitted to the Atomic Energy Commission in July, 1959, Brown admitted past membership in the National Lawyers Guild (NLG) in 1946. An article in the "San Francisco Chronicle," a California newspaper, under date of 8-9-49, announced Brown had been elected vice president of the San Francisco Chapter of the NLG. The NLG has been cited as a communist front by the House Committee on Un-American Activities.

The Atomic Energy Commission is presently considering whether or not it will require an investigation of Brown by the FBI in view of Brown's position as a member of the Board of Regents at the University of California, which position holds a high degree of importance and sensitivity under the Atomic Energy Act. The Atomic Energy Commission Security Director, John A. Waters, on 8-12-59 advised our liaison representative that the matter had not yet been decided but that he, Waters, would let the Bureau know as soon as a decision in the case has been reached at AEC. (116-442786)

REC-36

116-442786-50

- 1 - Mr. Belmont
1 - Liaison Section
1 - Mr. Roderick

- 1 - *67C* [redacted] 1959
1 - Name Check Section

DRR:fjb
(6)

Scatterday
name check

Memorandum to Mr. Belmont
RE: EDMUND GERALD BROWN

ACTION:

Inasmuch as Navy requested specifically only the results of investigations conducted concerning Brown, the name check request is being answered with the statement that the Bureau has conducted no investigation concerning the subject of its inquiry.

*Sent 8/28/59
DML*

RECOMMENDATION:

For information.

*JED
JED
GRC
8/27*

A

✓

EDMUND G. BROWN
GOVERNOR

State of California
GOVERNOR'S OFFICE
SACRAMENTO

September 30, 1959

Honorable John Edgar Hoover, Director
Federal Bureau of Investigation
United States Department of Justice
Washington, D. C.

My dear Director:

Let me convey my thanks and personal appreciation for the copy of the Uniform Crime Reports of 1958 and your accompanying letter. I will certainly be interested in studying this document.

As you know, throughout my years as District Attorney and Attorney General I have had a deep interest in criminal statistical reports, and the greatest respect and confidence in the Federal Bureau of Investigation under your directorship. It is a matter of deep regret that misunderstanding should have arisen in the interpretation of the facts, the true meaning of which is of such grave importance to the entire country. I am sure that Attorney General Mosk is likewise gravely concerned with a true portrayal of the crime picture in this and in other states, and I shall personally ask his office to reexamine both sets of reports.

May I reiterate my confidence, both in you and the Bureau, for the splendid work for which we are all so grateful.

With kindest personal regards

Sincerely

Edmund G. Brown

EDMUND G. BROWN, Governor



Mr. Tolson
Mr. Belmont
Mr. DeLoach
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Parsons
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tamm
Mr. Winterrowd
Tele. Room
Mr. Holloman
Miss Gandy

DeLoach

b7C

62-16241-51

no report
REC-55

23 OCT 8 1959

CRIM REC.

OCT 14 1959

~~EXP. PROC.~~
OCT 2 1959

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Mr. HOOVER

DATE: 10/16/59

FROM : SAC AUERBACH

SUBJECT: GOVERNOR EDMUND G. "PAT" BROWN

Mr. Tolson	✓
Mr. Belmont	✓
Mr. DeLoach	✓
Mr. McGuire	✓
Mr. Mohr	✓
Mr. Parsons	✓
Mr. Rosen	✓
Mr. Tamm	✓
Mr. Trotter	✓
Mr. W.C. Sullivan	✓
Tele. Room	✓
Mr. Holloman	✓
Miss Gandy	✓

I am sure you will be amused at the fact that I had an allegedly ten-minute courtesy-call visit with the Governor today in order that he would know me. This stretched into an hour when he found that he had met me several times before though he could not recall the instances.

It was the usual courtesy situation which rapidly developed into general conversation and opinions back and forth. But one thing was his comment, "I am sure I have been off base with your boss. Hells bells I had enough trouble with the campaign without trying to take on the No. 1 important official of this country. I just had a new letter from him (this was the Bureau's letter to him about the annual statistics) and it looks like everything is all right. Gee, I hope I didn't forget to answer that one and I must see about that right now!"

BROWN is very cordial and, while I will deal with circum-spection with him, it would appear that he is very much aware of the prestige and authority of you and the Bureau. In fact, this came out very plainly in his recent selection of members of a state commission known as the Minimum Standards and Education Commission on Law Enforcement. All of the appointees are friendly to the Bureau and all five of the law enforcement members of the Commission are National Academy graduates.

REC- 61

62 76249-52

6 OCT 21 1959

CRIM REC.

58 OCT 26 1959

URGENT 2-9-60 10-46 AM PST VEG

TO DIRECTOR, FBI

FROM SAC, SAN FRANCISCO 1 P

b7c IMMEDIATE ATTENTION.. ASSISTANT DIRECTOR CARTHA DE LOACH
GOVERNOR EDMUND G. BROWN, INFORMATION CONCERNING. BUREAU ADVISED SAC
CONTACT [REDACTED] ABLE TO MAKE
SPECIAL ARRANGEMENTS BY CANCELLING SEVERAL OTHER APPOINTMENTS TO
ENABLE ME TO HANDLE THIS MATTER TODAY AND I HAVE APPOINTMENT WITH
GOVERNOR THREE THIRTY PM TODAY AT SACRAMENTO. BUREAU WILL BE
ADVISED OF RESULTS.

END AND ACK PLS

1-48 PM OK FBI WA BJM

TU DISC

52 FEB 15 1960

REC 59

EX 109

24 FEB 10 1960

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 5-16-89 BY SP1AC/K
10-23-89 SP1AG/ldk
291703
291701

~~SECRET~~

DIRECTOR, FBI (100-351585)

2/4/60

SAC, WFO (105-14317)

APP# 00-1783
SP7 CI/WB
2/21/01

VISITORS TO IRON CURTAIN COUNTRIES
IS - R

ReWFOairtel to the Bureau dated 1/27/60, captioned
["MIKHAIL A. MENSHIKOV; IS - R."] (S)(u)

Enclosed for the Bureau are five copies and for
San Francisco one information copy of a letterhead memorandum
dated and captioned as above.

b2 [REDACTED] The first informant mentioned in the memorandum is
and the information furnished was set out in a
letterhead enclosed with reairtel. The second informant in
the memorandum is a highly confidential source (documentation -
anonymous).

The enclosed memorandum has been classified "Confidential"
as it reflects [investigative interest in a diplomat of a foreign
power] and because information from informants could reasonably
result in the identification of informants of continuing value
and compromise the future effectiveness thereof.

Information copy furnished SF inasmuch as further
information relative to this matter may come to the attention
of that office.

CLASSIFIED BY [REDACTED] FINALIZED
BY DEPT. OF JUSTICE NEW COMMITTEE (DRC)
DATE: 11/17/97

- ② - Bureau (Encls. 5)
1 - San Francisco (Encl. 1) (Info) (AM) (RM) SP9 CH/ALM 1/30/98
2 - WFO
(1 - 105-24305) ["MENSHIKOV"] (S)(u)

HEF:ac
(5)

6/3/98
CLASSIFIED BY 8224/JMK/04E/ML
DECLASSIFY ON: 25X 1.6
409-483

162-76249
NOT RECORDED
141 FEB 1960

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED EXCEPT
WHERE SHOWN OTHERWISE

~~SECRET~~

67 FEB 17 1960

ORIGINAL COPY FILED IN



~~SECRET~~
~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to
File No.

WASHINGTON 25, D. C.

DECLASSIFIED BY SP7CF/WB
ON 2/22/01
Appl. 00-1705

February 4, 1960

VISITORS TO IRON CURTAIN COUNTRIES

The December, 1959, "Diplomatic List," published by the United States Department of State, describes Mikhail A. Menshikov as Ambassador, Embassy of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics (USSR), Washington, D.C. (\$) (u)

The 1958-1959 edition of "Who's Who in America" describes Drew Pearson as a newspaper correspondent and author of the newspaper column "Daily Washington Merry-Go-Round" since 1931.

The January, 1960, "Congressional Directory" lists Edmund G. (Pat) Brown as the Governor of the state of California.

A confidential informant, who has furnished reliable information in the past, learned on January 26, 1960, that Drew Pearson and Governor Brown of California had an appointment to have lunch with Soviet Ambassador Menshikov at the Embassy of the USSR on January 26, 1960. (\$) (u)

Another confidential informant, who has furnished reliable information in the past, learned on February 2, 1960, that Drew Pearson had informed Menshikov that since their lunch he had talked further with Governor Brown and learned that the Governor definitely desires to visit Moscow, USSR, approximately in the middle of April, 1960. Pearson plans to go to Moscow with Governor Brown. (\$) (u)

According to the second informant, Pearson formally requested Menshikov to arrange for Pearson to have a televised interview with Soviet Premier Nikita S. Khrushchev in about mid-April. Pearson pointed out that he would submit questions in advance and would like to use Soviet technicians and camera men. He pointed out that such an interview, coming before the Summit Conference, would do much toward promoting better under- (u) (\$) (u)

6/3/98 2/22/01/SP7CF/WB appl. 00-1705

CLASSIFIED BY SP7CF/WB

DECLASSIFY ON: 25X 1.6

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED EXCEPT
WHERE SHOWN OTHERWISE.

~~SECRET~~
~~SECRET~~

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~
~~SECRET~~

RE: VISITORS TO IRON CURTAIN COUNTRIES

standing. Pearson suggested that Governor Brown be included in the interview and further suggested that Khrushchev ask Brown questions about the United States and that he, Pearson, ask questions of both men. Pearson described Governor Brown as one of the leading Catholics in the United States who is a very sincere believer in world peace and cooperation with the USSR. (S) (u)

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

- 2 -
~~CONFIDENTIAL~~
~~SECRET~~

JAN 24 1960

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Director, FBI

IMMEDIATE ATTENTION:

DATE: 2/10/60

ASSISTANT DIRECTOR CARTHA DE LOACH

FROM : SAC, San Francisco

SUBJECT: EDMUND G. BROWN
GOVERNOR OF CALIFORNIA

Mr. Tolson	✓
Mr. DeLoach	✓
Mr. Mohr	✓
Mr. Bishop	✓
Mr. Casper	✓
Mr. Callahan	✓
Mr. Conrad	✓
Mr. Felt	✓
Mr. Gale	✓
Mr. Rosen	✓
Mr. Sullivan	✓
Mr. Tamm	✓
Mr. Trotter	✓
Mr. W.C. Sullivan	✓
Tele. Room	✓
Mr. Ingram	✓
Miss Gandy	✓

Instructions of Mr. DE LOACH to see the Governor concerning an English examination question of UCLA published in the Los Angeles newspapers.

67C I was finally able to make arrangements through SAC Contact [redacted] to the Governor, so that he was able to rearrange his schedule to see me. I was taken through the back way into his personal study so we would not be disturbed and so that the nine people waiting for him would not know he was even in his office. We spent a moment discussing about the fact that he was arranging a six-hundred-million-dollar allocation in the next seven years for California highways and that it was not nearly sufficient. He noted that the situation must be important to drive 100 miles through the heavy rains to handle it right away and noted specifically that all I had to do was to indicate that the Director had something on his mind and it made no difference what his personal situation was he would change it to try and be of assistance.

I reviewed the situation from the exhibits I had, i.e., copies of the Los Angeles newspapers, whereupon it became clear that he had absolutely no knowledge of it. He called [redacted] to whom it had been routed and found that [redacted] had been ill and out of the office for the past three days and that nothing had occurred. He then called in his two personal secretaries and raised the devil with them for not even having the communication acknowledged. He took up the point that I had made about courtesies to the American Legion which had authored the letter and told the secretaries that he was much disturbed that no action had been taken. He said, "I'll bet this kind of thing wouldn't happen in Mr. Hoover's outfit." At that time he went on to lecture them as to what would the Bureau and the American Legion think of his group if the route were as sloppy as this situation, etc.

We then got down to business and he stated he would see the an answering letter, which would be available to the press, went today to [redacted] as he felt that the question was obviously loaded and said that it was a terrible thing to indoctrinate kids this way; that the FBI was wonderful and as a matter of fact, he sometimes wondered why we didn't get into more situations than we did.

Bureau
1 Los Angeles
1 San Francisco

RDA:ekk
(4)

50 FEB 29 1960

REC-34

18 FEB 11 1960

CRIME REC.

EXP-PROC
ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 5-11-87

as we were obviously needed. He went on in considerable detail to state that he felt that this was a completely unfair situation and that whoever did it didn't have any experience from which to draw. He said that in his own past law enforcement experience as a prosecuting attorney and as Attorney General he had found that without exception the FBI's policy was impeccable and he had wished a number of times in those capacities -- and now -- that he had an organization half as good.

b7C The Governor stated that his assistant, [REDACTED], would write the communication and gave instructions that [REDACTED] was to make a copy of the letter to [REDACTED] immediately available to the Chancellor of UCLA for immediate action. He said he would not have the communication directed to President CLARK KERR as KERR is traveling in Latin America. Further, he said he would not wait until the next meeting of the Regents, which is 2/23/60, as he wanted this thing done right now. He instructed [REDACTED] to call the Chancellor and tell him that he would appreciate an immediate investigation be made to fix responsibility and authorship of the question and to specifically ascertain "what the man had as an alibi" for such a question. He also told [REDACTED] to make it clear telephonically to the Chancellor that the Governor was having enough trouble with the University's budget at this time and didn't want to incur the wrath of the FBI as an additional handicap. He then turned to me and said, "There'll be no fight on the matter but I have to be careful about the situation. I have usually made it a policy not to try to tell the University specifically what to do unless it is directly in my capacity as Governor concerning fiscal matters." He said, "I have had a number of fights with the liberals there because I feel that they are not helping the reputation of the University but they are very sensitive and actually have Constitutional rights and privileges that I cannot invade. Instead, I act in concert with the regents and they usually go along with me."

To help the Governor and [REDACTED] in the answer, I furnished him a copy of your Dallas speech wherein you decried the problem of a national police. He was quick to note that he was friendly with Senator Lyndon Johnson after I pointed out the circumstances of the purpose of the speech. I also gave him a copy of the Law Enforcement Bulletin for October, 1958, and referred him to your editorial about the danger of a national police force, as well as your comments on Page 5 therein as to the speech you gave before the ABA at Los Angeles that summer and noted the country-wide coverage of the situation through the Bulletin and the ABA.

b7C I told the Governor that we were getting "inquiries" about this situation in the Los Angeles area in order to try to insure that [REDACTED] followed through to do what the Governor instructed. We closed off the meeting with the fact that he also intends to write you personally as to the situation and that I should continue to feel free at any time to advise him of anything in which you thought he could be of assistance as he would be only too glad to do so. His final comment was, "Someday when you and I both have a little more time it would be nice if you would survey my staff and put some FBI procedures into effect!"

I shall follow up with the press here in accordance with Mr. DE LOACH's suggestion so that inquiries are made of the Governor's office to help insure that there is a follow-through.

In view of the past history of the Governor with the Bureau, I was very much impressed with his obvious desire to be of assistance, his cordiality as shown by the fact that he broke off a considerable amount of obviously important matters to see me immediately and his general sincerity. There is no question from his comments of his continued admiration for you personally.

EDMUND G. BROWN
GOVERNOR

State of California
GOVERNOR'S OFFICE
SACRAMENTO



February 9, 1960

The Honorable J. Edgar Hoover
Director, Federal Bureau of Investigation
4936 - 30th Place
Washington 8, D. C.

Dear Mr. Hoover:

Your special agent in charge of San Francisco, Mr. Richard Auerbach, was in to see me today in connection with derogatory statements contained in questions submitted to young people in our universities.

I have ordered an immediate investigation of the person who was responsible for the questions, and as soon as I have any facts I will communicate with your local people.

I appreciate your directing this to my attention.

Sincerely

A handwritten signature in dark ink, appearing to read 'Edmund G. Brown', with a long, sweeping horizontal line extending to the right.

EDMUND G. BROWN, Governor

1216/88

SP1AG-82

291-701

2 FEB 24 1960

55

8 my

100-100000-1
ack: 2-17-60
f 32

62. 55
February 17, 1960

REC-75

AIRMAIL

EX-132

Honorable Edmund G. Brown
The Governor of California
Sacramento, California

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 12/6/88 BY SP-1/AG-PC

291-701

My dear Governor Brown:

Your letter of February 9, 1960, has been received, and I do appreciate the interest which prompted you to write.

Mr. Auerbach has advised me of his conversation with you concerning the derogatory comments about the FBI contained in the aptitude test at the University of California. I do want to thank you for your thoughtful consideration and willingness to talk to Mr. Auerbach. It is indeed most encouraging to all of us in the FBI.

I was amazed to learn that such an unfair and grossly misleading question was included in the University aptitude test. This question categorically characterized the FBI as a national police. Hence, students were being confronted with a complete falsehood under the guise of alleged truth. The very essence of free society means that error must be corrected by the true facts.

Sincerely yours,

- MAILED 27
- ✓
- 1 - San Francisco - Enclosure
 - 1 - Los Angeles - Enclosure

NOTE: Bureau has had cordial contacts with Brown, though in 1959 we had some difficulty concerning crime statistics with members of his state administration. (62-76249)

mlw (7)

TELETYPE UNIT ☐

Tolson _____
Mohr _____
Parsons _____
Belmont _____
Walters _____
DeLoach _____

FEB 17 9 46 AM '60
FBI
UNRECORDED COPY DELETED
RECEIVED READING ROOM

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : Mr. D. J. Parsons

DATE: February 24, 1960

FROM : Mr. A. H. Belmont

SUBJECT: EDMUND G. BROWN
GOVERNOR OF CALIFORNIA
INFORMATION CONCERNING1 - Mr. Parsons
1 - Mr. DeLoach
1 - Mr. Belmont
1 - Mr. Baumgardner
1 - Mr. O'ConnorTolson _____
Mohr _____
Parsons _____
Belmont _____
Callahan _____
DeLoach _____
Malone _____
McGuire _____
Rosen _____
Tamm _____
Trotter _____
W.C. Sullivan _____
Tele. Room _____
Ingram _____
Gandy _____COMINFIL OF THE COUNCIL OF
DEMOCRATIC CLUBS
INTERNAL SECURITY - C

SAC, San Francisco, by letter 2-17-60 requests authority to advise Governor Edmund G. Brown of California on an off-the-record basis of the Northern District of California Communist Party (CP), USA, interest in the California Democratic Council convention, Fresno, California, 2/12-14/60 and the background and identities of the individuals responsible for the adoption of a resolution at this convention which requests a presidential review of the case of Morton Sobell. Sobell, together with the Rosenbergs, was convicted for conspiracy to commit espionage and is serving a 30-year sentence.

b7c San Francisco advises that [redacted] a San Francisco attorney, was responsible for the above resolution and reportedly had turned the resolution over to [redacted] who was serving on the resolution committee of the convention and who is on the San Francisco County Committee of the Democratic Party. [redacted] reportedly attended this convention with [redacted]. With the exception of the individuals referred to above are all Security Index subjects of the San Francisco Office and old-time CP members. [redacted] who is retired, was formerly an organizer for the International Workers of the World. He served as chairman of the East Bay Rosenberg-Sobell Committee in 1956 and 1957 and has been affiliated with many communist front organizations in the San Francisco Bay area. He continues to be active in the Sobell committee.

b7c San Francisco has previously furnished information concerning communist interest and influence exerted at this convention. In addition to the Sobell resolution, the convention called for abolition of the House Committee on Un-American Activities, revision of the Walter McCarran Immigration Law and cessation of nuclear bomb testing. [redacted], coordinator of the CP delegates at the convention, remarked that everything the CP had hoped for had gone through on the agenda at the convention.

Bureau files reveal that the Bureau has had cordial contacts with Governor Brown, although in 1958 we had some difficulty concerning crime statistics with members of his state administration.

Enclosure *sent* 62-76249
AJD:djd 2-25-60 100-432594

(7)

REC-12

MAR 7 1960

56

Memorandum Mr. Belmont to Mr. Parsons
Re: Edmund G. Brown
(62-76249)
Cominfil of the Council of
Democratic Clubs
(100-432594)

OBSERVATIONS:

There is no question but that the Communist Party has been able to exert considerable influence on the Democratic Council of California. Not only would Governor Brown deeply appreciate receiving information concerning the activities of the Communist Party in this regard but it would serve the additional purpose of enabling Governor Brown to take positive action to prevent a recurrence of similar types of communist tactics in the future.

ACTION:

There is attached for your approval a letter to SAC, San Francisco instructing him to discreetly advise Governor Brown of the communist sponsorship of the Sobell resolution passed at the Democratic Council convention. Under no circumstances will this information be attributed to the Bureau.

[Handwritten initials and marks: "L", "Cur", "V", "BPP", "JDS", "SH", "P"]

1 - Mr. Parsons
1 - Mr. DeLoach
1 - Mr. Belmont
1 - Mr. Baumgardner
1 - Mr. O'Connor

February 25, 1960

SAC, San Francisco (100-45768)
(80-449)

Director, ^{REC-41} FBI (62-76249) 57
(100-432594)

EDMUND G. BROWN
GOVERNOR OF CALIFORNIA
INFORMATION CONCERNING

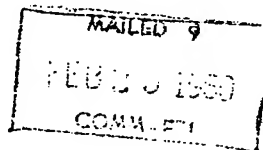
COMINFIL OF THE COUNCIL OF
DEMOCRATIC CLUBS
INTERNAL SECURITY - C

Reurlet 2-17-60. Bureau authority is granted to advise Governor Brown on a confidential basis of the pertinent information set forth in relet. Governor Brown should be advised that under no circumstances should this information be attributed to the Bureau. Advise the Bureau of the results of your contact with the Governor.

AJD:djd
(9)

NOTE ON YELLOW:

See cover memorandum Mr. Belmont to Mr. Parsons, same caption, dated 2-24-60, prepared by AJD/djd.



Olson _____
Mohr _____
Parsons _____
Belmont _____
Callahan _____
DeLoach _____
Malone _____
McGuire _____
Rosen _____
Tavel _____

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Director, FBI

DATE: 2/17/60

TO : SAC, San Francisco (100-45768; 30-449)

FROM : *RDA:ek*
SUBJECT: EDMUND G. BROWN
GOVERNOR OF CALIFORNIA
INFORMATION CONCERNING

COMINFIL OF THE COUNCIL OF
DEMOCRATIC CLUBS
IS - C

Mr. Tolson	
Mr. DeLoach	
Mr. Parsons	
Mr. Mohr	
Mr. Callahan	
Mr. Belmont	
Mr. Malone	
Mr. McGuire	
Mr. Rosen	
Mr. Tamm	
Mr. Trotter	
Mr. W.C. Sullivan	
Tele. Room	
Mr. Ingram	
Miss Gandy	

While discussing another matter with the Governor, he advised me that he was "terribly disturbed" by a resolution passed at the California Democratic Council convention at Fresno, California, on February 12-14, 1960, which requested a Presidential review of the case of MORTON SOBELL, who was convicted of espionage. The Governor stated he was very interested in ascertaining who prepared and was responsible for the adoption of such a resolution.

The Governor stated that there were some 3,000 people in attendance at the convention and that he was at a loss as to where to begin to fix responsibility for such a resolution. He stated further that he was ashamed that the meeting had taken place in his state inasmuch as such a stupid matter had been considered. He observed that this incident should afford proof to the Democratic leaders that obviously the Communists are wielding some influence.

By San Francisco letterhead memorandum dated February 12, 1960, it was noted that Communist Party leaders in Northern California were plotting to exert an influence on the various panels and in the adoption of resolutions at the convention out of proportion to the number of delegates which they were able to send. San Francisco airtel dated February 15, 1960, reported that more than 25 "ultra-liberal" resolutions in direct conformity with the announced political aims of the Communist Party had been adopted at the Democratic Council convention.

on February 17, 1960, [redacted] at the residence of [redacted] Communist Party, [redacted] on February 15, 1960. [redacted] gave a report on the convention. [redacted] boasted that everything the Communist Party had hoped for had gone through on the agenda at the convention. [redacted] was responsible for the resolution in regard to MORTON SOBELL. This resolution [redacted]

3 Bureau
1 Los Angeles (Info)
2 San Francisco
51 MAR 14 1960
RDA:ek
(8)

ATD:ek
2-27-60

#3

RECORDED COPY FILED IN 100-45768-57

SF 100-45768

reportedly was turned over to [REDACTED] who was on the resolutions committee of the convention and who is on the San Francisco County Committee of the Democratic Party. [REDACTED]

It should be noted that [REDACTED], and

[REDACTED] are all Security Index subjects of the San Francisco Office and old-time Communist Party members, with the exception of [REDACTED] (Bufile 100-20042), an attorney, was well known for his radical activities and affiliations while attending the University of California at Berkeley. So notorious were his activities that when he applied for admission to the California State Bar, the American Legion filed an official protest based on subversive activities. He was admitted to the practice of law in California in 1936. [REDACTED] was organizer of the Professional Section of the Communist Party in San Francisco during the early 1940's, a member of the San Francisco County Executive Board of the CP in 1945, and a former San Francisco County Educational Director of the CP. More recently he has been active in affairs and campaigns of the INDEPENDENT VOTERS OF CALIFORNIA and the BAY AREA COUNCIL OF SOBELL COMMITTEES.

INTERNATIONAL LONGSHOREMEN'S + WAREHOUSEMEN'S UNION

[REDACTED] (Bufile 100-157698)
San Francisco.

[REDACTED] of the Northern California District CP, who in the past has been a candidate for various public offices. He formerly was a member of the Warehouse Branch of the CP in San Francisco, but was dropped in 1949 for excessive drinking and for dereliction of duty in connection with the warehouse strike in 1949. In 1952, he was warned by the President of ILWU 6 that his work was unsatisfactory because of excessive drinking. He was a former sponsor of the CIVIL RIGHTS CONGRESS and helped form the INDEPENDENT SOCIALIST FORUM OF THE BAY AREA in 1957 to stimulate critical views of the world.

[REDACTED] (Bufile 100-252913)

[REDACTED] "PEOPLE'S WORLD," a West Coast weekly Communist publication, since 1949. He is a former Section organizer for the CP, a former member of the San Francisco County Committee of the CP, and a former teacher of Marxist-Leninist classes for new CP members. He was appointed by the CP Northern California District Committee as a member of the Farm Labor Commission in 1958 and registered in a CP club in 1959. He is the [REDACTED] of the "PW" and covers sessions of the California legislature.



California Defense Committee

Founded 1935

511 East Broadway

Glendale, California

Glendale 4-1776

E/ 2-1

FELLOW ABUSED VOTER:

The California Defense Committee is a non-partisan organization dedicated to control of irresponsible politicians.

As you know, **RIGHT NOW** we are engaged in a **RECALL CAMPAIGN** of Governor Edmund G. Brown of California because of his arrogant refusal to fulfill his campaign pledges and his oath of office.

We have investigated and found numerous instances of Brown's betrayal of the voters and taxpayers of California, and we would like to tell every California voter and taxpayer about some of these matters.

To do so, we will have to use Radio and TV, and that means that we must have the funds to pay for such time. Your contribution will help make that possible.

Please use the envelope accompanying this plea and send as much as you can to **HELP** finance the Radio and TV program for **BROWN'S RECALL**.

Make your checks payable to **CALIFORNIA DEFENSE COMMITTEE** - 511 E. Broadway, Glendale, California - and organize your friends and neighbors into **RECALL BROWN CLUBS**.

INSURE YOUR EQUITY IN CALIFORNIA WITH YOUR CONTRIBUTION TODAY.

calif
Roderick J. Wilson
Roderick J. Wilson

REC-30

62-76249-59

12 MAR 17 1960

of California Defense Committee

EX-130

ENCLOSURE
pa
181

pa
noack
SMO



California Defense Committee

Founded 1935

511 East Broadway

San Diego, California

Circle 1-1776

THE DARK BROWN STORY OF F. E. P. C.

By Roderick J. Wilson

THE NEW SOCIAL ORDER foisted on the people of California by Edmund G. Brown for the alleged purpose of telling private employers whom they shall or shall not hire, has now been exposed as just another bureaucratic agency designed to help build the Brown Patronage Machine. This disclosure was made when the proposed budget of the F.E.P.C. showed that it had now decided to fatten up its appointive staff at the expense of the Taxpayers -- thereby affording Brown additional opportunities to make Patronage Appointments and build a stronger "minority" power machine to dominate the Democratic Party, so that in 1964 Brown can be a real candidate for President.

NOT TOO MUCH at first -- but more and more later -- seems to be the pattern of Brown's expensive Patronage Commissions. This is illustrated by the budget revelations of the past nine months of operation of the F.E.P.C., and the proposed coming twelve-month budget of the Commission. Here is the 'nutshell' story:

For the first nine months only \$202,953 was taken out of the pockets of California Taxpayers for this monstrosity of socialistic-communistic intervention between the relationships of employers and employees. This included \$42,750 for the salaries of the five politicians appointed as Commissioners (Russian would be "Commissars") by Brown. Now, after nine months of gestation, bureaucratic pregnancy is beginning to show its political development, and the Commission wants \$288,106 for the coming fiscal year.

This would be AN INCREASE of \$38,618 in operating expense alone -- almost 100% in this category.

WHEN WE UNTIE THE PACKAGE, we find the total salaries and wages would be increased by \$62,735 (43.6%); and the present number of positions would be increased from 27 to 33 (6).

NOW WE'RE ABOUT TO BE EDUCATED -- if the Commission and Brown get the money out of our Tax Pocket. Because the F.E.P.C. wants to establish an education (this could mean brainwashing by propaganda or coercion by intimidation) and research section. This would involve five (5) positions and related expenses. The explanation given with the budget request is: "such additional funds are necessary to carry out the provisions of the labor code" which deals with anti-discrimination.

THE LAW DOESN'T SAY THAT. It cannot be found anywhere in the law that the Commission is directed to carry on a formal education program or engage in original research. In fact, the legislative auditor says, "the law did not contemplate the FEPC employing a full-time education and research staff, nor does it seem the legislature specifically directs the Commission to engage in research. This is a higher level of service than was authorized by the legislature when it approved the original budget request."

TWO MORE FIELD REPRESENTATIVES are also included in the proposed tax grab by Brown's F.E.P.C.; and here again the vigilance of the legislative auditor sounds a warning with the opinion that they are not justified under the present work load, and that the request is an arbitrary one for a higher level of service than that authorized by the legislature.

SIX ADMINISTRATORS over ONLY six Field Representatives -- a ratio of ONE SUPERVISOR for each employee -- is also disclosed by the legislative auditor's report, and the additional observation is made that "no other state agency has such a ratio of one supervisor for one employee." In Industry and Labor Relations this type of 'make work' program is commonly termed 'feather bedding.' Now it would appear that in his bold new concept of Government by Appointive Managers, Brown has found a new term - "FEPC".

COMMENT - study of Socialist and Communist political action programs for the past 30 years finds repeated reference to destruction of the employee and employer relations by interference of bureaucratic commissions and agencies, and destruction of management solidarity and labor cohesion by forced integration of social and racial problems.

Nothing new can be found in the present audacious attempt to start spreading out the power and expense of the F.E.P.C., and its interference with labor-management-consumer relations. This was anticipated and predicted by experienced labor-management relations experts and consumer market analysts both before and after the creation of the F.E.P.C.

BUT, unless management and labor are resigned to letting the Brown Juggernaut completely dominate all future relationships between management and labor, IMMEDIATE STEPS must be taken to get at the source of the problem --

RECALL BROWN!

THE FACTS ABOUT A RECALL ARE that it will take approximately 636,000 good signatures on petitions to bring about a RECALL ELECTION of the Governor of California, and -- in addition -- funds for the election campaign of his successor will be required. Present estimates are that it will cost approximately 50¢ for each signature obtained on the recall petitions -- making a round figure of \$318,000 to obtain necessary signatures for BROWN'S RECALL.

THE ALTERNATIVE to the expenditure of such a sum of money for a RECALL is LOSS OF MUCH MORE MONEY over a period of time in the form of EXTORTIONATE TAXATION to pay the salaries of Brown's Personal Political Machine, and complete domination of both management and labor by Brown's appointed Commissioners, Managers, and Directors. The money factor does not, of course, take into consideration the social and political aspects of living and doing business under the domination of the bureaus and agencies of Brown's Welfare State.

All contributions of funds for the RECALL OF BROWN may be made to the CALIFORNIA DEFENSE COMMITTEE and mailed to 511 E. Broadway, Glendale, California.

b7C [REDACTED] had gotten into a philosophical critique of the material and pointed out that undoubtedly the reason for the case being bounced back and forth for such a long period of time between the various courts was because the courts had "that teeny weeny little element of doubt in their minds" as to the complete guilt of CHESSMAN. Governor BROWN stated that while he had been Attorney General of California he had tried to get a policy through the Association of Attorneys General to record their stand and feeling that no single Federal Judge should be able to grant a writ of habeas corpus or take any action to counteract a decision of a whole bench of a Supreme Court of a state. He said it was his feeling that if the Federal Courts were to be allowed to overturn such a decision it should be only by a whole District Court decision of judges sitting enbanque; further, that he intended at some future date to again push this proposition.

The Governor is exceedingly cordial, obviously is very friendly to the Bureau and, as a parting statement, noted that some time in the near future he would like to take me fishing with him so that he could learn more about the Bureau.

As any developments are received, the Bureau will be advised.

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI

DATE: 4/21/60

FROM : LEGAT, MEXICO

SUBJECT: EDMUND G. BROWN
GOVERNOR OF CALIFORNIA
MISCELLANEOUS
INFORMATION CONCERNING

Mr. Tolson	✓
Mr. Mohr	✓
Mr. Parsons	✓
Mr. Callahan	✓
Mr. DeLoach	✓
Mr. Malone	✓
Mr. McGuire	✓
Mr. Rosen	✓
Mr. Tamm	✓
Mr. Trotter	✓
Mr. W.C. Sullivan	✓
Tele. Room	✓
Mr. Ingram	✓
Miss Gandy	✓

b7c For the Bureau's information, Governor BROWN was in Mazatlan, Mexico, on vacation from 4/16/60 through 4/20/60. SA [REDACTED] was in Mazatlan during part of this time on official business and contacted Governor BROWN on my instructions. The Governor's party included [REDACTED]

b7c The Governor invited SA [REDACTED] to accompany him, [REDACTED] to the bull fights on Sunday afternoon, 4/17/60, and [REDACTED] was of considerable assistance in acting as interpreter and explaining bull fighting to the Governor and his party.

SA [REDACTED] advises that the Governor was most appreciative of the assistance afforded him and expressed great admiration for the Director, the Bureau, and SAC AUERBACH of the San Francisco Office.

2 - Bureau
1 - Mexico City
JFD:plb
(3)

EX-105

REC-39

62-76247-60

5 MAY 5 1960

RECEIVED FBI FILES

64 MAY 13 1960

EXP. PROC.

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Mr. Hoover

PERSONAL

DATE: 6/20/60

FROM : SAC Auerbach

SUBJECT: EDMUND G. "PAT" BROWN
GOVERNOR
STATE OF CALIFORNIA

Mr. Tolson	
Mr. Mohr	✓
Mr. Parsons	
Mr. Callahan	
Mr. DeLoach	
Mr. Malone	
Mr. McGuire	
Mr. Rosen	✓
Mr. Tamm	✓
Mr. Trotter	
Mr. Sullivan	
Tele. Room	
Mr. Ingram	
Miss Gandy	

b7C

In accordance with your instructions through Mr. DeLoach, I confidentially advised the Governor as to the Communist Party background of [REDACTED] California State Legislative Committee on Legislative Organization.

The Governor was obviously terribly put out and stated that he himself did not know [REDACTED] and had not personally made the appointment, it having been done through the Chairman of the Joint Committee. He deplored the situation and said that the general organization was so loose that things like this could occur and he would immediately take steps to see that the situation was corrected. He was very voluble in his appreciation of your courtesy in assisting him and reflected that, in his opinion, this was another good example of your impersonal desire to assist in general good government. He then went on at considerable length as to the unique position that you had as the finest example of a Government administrator that he could think of. He went on to note that he would be very careful with his handling of the situation in order to insure that his relationship with the Bureau was not impaired in any way.

The Governor talked at considerable length about the problems that he was facing with a poor personal staff as he had previously done and said that so many things were going on, this being an election year, that he had difficulty staying up with the many facets of not only the Governorship responsibility itself but his position in connection with the coming convention and campaign.

b7C

The Governor then went on in detail as to a variety of points and specifically mentioned that of the Democratic National Committeeman [REDACTED] who, he said, had been flushed down the river as being a power any longer in California Democratic politics. He said that a number of people must have been tremendously surprised that Brown was supporting Attorney General Stanley Mosk as a replacement except that they did not know that Mosk was about the only one "acceptable to the Los Angeles bunch." He said that Mosk would not have been his personal choice but that he had more or less been forced into the situation in order to have a unified group. He said that perhaps he shouldn't talk like this, being a Roman Catholic, but that a background reason that they could

11 JUL 1 1960

57 JUL 11 1960

61

not talk about included the fact that there were some powerful Jewish interests which were backing Mosk and which could not be ignored. He also noted that he would like very much to get Mosk back on to the bench and out of the Attorney Generalship so that he could appoint San Francisco District Attorney Tom Lynch in his place. He said he felt that Mosk was not generally acceptable to the law enforcement crowd in California but didn't know what he could do about it except to try and push him upstairs.

The Governor gave quite a frank personal opinion on the various Democratic candidates and noted that for all of the fact that Kennedy had an excellent war record and was obviously a bright man, yet he just looked too youthful and among all the candidates appeared as a boy among men. He feels that, if there is any kind of a real big conflict at the convention, Stuart Symington could very well wind up as the compromise candidate and wished that Symington was a more personable individual, at least on TV. It seemed to me that he discounted entirely the prospects of Lyndon Johnson.

The Governor spent a considerable amount of time reflecting that he had received quite a drubbing from the newspapers on his own situation and said that it obviously was merely political conversation because after all he had received 69 per cent of the total Democratic vote and would call it a clear-cut mandate that he was representing the Democratic Party and would have the votes of the delegates in his vest pocket to deal with.

The Governor asked me if we were satisfied with the outcome of the Standards and Qualifications Commission made by having former San Diego Police Department Captain Gene Muehleisen as the replacement for Holstrom. I told him we were very well satisfied with it and noted that Muehleisen was a National Academy graduate just like all the rest of the law enforcement on the Commission. Seizing this as an opportunity, I noted that two of the members of the Commission had originally received one-year appointments which would terminate this October and suggested that, since the Commission was just getting started, he might want to reappoint them for continuity. He asked me if I knew them personally and I told him that I did and that they were fine representatives, whereupon he stated he would not announce it now but would wait until the term was over in October and then would reappoint them. He said that he was terribly surprised when he

b7c
heard the full story on [REDACTED] as being a complete alcoholic and noted that he had only met [REDACTED] once and that he'd been pushed into the matter by "the Berkeley bunch." He said that he expected that the Commission would discuss all of its policies with the FBI before putting them into effect and that at the first opportunity he had to talk with Muehleisen would point this out to him. He noted that he felt very proud of the fact the Commission had finally become law as he said that the legislation was a dead issue until he himself had gotten interested in it to push it and, since he felt he was a sponsor, he intended to follow the situation carefully.

The Governor also again recounted the story of his meeting with you several years ago in California and made the statement that you had given him a complete whipping just prior to election and that he couldn't understand why you hadn't waited until afterwards. He went on to note that he was certainly glad that his relationship with you had changed now and that if there was anything at all that you wanted, you had but to call upon him and he would do his very best to deliver.

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : Mr. DeLoach

DATE: 8-11-60

FROM : M. A. Jones

SUBJECT: "LET'S ABOLISH CAPITAL PUNISHMENT"
 ARTICLE BY GOVERNOR EDMUND G. BROWN (D-CAL)
 AUGUST, 1960, ISSUE "GOOD HOUSEKEEPING MAGAZINE"

SYNOPSIS:

Captioned article analyzed item by item in accordance with Director's request. Article does not mention Bureau or Director. Article begins with Brown's decision on 2-18-60, to grant Chessman 8th reprieve. Brown fails to mention that one of most important factors he considered in reaching this decision was State Department telegram advising Chessman's execution might lead to hostile demonstrations against President Eisenhower when he visited Uruguay. Brown's popularity declined over his handling of Chessman case and this article may be shrewd attempt by Brown to recapture lost political ground.

Many statistics in article are self-serving, inaccurate, and indicate sloppy job of research. For example, Brown cites a 1953 survey by Elmo Roper Associates which revealed that only 42 per cent of American people favored death penalty, 50 per cent opposed it, and 8 per cent had no opinion. Brown, however, fails to mention that a U.S. Gallup poll conducted in March, 1960, reflected 51 per cent of American population favored death penalty, 36 per cent opposed it and 13 per cent were undecided.

Calling for "a nationwide educational campaign that will show the case for the abolition of capital punishment without generating hatred or maudlin sympathy," Brown notes "some states" that abolished the death penalty have put it back on their books. Actually, it appears that legislatures of numerous states are more discerning in dealing with capital punishment than are the starry-eyed idealists who clamor for its abolition. Nine states which had abolished the death penalty later reinstituted it. Only one state has recently abolished the death penalty (Delaware in 1958), and nine states in past two years have rejected proposals to abolish capital punishment.

ENCLOSURE

Some of the more glaring inaccuracies in Brown's article are:

- (1) Brown said that from 1938-53, there were 117 executions in California. Figure of Federal Bureau of Prisons reflect 117 executions in California from 1938-53.
- (2) "Women commit one out of every seven murders..." Latest Bureau figures (1958) reflect one out of every five persons arrested for murder is a woman.

Enclosure.
 1 - Mr. DeLoach
 BS:j (7)

SENT DIRECTOR
 8-12-60

Tolson
 DeLoach
 Mohr
 Bishop
 Casper
 Callahan
 Conrad
 Felt
 Gale
 Rosen
 Sullivan
 Tavel
 Trotter
 Tele. Room
 Ingram
 Gandy

Edwards
 Mohr
 Sullivan
 Trotter

→

8-17-60

8-16-60
 9/2/60

CHAMBERLAIN

Jones to DeLoach
Re: Gov. Brown

(3) Brown claims a yearly average of 48 persons are executed out of 7,000 brought to trial for killing. While it cannot be determined what period of time Brown used in arriving at this figure, it is noted that during past 10 years, an average of 72 persons were executed each year, and (4) Brown states in 1941, there were 6,990 cases of murder in the U.S. and 119 executions, while in 1957, there were 7,000 murder cases and 65 executions. Federal Bureau of Prisons and UCR show that in 1941, there were 7,562 murders and 123 executions, and in 1957, there were 6,920 cases of murder and 65 executions.

Brown points out he is well acquainted with police problems and notes his father-in-law, Arthur D. Layne, was a captain in the San Francisco Police Department for many years. Bufiles reflect Captain Layne was cooperative with the San Francisco Office in the late 1930's. Brown states his critics have said that a state that abolishes capital punishment sends hundreds of policemen and prison guards to their deaths. He claims other states and nations have not found this to be true. Bureau survey of 4,000 cities across Nation reflects that on the average the same number of police officers are killed in states which have abolished death penalty as in states which retain death penalty.

When
Brown
feels revocation of death penalty alone is not enough and suggests threefold plan: (1) Segregate irresponsible or permanently vicious criminals with irrevocable life sentences, (2) set up modern correctional facilities for those who can be reformed and redeemed, and (3) launch a vigorous program of law enforcement and crime prevention, putting faith in alertness and hard work rather than relying on terror. Apparently, this is Brown's "humanitarian" approach to problem. It is noted, however, that on one occasion Brown removed "no-possibility of-parole" stipulation from life-terminer Jack D. Green's sentence as first step toward granting him an eventual parole. Green killed a Los Angeles police lieutenant during a theater robbery in 1932, and in 1934, his death sentence was commuted to life imprisonment with provision there would never be any possibility of parole. In January, 1960, Brown commuted death sentence of two-time killer James Merkouris provided there would never be any "possibility of parole." As Los Angeles newspaper pointed out, it appears Brown has found a new way of combating capital punishment. First, he commutes sentence of a particularly brutal killer while public sentiment is strong by adding proviso against parole. Then when sentiment dies down, he removes proviso and makes it possible for the killer to be released to again "imperil the lives of innocent persons."

Article concludes by pointing out there is no doubt that world trend is toward abolition of death penalty, and sets forth statements by different religious faiths which have gone on record against it. A detailed analysis of article is set forth under "Details."

RECOMMENDATION:

For the Director's information.

DETAILS

The Director has requested an item by item analysis of Governor Brown's article (copy attached) entitled "Let's Abolish Capital Punishment," which appeared in the August, 1960, issue of "Good Housekeeping Magazine." It is noted that the article does not mention the Bureau or the Director.

STATEMENT:

Brown points out that in reaching his decision to grant Caryl Chessman his eighth reprieve on the night of 2-18-60, "It all boiled down to one thing. I believe that capital punishment is wrong. I knew I had to give Chessman one last chance." The following week, Brown urged the California Legislature to repeal the death penalty. When it was apparent that they would not, he suggested the death penalty be suspended for 3 1/2 years as an experiment in humanitarianism. This was turned down by a senate judiciary committee vote of 8 to 7.

COMMENT:

Brown fails to mention that one of the most important factors he considered before reaching his decision to reprieve Chessman was a State Department telegram advising that the Chessman execution might lead to hostile demonstrations against President Eisenhower in connection with his visit to Uruguay in early March, 1960. Brown's attempts to have the death penalty repealed or suspended by the California legislature are factual according to newspaper accounts.

STATEMENT:

Brown advises he will not give up the fight to abolish the death penalty. He believes capital punishment is brutal and degrading to society and has been a gross failure.

COMMENT:

Brown is adamant in his belief on this controversial subject. His popularity declined as a result of his handling of the Chessman case and this article may be a shrewd attempt on his part to recapture lost political ground.

STATEMENT:

A 1958 nationwide survey by Elmo Roper Associates revealed that only 42 per cent of the American people favored the death penalty, 50 per cent opposed it and 8 per cent had no opinion.

COMMENT:

These figures are accurate as reported in the 2-9-59 issue of Roper's "The Public Pulse." It is noted, however, that public opinion polls can be most self-serving. For example, a U. S. Gallup poll conducted in March, 1960, reflected 51 per cent of the American population favored the death penalty, 36 per cent opposed it and 13 per cent were undecided.

STATEMENT:

Brown calls for "a nationwide educational campaign that will show the case for the abolition of capital punishment without generating hatred or maudlin sympathy." He states, "Some states that abolished the death penalty have put it back on their books after a frightening crime wave."

COMMENT:

It would appear that the legislatures of numerous states are more discerning in dealing with capital punishment than are the starry-eyed idealists who clamor for its abolition. Nine states (Arizona, Colorado, Kansas, Iowa, Missouri, Oregon, South Dakota, Tennessee, and Washington) which had abolished the death penalty at one time, later reinstituted it. Only one state has recently abolished the death penalty (Delaware in 1958). Nine states in the last two years have rejected proposals to abolish capital punishment, (California, Oregon, Connecticut, Virginia, Florida, Massachusetts, New York, New Jersey and Ohio). (From "A Study of Capital Punishment As a Deterrent To Crime" prepared for the Director in March, 1960.)

STATEMENT:

The article goes into a rather lengthy review of the salient points of the Chessman case.

COMMENT:

The facts pertaining to Chessman are accurate based on information in Bufiles.

STATEMENT:

Brown cites the inequality of capital punishment, claiming it is levied against the "downtrodden and defenseless," the "weak, the poor, the ignorant, and against racial minorities." Brown points out that former Warden

Lewis E. Lawes of Sing Sing and Warden Clinton P. Duffy of San Quentin have said that people who have either money or prestige are seldom convicted of a capital crime, and even more seldom are executed. Brown said that in California during a 15-year period from 1938 to 1953, there were 110 executions of which 30 per cent were Mexicans and Negroes. He said this was more than double the percentage these two groups represented in the state population.

COMMENT:

An article by John R. Mulligan entitled "The Poor Man's Penalty," which appeared in the 5-15-60 issue of "The American Weekly," quoted Warden Lawes substantially along the lines that Brown indicates above. No comment by Warden Duffy on this topic could be located in Bufiles. (It is noted that Duffy's middle initial is "T," not "P" as set forth in the article.) Brown's figure of 110 executions in California from 1938-53, is incorrect. According to the "National Prisoner Statistics" issued by the Federal Bureau of Prisons in February, 1960, there were 117 civil executions in California during the 15-year period from 1938 to 1953. The Bureau is not in possession of any figures which would indicate the percentage of Negroes and Mexicans who were executed in California from 1938-53. It is noted, however, that Federal Bureau of Prisons figures for the period from 1930 to 1959, reflect that a total of 262 persons were executed in California, of whom 199 were white, 45 were Negro and 18 were "other." This means that the racial minority of Negroes and "others" totaled 24 per cent of the persons executed in California during this period.

STATEMENT:

"Women commit one out of every seven murders, yet only about one woman per year is executed."

COMMENT:

Latest Bureau figures (1958) reflect that one out of every five persons arrested for murder is a woman. In the past 30 years, a total of 29 women have been executed in the Nation--an average of almost one per year.

STATEMENT:

Commenting on the element of human error in connection with capital punishment, Brown noted that despite the relatively small number of people who are actually executed--a yearly average of 48 out of 7,000 brought to

trial for killing--there are a number of mistakes. Brown cites the case of John Henry Fry whom he pardoned after Fry had been wrongfully convicted of killing his wife. The article mentions the case of John Rexinger who was arrested for rape in San Francisco in 1957, and who was saved when the actual criminal confessed to the crime. Another example is the case of James Foster, who was convicted of murder in Georgia in 1956 and who, after numerous appeals and stays of execution, was released in 1958 after another man confessed to the crime. Noting that eye-witness identification is the decisive point on which many murder convictions are obtained, the article points out that a Los Angeles Police Department survey once indicated that 28 per cent of identifications made of suspects in line-ups are later proved false.

COMMENT:

While it cannot be determined what period of time Brown used in arriving at the figure of 48 persons executed on a yearly average, it is noted that during the past 10 years, an average of 72 persons were executed each year. Bufiles contain no information identifiable with James Foster; however, the following information on Fry and Rexinger was obtained from the files of the Identification Division. It is noted that prior to his arrest for murder in San Francisco in 1958, Fry was arrested no less than 8 times for intoxication, assault and battery, violation of parole and other charges. Since his pardon by Governor Brown on the murder charge in June, 1959, Fry has managed to get arrested on three occasions in San Francisco for assault with a dangerous weapon, defrauding an innkeeper, and battery. Prior to his arrest for rape in 1957, Rexinger had been arrested on 4 occasions for rape, robbery, and forgery. Subsequent to being released on the rape charge in 1957, Rexinger was arrested three times for theft, larceny and fraudulent checks. Bufiles contain no information relating to the Los Angeles Police Department survey of line-ups.

STATEMENT:

The article sets forth a very brief summary of the history of the death penalty in which it is pointed out that Austria was the first nation to abolish capital punishment, that France is the only country in Western Europe still using the death penalty, that most South American countries have abolished capital punishment, and that the Soviet Union says it inflicts it only for political crimes.

COMMENT:

The above history of capital punishment is factual based upon an article in the 3-3-60 issue of the "New York Times."

STATEMENT:

Between 1938-53, 27 per cent of Californians executed were men who killed wives, mistresses and girlfriends in crimes of passion. A majority of these killed while under the influence of alcohol. A 15-year psychiatric survey at San Quentin showed that most prisoners in Death Row were insane or totally irresponsible for whatever they had done. Three of every 5 murders in California between 1938-53 resulted from an interrupted armed robbery.

COMMENT:

Bufiles contain no data relating to the above information. It appears that these statements were taken almost verbatim from a pamphlet of The Friends Committee, on Legislation, Washington, D. C., excerpts of which appeared in the June, 1960, issue of "The Police Chief."

STATEMENT:

Brown points out he is well acquainted with police problems and states that his father-in-law, Arthur D. Layne, was a captain in the San Francisco Police Department for many years. Brown states his critics have said that a state that abolishes capital punishment sends hundreds of policemen and prison guards to their deaths. Brown says "other states and nations have not found this to be true." He said that Rhode Island which abolished capital punishment in 1852, has the third lowest murder rate in the Nation. Its neighboring state of Massachusetts retains the death penalty and both states have about the same general rate of killings. A 1950 study of 266 cities in 17 states--of which 6 had abolished the death penalty and 11 had not--showed that "on the whole, states that have abolished capital punishment have had fewer police killings, but the difference is small."

COMMENT:

Bufiles reflect that Captain Arthur D. Layne, San Francisco Police DePartment, was cooperative with the San Francisco Office in the late 1930's. "Who's Who" reflects Governor Brown married Bernice Layne in 1930. Bufiles reflect that Rhode Island does have the third lowest murder rate in the Nation and that Massachusetts has the eighth lowest murder rate. The 1950 study of 266 cities was made by Dr. Thorsten Sellin, who wrote a book entitled "The Death Penalty and Police Safety." It is noted that Uniform Crime Reports survey of 4,000 cities across the Nation reflects that on the average the same number of police officers are killed in states which have abolished the death penalty as in states which retain the death penalty. The study of murder rates in states which do and do not have capital punishment is inconclusive. Many social human and material factors are involved in murder which cannot be accurately measured.

STATEMENT:

California has an automatic appeal to the State Supreme Court in all death penalty cases. Between 1942-57, 180 cases involving death were appealed. Twenty-five of these were reversed. On retrial, only three of these were re-sentenced to death. Six were dismissed or completely acquitted.

COMMENT:

Bufiles contain no information pertaining to this matter.

STATEMENT:

The article points out that execution for murder or rape is the safest kind of criminal risk. In 1941, there were 6,990 cases of murder in the United States and 119 executions. In 1957, there were 7,000 cases of murder and 65 executions.

COMMENT:

A review of the Bureau's Uniform Crime Reports statistics and the "National Prisoner Statistics" issued by the Federal Bureau of Prisons in February, 1960, reflected that in 1941 there were 7,562 murders and 123 executions. In 1957, there were 6,920 cases of murder and 65 persons were executed.

STATEMENT:

A report by a group of Quakers in California disclosed that in a 10-year period, 342 convicted first-degree murderers were paroled from California prisons. They served an average of 12 years and 5 months. Of these, only 37 violated their parole in any way and only 9 were sent back to prison. Further, from 1955-57, parolees in California committed a total of 17 murders. Only one murder was committed by a paroled murderer.

COMMENT:

Bufiles contain no information concerning this Quaker report.

STATEMENT:

Brown feels that revocation of the death penalty alone is not enough and suggests a threefold plan: (1) Segregate irresponsible or permanently vicious criminals with irrevocable life sentences, (2) set up modern correctional facilities for those who can be reformed and redeemed, and (3) launch a vigorous program of law enforcement and crime prevention, putting faith in alertness and hard work rather than relying on terror.

COMMENT:

Apparently, this is Brown's "humanitarian" approach to the problem. It is noted that on one occasion Governor Brown removed the "no-possibility-of-parole" stipulation from life-terminer Jack D. Green's sentence as the first step towards granting him an eventual parole. Green had been convicted of killing a Los Angeles police lieutenant during the course of a theater robbery in 1932, and in 1934, his death sentence was commuted to life imprisonment with the provision that there would never be any possibility of parole. In January, 1960, Brown announced the last-minute commutation of the death sentence of two-time killer James Merkouris provided there would never be any "possibility of parole." Merkouris was convicted several years ago of the brutal pistol-whipping and slaying of his former wife and her second husband. As the "Los Angeles Herald Express" pointed out, it appears that Brown has found a new way of combating capital punishment. First, he commutes the sentence of a particularly brutal killer while public sentiment is still strong by adding the proviso against parole. Then, when the sentiment dies down, he removes the proviso and makes it possible for the killer to be released to again "imperil the lives of innocent persons."

STATEMENT:

In conclusion, the articles points out that there is no doubt that the world trend is toward the abolition of the death penalty. The article notes that authoritative spokesmen for all religious faiths have gone on record against it, and sets forth several of these statements.

COMMENT:

The statements by various religious groups coincide with data set forth in a publication entitled "What Do The Churches Say On Capital Punishment?" which was prepared by the Connecticut Friends Committee on Social Order, West Hartford, Connecticut. The 3-3-60 issue of the "New York Times" and the 3-21-60 issue of "Time Magazine" carried articles on capital punishment which reflected that there is world trend toward abolishing the death penalty. Since 1900, 26 countries have abolished capital punishment, 15 of these having taken this action since 1930. These countries are located in Europe, Central and South America, Australia, Asia and also Greenland and Iceland. This world trend, however, is not reflected in the United States where 41 states retain the death penalty and 9 have abolished it. Since 1900, only four states have abolished the death penalty--Minnesota, 1911; Alaska and Hawaii, 1957; and Delaware, 1958.

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : Mr. DeLoach

DATE: 9-2-60

FROM : M. A. Jones

SUBJECT: INTERVENTION BY GOVERNOR EDMUND G. BROWN (D-CALIF) IN CASES OF CONVICTED KILLERS JACK D. GREEN AND JAMES MERKOURIS

Tolson _____
 Mohr _____
 Parsons _____
 Belmont _____
 Callahan _____
 DeLoach _____
 Malone _____
 McGuire _____
 Rosen _____
 Tamm _____
 Trotter _____
 W.C. Sullivan _____
 Tele. Room _____
 Ingram _____
 Gandy _____

You will recall that at the Director's request, we analyzed an article by Governor Brown entitled "Let's Abolish Capital Punishment" which appeared in the August, 1960, issue of "Good Housekeeping Magazine." It was pointed out in this analysis (attached) that on one occasion Brown removed the "no-possibility-of-parole" stipulation from life-terminer Jack D. Green's sentence as the first step toward granting him an eventual parole. Green was involved in a robbery in 1932 in which a Los Angeles policeman was killed, and in 1934, Green's death sentence was commuted to life imprisonment without possibility of parole. Further, in January, 1960, Brown commuted the death sentence of two-time killer James Merkouris provided there would never be any "possibility of parole." One Los Angeles newspaper pointed out that it appeared Brown had found a new way of combating capital punishment. First, he commutes the sentence of a particularly brutal killer while public sentiment is strong by adding the proviso against parole. Then, when sentiment dies down, he removes the proviso and makes it possible for the killer to be released to again "imperil the lives of innocent persons."

The Director inquired when it was that Governor Brown had intervened in the Green and Merkouris cases. This information was not available in Bufiles, and Los Angeles Office was requested to furnish this data together with the facts of the Green and Merkouris cases. Attached are separate writeups containing summaries of pertinent data concerning the Green and Merkouris cases as received from Los Angeles and San Francisco Offices on 9-2-60.

OBSERVATION:

As noted in the attached writeup on Green, he was released on parole on 9-1-60. Thus, Governor Brown's action on 12-21-59 in removing the "without possibility of parole" stipulation from Green's sentence directly paved the way for Green's release from prison in a little over 8 months.

RECOMMENDATION:

For the Director's information.

Enclosures

1 - Mr. DeLoach

ES:dmc

(5)

NOT RECORDED
 128 SEP 13 1960

10 SEP 19 1960
 CRIME RESEARCH

Jones to DeLoach Memo
Re: GOVERNOR BROWN

9-2-60

JACK D. GREEN

In 1932, Green and a man named Regan participated in a \$30 robbery of a Los Angeles theater which resulted in the murder, by Regan, of police Lieutenant Hugh Crowley. Both Green and Regan were convicted and sentenced to death. Regan's death sentence was carried out. Green was received at San Quentin on 3-23-32, and his initial execution date was 5-20-32. He received about ten stays of execution, and on 1-4-34, Governor James Rolph commuted Green's sentence to life imprisonment with no possibility of parole. On 11-1-41, the State Parole Board recommended that Green's sentence be modified to make him eligible for parole, and this was rejected by Governor Olson. Several applications for executive clemency were turned down between 1941-59.

On 5-7-59, Green applied for executive clemency to Governor Brown and on 6-12-59, the California Adult Authority (CAA) recommended that the parole restriction be removed from Green's sentence. On 12-21-59, Brown removed from Green's sentence the words "without possibility of parole," thus making it possible for Green's eventual release from prison. On 7-13-60, the CAA recommended Green for parole effective 9-1-60. Green was paroled from prison on 9-1-60, and will work for [REDACTED] of San Raphael's Parish, San Rafael, California. Green was released on a "life parole" which means he must report to parole authorities the rest of his life.

b7c

JPM
591✓

✓ D

Jones to DeLoach Memorandum
Re: Governor Brown, 9-2-60

JAMES MERKOURIS

On 9-20-54, Mrs. Despina Forbes and her second husband, Robert Forbes, were shot and killed in their ceramics shop in Los Angeles. James Merkouris, age 40, Mrs. Forbes' first husband, was arrested five days later in Arkansas for the crime. In February, 1955, in Los Angeles, Merkouris was tried for the murder of his former wife. He was convicted and on 4-11-55, was sentenced to death in the gas chamber. Merkouris' conviction was automatically appealed to the State Supreme Court.

His conviction was reversed by the State Supreme Court on grounds of error in instructions to the jury and because Merkouris was permitted to withdraw an insanity plea over the objections of his attorneys. On 8-10-56, Merkouris was retried to determine his sanity. During the trial, Merkouris went into violent rages, smashed a chair in the courtroom and had to be strapped to a metal chair in a glass and metal "isolation booth." On 9-13-56, a jury found him insane and he was incarcerated at Atascadero State Mental Hospital in California. In August, 1957, Merkouris was declared "not presently insane" by authorities at the hospital.

At an arraignment on 8-26-57, as a preliminary to retrial, Merkouris struggled, shouted, cursed, smashed microphones and a water cooler before being restrained. The retrial was postponed pending additional mental examinations and Merkouris was again declared sane in March, 1958. His retrial on the murder charge involving his former wife began on 6-16-58, and on 7-30-58, the jury found him guilty and decreed that he should die in the gas chamber. On 7-31-58, the trial was continued to determine the defense's plea of not guilty by reason of insanity. On 8-13-58, the jury found Merkouris to be sane at the time he committed the murders. Merkouris was received at San Quentin's Death Row on 10-16-58.

Merkouris' conviction was reviewed by the State Supreme Court, and in October, 1959, the Court denied a rehearing. On 10-27-59, Los Angeles Superior Judge Lewis Drucker, set the date of 1-21-60 for Merkouris' execution. On 1-21-60, Governor Brown commuted Merkouris' death sentence to life imprisonment without possibility of parole. In explaining the commutation, Brown said that a majority of State Supreme Court justices and the trial judge had recommended that the death penalty not be carried out. He said there was still a grave and unresolved question of Merkouris' sanity, and noted that twenty-one psychiatrists were unable to agree during the two trials.

On 1-22-60, Merkouris was transferred from San Quentin to Vacaville, California, and on 2-18-60, he was incarcerated at the California Medical Facility at Vacaville where he is presently confined.

1PM 5/1 ✓
- END - ✓ EJP D

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

TELETYPE

URGENT 1-7-60 1-20 PM CC

TO DIRECTOR, FBI AND SAC SAN FRANCISCO
FROM SAC, LOS ANGELES 1P

GOVERNOR EDMOND G. BROWN. QUOTE LOS ANGELES EXAMINER UNQUOTE, TODAY,
CARRIES ARTICLE ON PAGE FIVE, SECTION ONE, BY CARL
GREENBERG, EXAMINER-S POLITICAL EDITOR, FROM SACRAMENTO,
WHEREBY GOVERNOR BROWN ON FRIDAY CALLED FOR FAR MORE
AGGRESSIVE ACTION TO HALT FLOW OF NARCOTICS ACROSS
INTERNATIONAL BORDER AND DISCLOSED PLANS FOR A CONFERENCE
WITH UNITED STATES ATTORNEY DESIGNATE ROBERT KENNEDY.
ARTICLE CONTINUES WITH OTHER QUOTATIONS RE NARCOTICS
PROBLEM. ARTICLE THEN QUOTES BROWN AS SAYING ON OTHER
FRONTS THAT HE WANTED TO FIND OUT WHY DIRECTOR, FOR WHOM
HE HAS QUOTE TEMENDOUS RESPECT UNQUOTE IS AGAINST A
NATIONAL CRIME COMMISSION AND INTENDS TO TALK TO HIM IN
WASHINGTON. NO OTHER MENTION OF FBI OR DIRECTOR IN ARTICLE.
FOR INFORMATION. ARTICLE FOLLOWS BY AIRTEL.

~~CORR FIRST LINE CORR DATE SHD BE 1-7-61~~

38\$ ACK

REC-22

1/2 PLS

4-26 PM OK FBI WA MSI

OK FBI SF SJH

TU DUS

15 JAN 11 1961

cc: Mr. DeLoach

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : Mr. Hoover

DATE: 1/5/61

PERSONAL

FROM : SAC Auerbach

SUBJECT: EDMUND G. "PAT" BROWN
GOVERNOR OF CALIFORNIA

Mr. Tolson	✓
Mr. Mohr	✓
Mr. Parsons	✓
Mr. Belmont	✓
Mr. Callahan	✓
Mr. DeLoach	✓
Mr. Malone	✓
Mr. McGuire	✓
Mr. Rosen	✓
Mr. Tamm	✓
Mr. Trotter	✓
Mr. Sullivan	✓
Tele. Room	✓
Mr. Ingram	✓
Miss Gandy	✓

For your personal information, Governor BROWN called me today to tell me that he had received an invitation from the Soviet Embassy to have dinner there during the course of the inauguration ceremonies in Washington and said that he wanted to discuss the situation with me concerning it. He said that he would be glad to do anything that the FBI wanted him to do in connection with the visit, i.e., ask specific questions of any kind of the Soviet Ambassador, etc.

I pointed out to the Governor that undoubtedly other Governors and prominent officials had received similar invitations and that it being a purely social occasion, I did not see that there would be any opportunity to "do any good" in connection with the visit.

Governor BROWN advised that when he went back several weeks ago to see President-elect KENNEDY, he had received an invitation at that time at his hotel to visit with the Soviet Ambassador, which he had turned down. He said that he felt that the invitation came about by the fact that several years ago he had gone to dinner with the Soviet Ambassador as a guest of DREW PEARSON and that he supposed that based on this incident, the Ambassador felt that he could utilize the visit from the California Governor for propaganda purposes.

In view of my comments that I did not see anything whereby he could be of value to us in the situation, Governor BROWN said that he was turning down the invitation flat.

It appears that the Governor has somewhat come of age with some maturity now and is thinking along the right lines when he comes to the FBI in connection with such situations and I thought you would like to know about it.

JAN 17 1961

18 JAN 12 1961

FBI

Date: 1/7/61

Transmit the following in PLAIN
(Type in plain text or code)

Via AIRTEL AIRMAIL
(Priority or Method of Mailing)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI

FROM: SAC, LOS ANGELES

SUBJECT: GOVERNOR EDMOND G. BROWN

Remytel 1/7/61.

There is enclosed herewith for the Bureau and San Francisco one copy each of the article which appeared in the Los Angeles Examiner on 1/7/61.

- 3 - Bureau (Enc. - 1)
- 1 - San Francisco (Enc. - 1)
- 1 - Los Angeles

WMA:skw
(5)

REC-6

JAN 17 1961

Approved: WMA

Special Agent in Charge

Sent

M

Per

Brown Asks Narcotic Crackdown in Mexico

By CARL GREENBERG
Examiner Political Editor

SACRAMENTO — Gov. Brown called Friday for "far more aggressive action in Mexico" to halt the flow of narcotics across the international border and disclosed plans for a conference with U. S. Atty. Gen.-designate Robert Kennedy. He warned:

"As long as it pours in here there are going to be people that will proselyte and sell it no matter how tough we make the penalties."

At the same time, Brown strongly hinted he wouldn't like to see capital punishment injected into the 1962 gubernatorial race through a proposed constitutional amendment on the ballot outlawing death penalty.

While saying "I am going to leave that to the Legislature to handle," he told his first news conference in 1961:

"I hope they (the Legislature) will abolish capital punishment and I hope the bill reaches my desk."

If it did, that would mean the deep freeze for a ballot amendment. With Democratic majorities in both Houses, administration forces may not have too much to worry about on that score.

Brown said he had talked to Mexican President Mateos and had been assured of his cooperation on narcotics smuggling, but said he still believes a White House conference would stimulate action among countries from which narcotics originate.

Red China, with which the U. S. does not maintain diplo-

matic relations, is another prolific source of narcotics.

Brown said there will be "unquestionably" tougher penalties enacted for narcotics violators, but he wants to talk to Kennedy to press for action against the flow of dope over California's borders.

On other fronts, Brown:

- WARNED "at the end of this session there is going to be a balanced budget and I intend to use the full powers of the Governor to see we don't go back to the deficit financing of the last four, five years before I became Governor."

- PROMISED to name another Southern Californian by Monday to the Public Utilities Commission.

- VOWED he'll do all he can to see that a new medical school is established in San Diego by the University of California. Senate President pro tempore Burns (D.), wants it in his home county of Fresno.

- SAID he wants to find out why J. Edgar Hoover, FBI director, for whom he has "tremendous respect," is against a national crime commission, and intends to talk to him in Washington.

- SHIED from voicing opinion on a proposed State grand jury to investigate State agencies, saying, "We have a keen corps of newspapermen around here that do a grand jury job every day of the year."

LOS ANGELES TIMES
JAN 7 1962
EDITION: 10:00 AM
ED BY: J. P. [unclear]
LOS ANGELES FIELD DIVISION

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI

DATE: 1/9/61

FROM : *RDa* SAC, SAN FRANCISCO

SUBJECT: EDMUND BROWN
Governor of California
INFORMATION CONCERNING

Mr. Tolson	✓
Mr. DeLoach	✓
Mr. Mohr	✓
Mr. Bishop	✓
Mr. Casper	✓
Mr. Callahan	✓
Mr. Conrad	✓
Mr. Felt	✓
Mr. Gale	✓
Mr. Rosen	✓
Mr. Sullivan	✓
Mr. Tavel	✓
Mr. Trotter	✓
Tele. Room	✓
Mr. Ingram	✓
Miss Gandy	✓

On this date, JAMES P. CAVANAUGH, Agent in Charge, Security Office, U.S. Department of State, San Francisco, advised that he received a telephone call on 1/6/61 from Governor BROWN's travel secretary as follows:

Governor BROWN received an invitation from the Soviet Embassy to meet and have lunch with Ambassador MENSHIKOV during BROWN's visit to Washington, D.C., for the Presidential inauguration. Before accepting the invitation, BROWN checked with CAVANAUGH who in turn checked with State Department, Washington, as to whether they had any objection to this meeting. State Department, Washington, advised BROWN that they had no objection to the luncheon but suggested BROWN meet with State Department officials both prior to and after his luncheon with MENSHIKOV. BROWN's secretary advised CAVANAUGH that BROWN has accepted the invitation and will have lunch with the Ambassador at the Soviet Embassy on 1/17/61. (S)(u)

- 3 - Bureau (1 - 100-363673) (MIKHAIL A. MENSHIKOV) (AM REG.)
- 2 - WFO (1 - 105-24305) (REG.)
- 3 - SF (1 - 105-0) (S)(u)
- 1 - 135-406 (S)(u)
- 1 - 105-6699 (S)(u)

TDM/lis
(8)

409493
CLASSIFIED BY 9803 RDD/BCE/DG
DECLASSIFY ON: 25X 6
11-25-97

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED EXCEPT
WHERE SHOWN OTHERWISE

REC- 61

62-76249-65
17
6 JAN 11 1961

Copy to WFO
by routing slip for
☒ info ☐ action
date 1-13-61
by SS: mfm

DECLASSIFIED BY SP7CZ/WB
date 3/22/01
appl. 00-1705

SECRET

62 JAN 23 1961

EXP. PROC.

Narcotics Evidence Relaxing Bill Fails

Other legislative news on pages A6, A7, C1, C2 and D6.

By Richard Rodda

The senate judiciary committee early today defeated legislation which would have permitted the police to relax the rules of evidence in the handling of narcotics cases. The legislation, SB 82, was designed to overcome the state supreme court ruling of 1955 in the famous Cahan case. The court threw out evidence in this case because it was obtained by unreasonable search and seizure.

Under SB 82, Regan and others, such evidence would be legalized in narcotics cases so long as the evidence did not deprive a person of due process of law.

Similar legislation also has been killed in the assembly committee on criminal procedure.

Five Hour Debate

The senate committee debated SB 82 for more than

five hours and took a vote shortly after midnight.

The rollcall on the motion of Senator Richard J. Dolwig of San Mateo County to send

the bill to the floor of the senate follows:

FOR — Senators Christensen, Dolwig, Grunsky, Shaw and Regan, 5.

AGAINST — Arnold, Cameron, Cobey, Holmdahl, Fair, Fisher, Rattigan, 7.

ABSENT—O'Sullivan.

The measure was supported by law enforcement agencies

SACRAMENTO BEE
Sacramento, California
Date: 3-28-61
Edition: P. M.
Editor: WALTER JONES
Publisher: ELINOR McClatchy

Author:
Case:

Classification:

Solons Kill Bill Relaxing Narcotics Evidence Rules

Continued from page 1
but opposed vigorously by spokesmen for the State Bar of California, the American Civil Liberties Union and the Lawyers Club of Los Angeles.

Gloyd T. Clowdus, representing the State Bar, said the people have a right to be secure from unreasonable search and seizure and this right is protected in the Cahan case.

He also asserted narcotics offenders should have no fewer rights than other criminals.

Judicial Review

Coleman Blease of the ACLU said the Cahan case was a judicial review of police methods and that this was proper.

He said the police are against the decision because "nobody wants to have his activities scrutinized."

The witness said it is better for the police to err on the side of caution.

Chief of Police William H. Parker of Los Angeles was one of the key witnesses.

Parker, as did others, argued the Cahan decision has hampered police work in California.

"At present hundreds of police officers in this state are contributing thousands of hours of their own time, without compensation, to attempt effective performance in face of needless obstacles," said Parker. "It is doubtful that this spirit of self sacrifice can be maintained indefinitely in view of what appears to be a lack of support born of disinterest.

"Society can ill afford the financial cost of compensating for the artificial barriers obstructing criminal justice. The people are being short changed as they are not getting full value for their criminal justice dollar.

"It is the legislature that must restore balance to the scales of justice and exhibit more concern for the innocent victims of crime."

Similar testimony was presented by a group of prosecutors headed by District Attorney J. Frank Coakley of Alameda County.

Coakley said the authorities have had six years under the Cahan rule and come again to the legislature to

seek a modification, only as it relates to narcotics offenses.

District Attorney Thomas Lynch of San Francisco supported the views of Coakley.

The witnesses were questioned carefully by committee members.

Parker, for one, said he would prefer that the Cahan case be overcome entirely and that the police be given greater leeway in the presentation of evidence in all crimes.

However, he said, there is a limit.

Parker said he is in general accord with Governor Edmund G. Brown's narcotics program but is disappointed in that the governor favors exclusion of evidence obtained unreasonably.

The Los Angeles police chief shot several barbs at the legislature. He said he was at a disadvantage, as compared with the judges and the governor, because he cannot decide cases and has no patronage to offer.

Apparently resenting the implications, Parker was questioned by committee members. He repeated what he had said, "the judges have an advantage I don't have."

He also read portions of a statement critical of him by Assemblyman John O'Connell of San Francisco and called it "a pack of lies."

Brown Disagrees With Chief's Views

Governor Brown termed Chief Parker's statements intemperate at a press conference this morning.

"And it indicates why the legislature should be fearful of giving to the police the authority to completely determine when they can break in to a home without a search warrant," added the governor.

Brown stated he is happy, however, that the police, the people on the firing line, are zealous.

He recalled that when he was district attorney in San Francisco the police seldom obtained search warrants.

"Now they have to do a little more work and make better cases," he declared.

He repeated his statement that had the legislature passed a bill to overturn the Cahan case he would have vetoed it.

FBI

Date: 3/31/61

Transmit the following in _____
(Type in plain text or code)Via AIRTEL AM
(Priority or Method of Mailing)

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI ATTENTION: CRIME RECORDS
 FROM : SAC, SAN FRANCISCO (80-449)
 SUBJECT: GOVERNOR EDMUND G. BROWN
 MISCELLANEOUS INFORMATION CONCERNING

Re Los Angeles teletype to Bureau 3/31/61 and Los Angeles telephone call to San Francisco same date.

Los Angeles telephonically advised on 3/31/61 that the night final edition of the "Herald Express" newspaper contained Governor BROWN's release attacking the city and county of Los Angeles for poor law enforcement and refers to comments by PARKER concerning his testimony in Sacramento on Monday, 3/27/61, in which he stated he used some of the Director's material as an authoritative source in defense of his arguments.

It appears that Chief of Police PARKER is referring to testimony before the California Senate Judiciary Committee headed by Senator E. J. REGAN which, on 3/27/61, held hearings concerning proposed narcotics legislation. There was considerable testimony and debate concerning Senate Bill 82, which was legislation designed to overcome 1955 ruling in the CAHAN case wherein the court threw out evidence because it was obtained by unreasonable search and seizure. This proposed legislation related only to narcotics offenses. Since Chief PARKER's testimony was before a Senate committee and did not consist of remarks on the House or Senate floors at Sacramento, it is not believed there would be any recorded record of his remarks. The "Sacramento Bee" for 3/28/61 contained an article entitled "Narcotics Evidence Relaxing Bill Fails" and describes this matter at some length. The Bureau will note that the Director's name does not appear in connection with this article which is probably as extensive an article as has appeared in any of the local papers.

In view of the above, the San Francisco Office, UACB, is taking no further action to specifically identify remarks by PARKER wherein he mentioned the Director.

3 Bureau (Encl.-1)
 1 Los Angeles (Encl.-1) (Info)

1 San Francisco

GMP:ekk

(5)

Approved: _____

Special Agent in Charge

Sent _____

M

Per _____

UNLESS ADVISED TO CONTRARY BY SUPERVISOR

62-7647-66

REG-73

APR 10 1961

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : Mr. Mohr

DATE: March 31, 1961

FROM : J. F. Malone

SUBJECT: EDMUND "PAT" BROWN
GOVERNOR OF CALIFORNIA
INFORMATION CONCERNING

Tolson	✓
Parsons	✓
Mohr	✓
Belmont	✓
Callahan	✓
Conrad	✓
DeLoach	✓
Evans	✓
Malone	✓
Rosen	✓
Tavel	✓
Trotter	✓
W.C. Sullivan	✓
Tele. Room	✓
Ingram	✓
Gandy	✓

b7C At 3:10 P. M., today, SAC William Simon called to advise that he had just received a call from [REDACTED] of Los Angeles County, and [REDACTED] informed Simon that a UPI dispatch was just released from Sacramento, California indicating that Governor Brown criticized law enforcement in Los Angeles and the County of Los Angeles. Brown is stated to have said, "A good job of law enforcement is not being done in the city and county of Los Angeles." Brown indicated that this did not include the chiefs of police in the cities surrounding Los Angeles but only the county areas. Brown added that the Chief of Police of Los Angeles has seen fit to criticize J. Edgar Hoover. "You will find J. Edgar Hoover agrees with me in regard to the quality of law enforcement in Los Angeles." SAC Simon indicated that he believes that this comment by Brown resulted from a feud which is developing between law enforcement in the Los Angeles area and Governor Brown.

b7C SAC Simon indicated that Brown recently commuted the death sentence of Erwin M. Walker also known as "Machine Gun Walker", who was sentenced to death for the murder of a highway patrolman in California. Several law enforcement officials from the area of Los Angeles one of whom was [REDACTED] criticized Brown for the commutation. It is believed that Brown's statement as indicated above was the result of a criticism leveled at him by the law enforcement officers in the area of Los Angeles.

SAC Simon asked what he should do in case the press called him. I advised him that he should make no comment but that it would be better for him to clear with Mr. DeLoach's Office. Mr. Wick, who is acting in the absence of Mr. DeLoach, advised that he instructed SAC Simon that in the event he receives any inquiry from any source whatsoever he is to say, "No comment."

RECOMMENDATION:

None..... Informative.

1 - Mr. DeLoach

JFM:hcv
(3)

REC-71

62-76247-61

134/61

FBI, Los Angeles

Date: April 5, 1961

Transmit the following in _____
(Type in plain text or code)Via AIRTEL AIR MAIL
(Priority or Method of Mailing)

TO: Director, FBI (Attention: Crime Records)
FROM: SAC, Los Angeles
SUBJECT: EDMUND G. BROWN
MISCELLANEOUS - INFORMATION CONCERNING

Transmitted herewith are articles appearing in the LOS ANGELES TIMES and LOS ANGELES EXAMINER in connection with captioned matter.

It is noted that in the LOS ANGELES TIMES article, reporting activity of the Board of Supervisors of Los Angeles County, County Supervisor KENNETH HAHN submitted a motion which was adopted urging appointment of a permanent crime commission similar to one which "worked effectively when EARL WARREN was governor." HAHN is quoted as stating that such a commission would have spotlighted the increase in crime and narcotics traffic in California during the past three years and would have demanded action by the Legislature and the governor.

3 - Bureau (Enc. 4)
1 - San Diego (Enc. 4)
1 - San Francisco (Enc. 4)
1 - Los Angeles
WGS:esc
(6)

EX-139

REC-96

Approved: _____

Sent _____ M

Per _____

Special Agent in Charge
56 APR 21 1961

Supervisors Back Pitchess, Parker

County Supervisors Tuesday gave a unanimous vote of confidence to Sheriff Pitchess and Police Chief Parker in their battle with Gov. Brown over law enforcement efficiency here.

Brown had said Parker and Pitchess have the "worst law enforcement record in the entire state" after the two men criticized him for commuting from death to life imprisonment without hope of parole the sentence of Erwin M. "Machine Gun" Walker,

slayer of Highway Patrolman Loren Roosevelt.

The Supervisors approved a resolution voicing faith in Pitchess and Parker and declaring the Sheriff's Dept. is "world-renowned for its excellence and quality of service..."

Both Pitchess and Parker were only doing what they were told to do by the Supervisors and City Council in calling for stronger narcotic laws than those recommended by Gov. Brown, the Supervisors said.

LOS ANGELES EXAMINER
DATE: 12/11/61
LOS ANGELES, CALIF.
EDITOR: [illegible]
LOS ANGELES FIELD DIVISION

Gov. Brown's Crime Figures False, Declares Parker

Police Chief Parker flicked off Gov. Brown's latest jab in their running battle over Los Angeles law enforcement Tuesday and said he is preparing a lengthy reply in defense of his department's efficiency. accurate figures show that 27,619 went to court with 3398 released to other jurisdictions."

"I do not know where Gov. Brown got his figures which are patently false," Chief Parker declared, referring to a recent charge by Brown that only 14,308 of 48,504 felony arrests in 1960 were brought to trial.

Chief Parker added: "The

He continued: "I intend to show Brown's inconsistencies since the time he was Attorney General of the state."

The feud between the Governor and Los Angeles City and County hit its peak March 31 when Gov. Brown in a news conference accused Parker and Sheriff Pitchess of having "the worst law enforcement record in the entire state."

The Governor quoted figures from a 1960 Department of Justice (State) report and from an FBI review. He charged "the statistics show Los Angeles lags behind the rest of California in arrests brought to trial."

LOS ANGELES EXAMINER
DATE: 4-1-61
LOS ANGELES, CALIF.
PUBLISHED DAILY
LOS ANGELES DIVISION

Board Lauds Pitchess and Criticizes Brown

Supervisors Praise Sheriff, 4,200 Men in Department for 'Unquestioned Loyalty'

BY RAY ZEMAN, Times County Bureau Chief

Gov. Brown was criticized and Sheriff Pitchess and the 4,200 members of his department were overwhelmingly praised Tuesday by the Board of Supervisors.

The board unanimously adopted a resolution introduced by Supervisor Warren M. Dorn. It hailed Pitchess and his department for "unquestioned loyalty, bravery and devotion" and consistently excellent law enforcement.

Supervisor Frank G. Bonelli said Gov. Brown placed Sheriff Pitchess "in a dastardly predicament" with his "unfortunate, untimely and derogatory statement" criticizing law enforcement here. Bonelli insisted upon a unanimous vote of confidence for Pitchess because "a dark cloud has been cast."

Added Praise

Chairman Ernest E. Debs and Supervisors Dorn and Kenneth Hahn added praise for both Pitchess and the Los Angeles Police Department and tore at Brown for crippling the county's narcotics legislation.

Dorn said he was shocked by Brown's statement that he would veto a modification of search and seizure restrictions. Dorn and Debs insisted upon a law to permit search of an automobile without a warrant upon "reasonable cause" to believe it holds narcotics.

Peddlers Protected

Dorn traced the history of the county's disagreements with Brown over penalties,

denial of probation to first offending adults who sell hard narcotics to minors, and modifying of search restrictions.

He told how narcotics peddlers now boast of State Supreme Court rulings which protect their operations. He

protested that Brown didn't even mention narcotics in his annual message when the Legislature opened.

"I think that when a law shackles an officer, that law should be changed," Dorn added. In introducing his resolution, he called the governor's criticisms of Police Chief Parker and Sheriff Pitchess "irrational, unfounded and unnecessary."

Pitchess said he was overwhelmed by the supervisors' praise and said he regretted Brown's use of his office to express personal animosity.

Statistics Questioned

He said Brown used some statistics out of context in his criticism of law enforcement here and used some that are erroneous.

"In 1960," Pitchess said, "our department got 97% in convictions in all cases taken before the Superior Court."

He said up-to-date statistics will be furnished to the governor's office.

In a statewide move against crime, the supervisors adopted a motion of Supervisor Hahn urging appointment of a permanent crime commission similar to one which worked effectively when Earl Warren was governor.

Would Demand Action

"If a crime commission had been functioning the past three years," Hahn said, "I am sure its members would have spotlighted the increase in crime and narcotics traffic in California and would have demanded action by the Legislature and the governor."

In other actions Tuesday the Board of Supervisors: Designated April 8-28 as Italian Centennial Weeks.

Appointed Leon Shapiro to the County Housing Authority.

Proclaimed April 17-27 as Bike Safety Week.

Approved a distinguished service medal for George Pepperdine, founder of Pepperdine College.

Designated April 16-19 as Pharmacy Week.

Endorsed Assembly Bill 1320 to provide more highway funds for southern counties.

Endorsed Senate Bill 455 (House Resolution 3083) for federal air pollution research.

Authorized a four-month leave of absence for Dr. William S. Stewart, arboretum director, to study drought and fire-resistant plants in South Africa.

Asked for bids April 19 on a \$28,751 development of Southwest Sportsman's Park at 9835 S Western Ave.

Asked for bids May 3 on a \$226,443 development of Lane Park at Quartz Hill.

Approved a joint powers agreement with the city of Maywood to build a 3,000-sq.-ft. branch library at 4323 E Slauson Ave.

Approved final plans for a \$44,500 enlargement of a county branch library at 222 Harvard Ave., Claremont.

Received a Greek Theater Assn. request for a \$25,000 allotment in the annual county budget.

Received a California Mission Trails Assn. request for a \$6,000 allotment.

LOS ANGELES TIMES

Parker Lashes Back in Brown Controversy

Police Chief Parker lashed back at the governor Tuesday in their continuing feud over law enforcement and promised a report about Brown's law enforcement activities that won't be very flattering.

Parker received a letter from Gov. Brown with a statement that figures in the letter are "patently false."

"I don't know where he got his figures," Parker said after looking over the letter in which the governor offered figures to prove his assertion that Los Angeles law enforcement isn't the best. "His figures are patently false."

The controversy, which has included statements not characterized by restraint, will get even more personal in the next round, Chief Parker indicated.

"I intend to reply in great length," he said. "It will take me several days to pre-

pare this reply as I will do it on the basis of his (Brown's) history in relation to law enforcement and my own."

Parker said he read the governor's letter first in the newspapers Tuesday morning. The original document arrived later in the day in the hands of the mailman. Brown had released it in Sacramento Monday.

Parker ticked off these statistics in reply to the figures presented by the governor.

In 1959 there were 48,504 felony arrests in Los Angeles County, of which 27,619 were brought to court and another 3,398 were transferred to other jurisdictions for action. The governor, according to Parker, said only 14,308 were brought to court.

In Los Angeles city in 1959, a total of 27,735 felony

arrests were made of which 16,031 were brought to court and 1,437 released to other jurisdictions.

The grand total of all arrests in Los Angeles city in 1959 was 229,109, of which 83% were brought to court, Parker said. He said this proved that the city has not been lagging in bringing cases to court.

Parker also called attention to the narcotics arrest record for Los Angeles city in 1960. He said there were 5,845 narcotics arrests, with complaints filed against 70.4% of those arrested. This compared with a complaint filing record of 59.7% in 1959, the chief said.

The feud, brewing for months over narcotics and other legislation affecting police work, came to a head last week when Chief Parker and Sheriff Pitchess issued statements criticizing the governor for commuting the death sentence of a man convicted of killing a policeman. The man had suffered a mental breakdown while in Death Row previously and had been under treatment in a mental institution.

LOS ANGELES TIMES
PART 1
1960
CIVIL
L. C. 100-10000 DIVISION

FBI

Date: 3/31/61

Transmit the following in _____
(Type in plain text or code)Via AIRTEL AIR MAIL
(Priority or Method of Mailing)

Mr. Tolson	✓
Mr. Parsons	✓
Mr. Belmont	✓
Mr. Mohr	✓
Mr. Casper	✓
Mr. Callahan	✓
Mr. Conrad	✓
Mr. DeLoach	✓
Mr. Evans	✓
Mr. Malone	✓
Mr. Rosen	✓
Mr. Tavel	✓
Mr. Trotter	✓
Mr. W.C. Sullivan	✓
Tele. Room	✓
Mr. Ingram	✓
Miss Gandy	✓

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI ATTN: CRIME RECORDS

FROM: SAC, LOS ANGELES

RE: GOVERNOR EDMUND G. BROWN
STATE OF CALIFORNIA
MISCELLANEOUS - INFORMATION CONCERNING

Re Los Angeles tel 3/31/61 and Los Angeles airtel
to Bureau 3/31/61.

There are enclosed herewith for the Bureau,
San Francisco and San Diego copies of an article appearing
in the "Los Angeles Evening Herald-Express" dated 3/31/61
reflecting a joint statement by Chief WILLIAM H. PARKER,
Los Angeles PD, and Sheriff PETER J. PITCHESS of Los
Angeles County, wherein they are replying to Governor BROWN's
criticism directed at them, the details of which were
furnished in above referenced communications.

- 4 - Bureau (encl. 1)
 - 1 - San Francisco (encl. 1)
 - 1 - San Diego (encl. 1)
 - 1 - Los Angeles
- PEQ:djv
(7)

REC-6

12 APR 17 1961

50 APR 21 1961

Approved: _____

Special Agent in Charge

Sent _____

M

Per _____

Chief, Sheriff Say Brown Ignorant

Reply to Blast About 'Laxity'

Chief of Police William H. Parker and Sheriff Peter Pitchess today in an unprecedented joint interview lashed at Gov. Edmund Brown as being "irresponsible, ignorant and showing a complete lack of knowledge" of law enforcement problems in Southern California.

The tongue-lashing by the two top peace enforcement officials of Los Angeles County was in answer to vitriolic attacks by Gov. Brown after they criticized Brown for his tendency toward Erwin "Machine Gun" Walker, convicted murderer, and on narcotics legislation.

Parker released statistics in which he showed that other areas in the state showed nearly as great, or greater, crime increases than the city and county of Los Angeles.

'UNJUSTIFIED'

"Brown's statement is the most irresponsible and intemperate personal attack that I have ever been exposed to in my 25 years in law enforcement work," Sheriff Pitchess said.

"It was an unjustified attack, an indictment against 10,000 law enforcement officers in Los Angeles County who are recognized as among the finest in the entire country."

Pitchess added that his men were responsible for the capture of criminals resulting in 97 per cent convictions in cases going to courts and recovery of more than \$5 million in personal property last year.

Chief Parker disclosed that in Brown's native city of San Francisco, which showed a decrease in population of 4.2 per cent in the last census, crime increased last year 17.3 per cent over 1959.

"In Sacramento, where Brown now resides, the increase was 36.9 per cent—the highest of any county in the state," Parker added.

"As reported, Gov. Brown's statements reflect an appalling lack of knowledge of crime statistics in the state of California.

"Oakland showed an increase of 28.2 per cent in crime—and these were the areas which Brown indicated were doing fine police work. Los Angeles showed a crime rate increase of 18.5 per cent in 1960 over the previous year.

"These figures come from J. Edgar Hoover, head of the FBI, the very person with whom Brown said I was in disagreement."

LOS ANGELES EVENING
HERALD
DATE: 5-1-61
1111 N. GULF BLVD.
EDUCATION BUILDING
LOS ANGELES, CALIF.

Governor Hits L.A. Officers

By JAMES C. ANDERSON
SACRAMENTO, March 31
(UPI)—Governor Edmund G. Brown said today a good job of law enforcement is not being done in the city and county of Los Angeles.

Obviously irritated, the governor told a news conference that "political peace officers" in Los Angeles who constantly criticize the courts, the Legislature and the governor "are not doing law enforcement any good."

Brown refused to name the targets of his wrath but he obviously was referring to Chief of Police William H. Parker of Los Angeles and Sheriff Peter Pitchess of Los Angeles County. Both Parker and Pitchess criticized Brown for saving Erwin (Machine Gun) Walker, a highway patrolman's killer, from the gas chamber.

"Constant criticism of people who obviously are not doing good jobs them-

selves is not doing law enforcement any good,"

he said. "When you are saying that a good job of law enforcement is not being done in Los Angeles?" "Definitely," snapped the governor.

'EXCELLENT' IN S. F.

Asked if this applied to San Francisco or other centers of population in the state, Brown said he felt law enforcement was doing an "excellent job" in San Francisco, Alameda, Sacramento, Santa Clara and San Diego.

"The chief of police of Los Angeles has seen fit even to criticize J. Edgar Hoover (FBI head)," Brown said. "You'll find that J. Edgar Hoover agrees with me on the quality of law enforcement in Los Angeles. The chief won't even work with George White, the federal narcotics administrator."

Brown said he was not criticizing chiefs of police in other incorporated cities in Los Angeles County but was referring to the city of Los Angeles proper and the unincorporated area which is in Pitchess' jurisdiction.

'ENTIRE PICTURE'

"And I'm not just referring to narcotics enforcement," the governor added. "I mean the entire law enforcement picture in the city and county."

After Brown commuted Walker's sentence to life in prison, earlier this week, Parker issued a statement in

Brown Lashes At Parker, Pitchess

(Continued from Page 1)

which he said the governor's action demonstrated his "soft attitude toward crime." Pitchess also criticized the commutation.

"Our Southern California peace officers, none of whom were here or heard the testimony, have seen fit again to criticize the governor for exercising clemency power," Brown said. "These are enforcement officials where we've seen the highest crime rate go up and up without any decrease in eight or nine years."

KILLER "WAS INSANE"

Brown said all the testimony showed Walker was insane when he first was put in death row in 1949 and "all indications are this man would become insane again if he were returned to death row."

"This would have been torture, not punishment," Brown insisted.

The governor said he had used his clemency powers sparingly during his first two years in office and intended to use them sparingly for the remainder of his term.

FBI, Los Angeles

Date: April 4, 1961

Transmit the following in _____
(Type in plain text or code)

Via AIRTEL AIR MAIL
(Priority or Method of Mailing)

Mr. Tolson	
Mr. DeLoach	
Mr. Mohr	
Mr. Bishop	
Mr. Casper	
Mr. Callahan	
Mr. Conrad	
Mr. Felt	
Mr. Gale	
Mr. Rosen	
Mr. Tavel	
Mr. Trotter	
Mr. W.C. Sullivan	
Tele. Room	
Mr. Ingram	
Miss Gandy	

TO: Director, FBI (Attention: Crime Records)
FROM: SAC, Los Angeles
SUBJECT: EDMUND G. BROWN
MISCELLANEOUS - INFORMATION CONCERNING

Remytel 3-31-61.

Transmitted herewith are additional news items relating to the criticism by Governor BROWN concerning law enforcement in Los Angeles County. Article in LOS ANGELES EXAMINER this date reflects that the City Council has given their support to Chief of Police WILLIAM H. PARKER and Sheriff PETER J. PITCHESS on this controversy with Governor BROWN.

On this date former SA [REDACTED] who is [REDACTED] Peace Officers Association, called and stated that there is a resolution before the Executive Committee of the LAPOA condemning BROWN for his action in criticizing law enforcement officers in Los Angeles County.

[REDACTED] stated that he was merely calling this resolution to my attention inasmuch as I am a member of the Executive Committee, pointing out that he expected no comment from me and that a majority of the Executive Committee have voted in favor of the resolution and in placing it before the next general meeting of the LAPOA on April 12, 1961.

3 - Bureau (Encl. 2)
1 - Los Angeles
WGS:esc
(4)

ENCLOSURE

REC-73

APR 11 1961

Approved: _____
Special Agent in Charge

Sent _____ M Per _____

UNRECORDED COPY FILED IN 74-1

b7C | I informed [REDACTED] that I would abstain from any participation in this matter, and he stated that he understood.

Extreme caution is being exercised to avoid any involvement on the part of the Bureau in this controversy between local and state officials.

Brown Again Pans Parker

The Examiner Bureau

SACRAMENTO — Gov. Brown dispatched a brusque letter to Los Angeles Police Chief Parker and Sheriff Pitchess Monday telling them law enforcement under their commands has suffered while they tell others how to run their business.

Responding to the officials' demands for a transcript of his March 31 news conference, in which Brown accused the pair of having "the worst law enforcement record in the entire state," Brown complied with the request, but attached a letter renewing his assault on them.

The original attack by the Governor stemmed from their criticism of Brown's commutation from death to life imprisonment without hope of parole for Erwin M. "Machine Gun" Walker, slayer of Highway Patrolman Loren Roosevelt.

In his letter, Brown said "I do not intend to argue further the subjects concerned," then criticized their leadership and attached statistics it was asserted show Los Angeles "lags" behind the rest of California in the number of arrests actually brought to court. Brown asserted:

"I hope . . . that my statements have called your urgent attention to your primary responsibility of providing better leadership for law enforcement in Los Angeles City and County.

"It is true you have been busy. You have been telling judges how to conduct their courts, legislators how to write laws, and the Governor how to exercise his constitutional powers of clemency.

"I hope the attached statistics will lead you to examine whether you might not have reason to be as critical of your own efforts as you are of the efforts of your fellow public officials."

Brown sent Parker and Pitchess tabulations showing that in 1960, Los Angeles County recorded 57,958 arrests with 14,976, or 25 per cent, complaints filed, as compared with 29 per cent in Alameda County and 30 per cent in San Francisco.

In 1959, according to the figures, Los Angeles showed filings in 29 per cent of the arrests, with San Francisco totaling 30, and San Diego and Alameda counties each 35 per cent. The Governor's office said:

"In the matter of narcotics law enforcement, Los Angeles lags even more markedly.

"The State Dept. of Corrections reports that in 1960 only one of every six persons arrested on felony narcotics charges in Los Angeles County was convicted.

"In the rest of the state, a conviction was obtained for every 3.1 arrests."

Also, it was said, in 1960, there were 3593 reports of felonies per 100,000 population in Los Angeles County, while in the rest of the state, there were 1146 felony reports per 100,000.

Backing Won by Parker, Pitchess

The City Council, Supervisor Dorn and the vice president of the Los Angeles Fire & Police League Monday gave their support to Police Chief Parker and Sheriff Pitchess in their battle with Gov. Brown.

The Governor had charged law enforcement agencies were not doing the jobs well.

Lemoine Blanchard, author of the Council's resolution of confidence in Parker and Pitchess, said Brown "has no right to attack the integrity and effectiveness of one of the finest police units in the world."

Supervisor Dorn called upon both sides to "get together and solve the common problem of narcotics control," at a 50th anniversary luncheon of the Woman's Civic League.

Louis Nowell, Fire & Police League vice president, said Brown's charges of poor law enforcement, "disregard the facts" as given by Mayor Paulson who has high regard for the police department's work.

62-116314

SF 100-45763

b7C

[REDACTED] (Bufile 100-340214) [REDACTED]
[REDACTED] "PEOPLE'S WORLD" from 1943 to
1952, and a former teacher of art at the CALIFORNIA LABOR SCHOOL.
Her CP membership dates back to at least 1943, and she registered
in a CP club in 1959.

[REDACTED] b7C
for the "CALIFORNIA FARM REPORTER," an organ of the CALIFORNIA
RESEARCH and LEGISLATIVE COMMITTEE. He was employed by the New Jersey
CP Committee in 1933 and 1939, was a [REDACTED] on the CP
ticket in New Jersey in 1940, instructed at the "Worker's School"
in New York City in 1942 and 1943, was State Educational Director of
the CP in 1942 and State Literature Director of the CP in 1944 in
New Jersey, and an instructor in Marxist-Leninist classes in Southern
California in 1945 and 1946.

INTERNATIONAL WORKERS OF THE WORLD

[REDACTED] (Bufile 61-1482) is retired. He formerly was
an [REDACTED] in San
Francisco County in 1935 on the Worker's Party ticket. He served
as [REDACTED] East Bay Rosenberg-Sobell Committee in 1956 and
1957 and has been affiliated with many Communist front organizations
in the San Francisco Bay area. He continues to be active in the
Sobell committee. b7C

It is recommended that I be instructed to advise the Governor
in a general way, off the record, as to pertinent information set
forth above with the understanding that the source not be revealed.

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Director, FBI (62-76249)
(100-432594)

DATE: 3/9/60

FROM : SAC, San Francisco (100-45763)
(30-449)

SUBJECT: EDMUND G. BROWN
GOVERNOR OF CALIFORNIA
INFORMATION CONCERNING

COMINFIL OF THE COUNCIL OF
DEMOCRATIC CLUBS
INTERNAL SECURITY - C

Mr. Tolson	
Mr. Mohr	
Mr. Parsons	
Mr. Belmont	
Mr. DeLoach	
Mr. Casper	
Mr. Callahan	
Mr. Conrad	
Mr. Felt	
Mr. Gale	
Mr. Rosen	
Mr. Sullivan	
Mr. Tavel	
Mr. Trotter	
Tele. Room	
Mr. Ingram	
Miss Gandy	

In accordance with Bureau authority, I saw Governor BROWN on 3/7/60 and furnished him the data as authorized by Bulet of 2/25/60.

The Governor was exceedingly appreciative and stated that he would use the data for his own use completely and, if he had to give instructions concerning it, it would be as emanating from him alone with no source whatsoever.

As far as the Fresno conference of the Council of Democratic Clubs is concerned, Governor BROWN said he was so concerned with the water rights fight in the state and his effort to present that in the proper light that all other phases of the meeting had "gone by the board" as far as he was personally concerned, but that now that the resolution concerning SOBELL had gone through, he was going to have to work real hard in connection with this situation because he felt that the Democratic group had been exceedingly stupid to permit the resolution to pass or even be considered. There is no question in the Governor's mind but that the Republican group will use this as fine campaign material in the coming election which, to his mind, was absolutely unnecessary to provide.

It is interesting to note that Governor BROWN spent a considerable amount of time in talking about the reprieve of CARYL CHESSMAN. He said he personally was against the death penalty generally but that he had put aside that personal feeling in this case even though this was not recognized by the nation's press. He confidentially advised that the biggest factor leading him to grant the reprieve was a confidential conversation he had had with [redacted] San Francisco who had pointed out to him that since CHESSMAN was functioning as his own attorney in several instances during the trial he had a right to be present at any action that was taken concerning himself as a defendant as though he were the attorney for the defense. Further,

3 Bureau
2 San Francisco
RDA:ekk

62 MAR 21 1960

23 MAR 17 1960

Brown Levels New Blast at Pitchess and Parker

Suggests They've Been So Busy Criticizing
Others, They Neglected Their Own Jobs

Times Sacramento Bureau

SACRAMENTO — Gov. Brown Monday renewed his contention that Police Chief Parker and Sheriff Pitchess are not doing a good job by sending them his own crime statistics designed to prove the point.

But the Brown data does not jibe with figures for identical areas released by Parker and Pitchess Friday when they vehemently denied the governor's charge of being "political peace officers" who "are obviously not doing a good job."

Which of the two sets of statistics is correct is not debatable, according to Brown, who said flatly, "I do not intend to argue further the subjects covered."

Crime Rate Boost

One of the primary reasons why the information can not even be compared is that the governor did not include population increases while the two local law enforcement officials did.

Also, Brown dealt with the percentage of filings on actual arrests but Parker and Pitchess concentrated on the crime rate increase for Los Angeles and other metropolitan areas.

Both men asked Brown for a copy of his controversial press conference remarks that touched off the feud and he complied, adding a new verbal broadside.

He said, "I hope . . . that my (prior) statements have called your urgent attention to your primary responsibility of providing better leadership for law enforcement in Los Angeles City and County.

'You've Been Busy'

"It is true that you have been busy. You have been telling judges how to conduct their courts, legislators how to write laws and the governor how to exercise his constitutional powers of clemency.

"As a result, law enforcement in the areas under your control seems to be suffering from neglect, from a lack of the kind of active on-the-job leadership the many splendid men on your forces deserve.

"I hope the attached statistics will lead you to examine whether you might not have reason to be as critical of your own efforts as you

LOS ANGELES TIMES

DATE 4-6-61

LOS ANGELES, CALIF.

EDITOR NICHOLAS B. WILKINSON

LOS ANGELES FIELD DIVISION

62-70247-70

are of the efforts of your fellow public officials."

Brown claimed Los Angeles "consistently lags behind the rest of the state in the number of arrests which were actually brought to court" in 1959 and 1960.

The statistics showed the Los Angeles percentage of filings on actual arrests was only 29% as compared to 35% figures for Alameda, San Diego and San Francisco counties.

The case filing percentage fell to 25% in 1960 in Los Angeles while San Francisco slipped to 30% and Alameda dropped to 29% with no comparable figures available for San Diego, according to Brown.

Turning to the specific subject of narcotics law enforcement, the governor was even more critical of the Los Angeles operations.

Convictions Low

"The State Department of Corrections," Brown asserted, "reports that in 1960 only one of every six persons arrested on felony narcotics charges in Los Angeles County was convicted."

"In the rest of the state, a conviction was obtained for every 3.1 arrests."

"In 1958 and 1959," the governor continued, "the Los Angeles ratio was one for each 5.4 arrests."

"Outside Los Angeles the ratio was one for each 2.6 arrests in 1959 and one for three in 1958."

The governor concluded his statistical survey by pointing out the 1960 felony crime rate per 100,000 population was 3,593 reported in Los Angeles but less than one-third that number, or 1,146 in the rest of the state.

Will Meet Them

Brown, who cleared the release of his new charges before leaving Friday for a week of fishing in Mexico, told Parker and Pitchess he is willing to sit down with them any time and work out improvements in the administration of criminal justice.

"I ask only that the con-

versations be temperate, fair and free from the unfortunately political atmosphere in which your recent discussions have been held," he said.

Brown, Parker and Pitchess have recently been involved in a running verbal battle over the question of a stiffer narcotics penalty program on which the governor has stated he has several reservations.

FBI

Date: 4/1/61

Transmit the following in _____
(Type in plain text or code)Via AIRTEL AIR MAIL
(Priority or Method of Mailing)

Mr. Parsons
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Casper
Mr. Callahan
Mr. Conrad
Mr. DeLoach
Mr. Evans
Mr. Malone
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tavel
Mr. Trotter
Mr. W.C. Sullivan
Tele. Room
Mr. Ingram
Miss Gandy

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI
FROM: SAC, LOS ANGELES (62-0)
RE: GOVERNOR EDMUND G. BROWN
INFORMATION CONCERNING -
MISCELLANEOUS

ATTENTION: CRIME
RECORDS DIVISION

Enclosed herewith are clippings from the "Los Angeles Times" and "Los Angeles Examiner" for 4/1/61 regarding dispute between Governor BROWN and Police Chief WILLIAM G. PARKER, Los Angeles Police Department.

REC- 95

3 - Bureau (Encs. 3)
1 - Los Angeles

LVL: tzg
(4)

15 APR 4 1961

EX- 102

CRIME RESEARCH

ENCLOSURE

C. Wick Approved: 178
Special Agent in Charge

Sent _____ M Per _____

Pitchess and Parker Row With Brown

Governor Says 2 Lawmen Aren't Doing Good Job

Police Chief Parker and Sheriff Pitchess, accused Friday by Gov. Brown of "obviously not doing a good job," struck back a few hours later with charges that the governor was irresponsible and ignorant.

Parker and Pitchess held a press conference in the Police Building after Gov. Brown, at his morning press conference in Sacramento, said the Los Angeles officers were "not doing law enforcement in this state any good at all."

The governor did not name either Pitchess or Parker but left no doubt that he meant them when he referred to "political peace officers" in Los Angeles City and County.

'Not Doing Good Jobs'

Brown specifically indicated his displeasure with Parker and Pitchess for opposing his action granting clemency to a Los Angeles police killer, Erwin (Machine Gun) Walker. The governor, an opponent of capital punishment, commuted Walker's sentence from death to life imprisonment.

Brown said that Walker is still mentally ill. "I did not want the spectacle of putting a man in a condemned cell and seeing him go insane again," he added.

"Constant criticism by people who obviously are not doing good jobs themselves is not doing law enforcement any good," Brown said.

"Then you are saying that a good job of law enforcement is not being done in Los Angeles?" a reporter asked.

"Definitely," the governor said.

Talk to Newsmen

Parker and Pitchess conferred briefly in Parker's office before appearing before the press in the Police Commission hearing room.

They said they had sent identical telegrams to the governor demanding a complete transcript of the "allegations" which they said they knew of only through the newspapers.

The police chief and the sheriff said they were completely in agreement with each other in defending their records against the governor's assault.

Chief Parker said that if the governor's attack was political in intent it was ill-advised.

"At next Tuesday's election" Parker said, "the three front runners for mayor have all praised our law enforcement."

Called Intemperate

"The whole thing boils down to this," Parker said. "We peace officers have a legislative program the governor is opposed to. Now the conflict has degenerated into a hog-calling contest."

Sheriff Pitchess said he

Please Turn to Pg. 7, Col. 3

LOS ANGELES TIMES

APR 11 1961

LOS ANGELES, CALIF.

FROM THE LOS ANGELES TIMES

LOS ANGELES FIELD DIVISION

71



LOS ANGELES TIMES
 DATE: _____
 LOS ANGELES, CALIF.
 EDITOR: _____
 LOS ANGELES FIELD DIVISION

UNHAPPY LAWMEN—Police Chief Parker, left, and Sheriff Pitchess defend their records at a press conference here a few hours after Gov. Brown accused the two law officers of not doing a good job.

Times photo

PITCHESS-PARKER

Continued from First Page
was "astounded" by Gov. Brown's statement. He called it "an irresponsible and intemperate attack of personal animosity."

The sheriff said he had never been subjected to such an attack in 25 years of law enforcement work.

Noting that the governor said law enforcement was adequate in the Los Angeles area except within the city of Los Angeles itself and within the unincorporated areas, Sheriff Pitchess said he wondered if the governor realized that the sheriff's office was responsible for law enforcement in 23 Southern California incorporated communities under contract.

Quotes Figures

Parker said the governor's statement showed "an appalling lack of knowledge of the crime problem in the Greater Los Angeles area."

He said that the state's own figures show that in the first half of 1960, the latest figures available, the crime

rate increase was lower in Los Angeles than it was in the San Francisco Bay area and the 10 counties of the Sacramento area, "his present headquarters."

He said Oakland, "which the governor singles out for praise," had a 26% crime increase last year, while the figure for Los Angeles, despite its population growth, was only 18.5%. San Francisco had a 4.2% population loss and a crime increase of 17.3%, he said.

Convictions at 97%

Sheriff Pitchess said he not only resented what he regarded as a personal attack upon himself but the implication that the "10,000 men and women in law enforcement work" also were inefficient.

He said the sheriff's de-

LOS ANGELES TIMES

DATE _____

LOS ANGELES, CALIF.

BY _____

LOS ANGELES FIELD DIVISION

Parker said that Gov. Brown, in his previous office as attorney general, "had almost a complete lack of knowledge of what was going on or didn't do anything about it."

Gov. Brown's observation that the two Los Angeles officers were involved in politics apparently was based on their outspoken opposition to the Walker commutation and the governor's narcotics legislation program, which law enforcement officers generally have criticized as too soft.

Chief Parker explained that he appeared before the Legislature as vice chairman of a legislative commit-

Gov. Brown charged specifically that Chief Parker would not co-operate with George White, the federal narcotics administrator for the West Coast. Parker answered that his relations with the federal government in narcotics prosecution were "of the finest."

Parker expressed amazement at this, declaring, "We're working with FBI men every day and every night."

LOS ANGELES TIMES
DATE 11-1-67
LOS ANGELES, CALIF.
EDITION 11-1-67
LOS ANGELES FIELD DIVISION

Parker, Pitchess Lash Back at Governor

Police Chief Parker and Sheriff Pitchess replied angrily Friday to Gov. Brown's charge they have "the worst law enforcement record in the entire State."

"This is the most unwarranted attack I have ever seen," Pitchess fumed.

"I cannot understand . . . cannot see even how it

serves Gov. Brown's political ends," Parker said.

They disclosed they have sent the Governor twin telegrams asking "complete transcripts" of a Sacramento press conference in which Brown made the assertions, Parker commenting:

"I want a complete copy so it can be studied for legal implications and intent."

The Police Chief quoted at length from FBI statistics, which he said show Los Angeles has "more efficient law enforcement than either Gov. Brown's home County (San Francisco) or the City where he resides as Governor."

Pitchess referred to previous statements by the Governor in which he (Pitchess) was called "a fine law enforcement officer," and said:

"I am speaking for and in defense of the more than 10,000 law enforcement officers of this City and County . . .

"(I want) to make the Governor aware that the law enforcement of 23 municipalities which the Governor commends are handled under contract by the Sheriff's Office."

LOS ANGELES EXAMINER

DATE 5-1-61

RE: MURDER OF

WARDEN WOODWARD

LOS ANGELES, CALIF.

Page 2

Col. 3

Sec. 1

Brown Scores Chief, Sheriff

By CARL GREENBERG
Examiner Political Editor

SACRAMENTO—Gov. Brown unleashed an angry and blistering attack on Los Angeles Police Chief Parker and Sheriff Pitchess Friday. They aren't doing a good law enforcement job, he asserted.

Later, in a TV appearance, Brown, former Attorney General, got even tougher, charging the pair has "the worst law enforcement record in the entire state" and "I feel it's high time the people of Los Angeles know where the fault lies . . ." He asserted Los Angeles City "is a prime place for crime" and:

"There are more arrests and more refusals to prosecute by the District Attorney in the City of Los Angeles than any other city in our State."

And, charged the Governor, who identified Parker and Pitchess as "political peace officers:"

"These are the people where we have seen the highest crime rate in the entire State of California go up and up without any decrease whatsoever over a period of the last eight or nine years."

The Governor clearly was irritated at his news conference over criticism of him voiced by Parker and Pitchess for commuting to life imprisonment without possibility of parole Erwin M. "Machine Gun" Walker, killer of State Highway Patrolman Loren Roosevelt in Los Angeles. Walker had been condemned to die.

He charged a good job of law enforcement in the City and County of Los Angeles "definitely" is not being done, but carefully made clear he was excluding the police departments of other incorporated cities in the County.

In contrast, he said, law enforcement is "excellent" in

Turn to Page 2, Col. 4

LOS ANGELES EXAMINER

DATE: 4-1-61

LOS ANGELES, CALIF.

EDITOR: Warden G. J. G. J.

LOS ANGELES FIELD DIVISION

Page 1 Col. 7-8

Set 1

Brown: Says Parker Won't Cooperate With Dope Chief

From Page One

San Francisco and other major counties.

While the Governor avoided using Parker's and Pitchess' names, there wasn't any doubt who he was talking about.

"I want to call attention to the fact the chief of police has seen fit to criticize J. Edgar Hoover, one of the outstanding law enforcement people in the United States, and you will find out J. Edgar Hoover agrees with me in my appraisal of the law enforcement in the City of Los Angeles.

"He (Parker) won't work with the Federal Narcotic Administrator, George White, in San Francisco, and refused to meet with him."

Brown said at a meeting in his office "in an attempt to bring coordination to narcotic enforcement," he asked "the Chief of Police of Los Angeles . . . to go in another room and talk about it and George White . . . agreed to do it, but the Chief of Police wouldn't do it."

Pressed how he knew Hoover agreed with him on the quality of law enforcement in Los Angeles—or the lack of it—Brown replied:

"Let me just say that—well, I am just going to leave it that way. I don't want to quote anybody else in this thing."

Parker on Wednesday said Brown's commutation for Walker "illustrates his lack of concern for the problems of the police." Pitchess was described as "shocked" and, citing the fact another officer shot by Walker, C. C. Forbes, now retired, still has a bullet in his spine, said, "the sacrifices of these officers have gone in vain in view of the action taken by Gov. Brown."

The Governor opened up the attack on his own, saying:

" . . . Our Southern California peace officers, none of whom was here or heard the testimony in the case, have seen fit to criticize the Governor for the exercise of his clemency powers."

He said Walker's great-grandfather died in a mental institution, his grandfather once was in one, his father committed suicide, and Walker "was literally dragged from his cell in condemned row to the holding cell" in 1949 when he was held insane and confined to an institution.

Testimony showed Walker probably would go insane again if sent to Death Row 15 years after his original commitment, Brown declared, adding:

" . . . Of all the cases I have had since I have been Gov-

LOS ANGELES EXAMINER

DATE 4-1-61

LOS ANGELES, CALIF.

EDWARD

LOS ANGELES FIELD DIVISION

~~SECRET~~

ernor this would have been about Los Angeles, Brown replied: "Well, if you will just look at the records of people who are arrested, cases that are thrown out of court down there before they ever get to court, you'll find out these people should ask themselves some questions as to what is going on down there . . . people are arrested and the District Attorney refuses to file charges on the cases."

"Now, I have never commuted a man who has committed a homicide against a peace officer since I have been Governor. Only a case with facts as strong as this would ever call upon me to grant clemency in these cases."

"I think it's time some of the political peace officers in Los Angeles County, if they oppose these things, would come up and listen to these hearings . . ."

He said Los Angeles Chief Dep. Dist. Atty. Manley Bowler, when asked if he thought Walker should die, "hesitated and then with manifest reluctance said, 'I think the law calls for it in this case.'"

"I don't know what their motivation is, but I think the constant criticism of the courts, the Legislature and the Governor by people who are obviously not doing a good job themselves is not doing law enforcement in this State any good at all."

"The sooner we get together and come into this room and find out how we can expedite the administration of criminal justice the better the lives and property of the people of this State will be."

Asked if he blamed "bad management or lack of personnel" for the law enforcement assertions he made

ring to Los Angeles City . . . their problem is that they instead of looking at the mot in their own eye, they keep blaming . . . legislators, judge and Governor.

at the records of people who are arrested, cases that are thrown out of court down there before they ever get to court, you'll find out these people should ask themselves some questions as to what is going on down there . . . people are arrested and the District Attorney refuses to file charges on the cases."

The Governor declared California has "the finest police officers . . . but they're not criticizing everybody every time something happens they don't like . . ."

Q. Your reference is not just then to narcotics arrests?

A. No, no, it's the entire law enforcement picture in the County. And I am refer-

Brown recently teed off on Pitchess for engaging in Republican politics, saying he didn't think a peace officer with arrest functions and in a non-partisan post should be active in such things as serving as a Nixon-pledged delegate to the GOP National Convention.

He and Parker haven't seen eye to eye on narcotics legislation, the Governor holding out against repeal of the Cahan case barring use of evidence obtained by unreasonable search and seizure, with Parker backing legislation to permit such evidence in narcotics cases.

LOS ANGELES EXAMINER

DATE 4-1-61

LOS ANGELES, CALIF.

EDITOR

LOS ANGELES, CALIF.

GOV.

BROWN

ATTACKS

PARKER

LOS ANGELES TIMES
P
E
LOS ANGELES TIMES
LOS ANGELES TIMES

6 - 76244 - 12

EM

AND PITCHESS

Claims Officers Not Doing Good Job

By JAMES C. ANDERSON
SACRAMENTO, March 31
(UPI)—Governor Edmund
G. Brown said today a good
job of law enforcement is
not being done in the city
and county of Los Angeles.

Obviously irritated, the
governor told a news con-
ference that "political
peace officers" in Los An-
geles who constantly criti-
cize the courts, the Legis-
lature and the governor
"are not doing law enforce-
ment any good."

Brown refused to name the
targets of his wrath but he
obviously was referring to
Chief of Police William H.
Parker of Los Angeles and
Sheriff Peter Pitchess of Los
Angeles County. Both Parker
and Pitchess criticized Brown
for saving Erwin (Machine
Gun) Walker, a highway pa-
trolman's killer, from the gas
chamber.

"Constant criticism by
people who obviously are
not doing good jobs them-
selves is not doing law en-
forcement any good,"
Brown said.

"Then you are saying that
a good job of law enforce-
ment is not being done in
Los Angeles?"

"Definitely," snapped the
governor.

'EXCELLENT' IN S. F.

Asked if this applied to San
Francisco or other centers of
population in the state, Brown
said he felt law enforcement
was doing an "excellent job"
in San Francisco, Alameda,
Sacramento, Santa Clara and
San Diego.

"The chief of police of
Los Angeles has seen fit
even to criticize J. Edgar
Hoover (FBI head)," Brown

said. "You'll find that J.
Edgar Hoover agrees with
me on the quality of law
enforcement in Los An-
geles. The chief won't even
work with George White,
the federal narcotics admin-
istrator."

Brown said he was not criti-
cizing chiefs of police in other
incorporated cities in Los An-
geles County but was refer-
ring to the city of Los Angeles
proper and the unincorpo-
rated area which is in
Pitchess' jurisdiction.

'ENTIRE PICTURE'

"And I'm not just refer-
ring to narcotics enforce-
ment," the governor added.
"I mean the entire law en-
forcement picture in the
city and county."

After Brown commuted
Walker's sentence to life in
prison earlier this week,
Parker issued a statement in
which he said the governor's
action demonstrated his "soft
attitude toward crime."
Pitchess also criticized the
commutation.

"Our Southern California
peace officers, none of
whom were here or heard
the testimony, have seen
fit again to criticize the gov-
ernor for exercising clem-

ency power," Brown said.
"These are enforcement
officials where we've seen
the highest crime rate go
up and up without any de-
crease in eight or nine
years."

KILLER "WAS INSANE"

Brown said all the testi-
mony showed Walker was in-
sane when he first was put in
death row in 1949 and "all
indications are this man
would become insane again
if he were returned to death
row."

"This would have been
torture, not punishment,"
Brown insisted.

The governor said he had
used his clemency powers
sparingly during his first two
years in office and intended
to use them sparingly for the
remainder of his term.

Prepare Joint Reply to Governor

Police Chief William H. Parker and Sheriff Peter J. Pitchess today were preparing a joint statement in reply to Governor Edmund G. Brown's charges that a good job of law enforcement is NOT being done in Los Angeles.

Chief Parker said: "This statement of the governor appears to cover quite a broad field.

"This merits the joint consideration and study of both Sheriff Pitchess and myself.

"We will request from the governor a full transcript of the conference out of which this story came, including all the utterances concerning both Sheriff Pitchess and myself.

QUOTED HOOVER

"With regard to the governor's statement that I have criticized FBI Chief J. Edgar Hoover: In my appearance last Monday before the Legislature, I quoted J. Edgar Hoover at great length to back up my stand on the narcotic question.

"If I were critical of him, I certainly would not have used him as an authority.

"This is the kind of statement a lawyer ought to look at."

CONFERENCES IN D.C.

When Parker was in Washington recently he had a series of meetings with Harry J. Anslinger, head of federal narcotic law enforcement, it was reported in the civic center here today.

At these conferences it was agreed that Wayland Spear, assistant to Anslinger, would represent their Federal Bureau of Narcotics on all legislative matters in Southern California.

Governor Criticized for Leniency to Killer

Gov. Brown's commutation of the death penalty for Erwin M. (Machinegun) Walker, convicted slayer of Highway Patrolman Loren Roosevelt, met with sharp criticism here Wednesday.

Walker, 43, a World War II combat veteran, shot two Los Angeles policemen, Dets. C. C. Forbes and S. W. Johnson, and killed Roosevelt during robberies in this area in 1946.

He was scheduled to be executed in the San Quentin gas chamber April 15.

Police Chief Parker said the Governor's action Tuesday in Sacramento "illustrates his lack of concern for the problems of the police."

Sheriff Pitchess said he was

"shocked" by the commutation, pointed out that Forbes "still carries a bullet in his spine as a result of Walker's criminal actions," and added:

"The sacrifices of these officers have gone in vain in view of the action taken by Gov. Brown."

"Law enforcement and the people they protect have suffered a major defeat."

Chief Dep. Dist. Atty. Manley Bowler, who opposed commutation during Walker's clemency hearing, declared:

"While time tends to dim the memory and dull the conscience, it doesn't alter the fact that Walker killed one officer and severely wounded another."

"We believe he was sane at the time of the crime and we further believe he should have paid for his crime with his life."

Bowler, one of the prosecutors who obtained Walker's conviction, said the killer had a fair trial, he was "crafty and bold" in court and there was "overwhelming evidence that he knew the difference between right and wrong."

Brown commuted the death sentence to life imprisonment without the possibility of parole.

He said, however, he intends to reexamine the case in about a year to determine whether the parole ban should be lifted.

62-72049-

Parker Calls Governor Inconsistent

Police Chief Parker snapped back at Gov. Brown Wednesday and accused him of "inconsistency."

The chief was angered by Brown's remark that Parker had been "intemperate" in hints to the Senate Judiciary Committee that the Governor dangled patronage or judgeships over the heads of the Senators to win them over to his views on the controversial Cahan case.

Parker had supported and Brown had opposed legislation that would have modified the State Supreme Court's Cahan ruling restricting the search of seizure rights of police. Brown's views won.

In a press release Wednesday, Parker stated:

"The inconsistency of Gov. Brown in criticizing my appearance before the State Senate Judiciary Committee Monday evening is clearly established by his letter to me under date of March 14, 1961, in which he said, 'I wanted to drop you this note to let you know, personally, how much I do appreciate your support on the matters before the Senate Judiciary Committee this week.'"

Walker Vowed to Kill L.A. Officer

Captor Blasts Brown's Mercy to Murderer

(See Editorial on Page C-2)

By FOSTER GOSS and NORMAN JACOBY

If he ever is freed, Erwin M. "Machinegun" Walker, 43, has sworn to kill retired Det. Sgt. Marty Wynn, one of his captors, Wynn said today.

Three Los Angeles policemen, Capt. Jack Donahoe, Lt. Earle Rombeau and Wynn captured killer Walker in a darkened Hollywood apartment, in the 1800 block of Argyle ave., on Dec. 20, 1946. Wynn wounded the desperado.

In an exclusive interview with the Herald-Express, Wynn, now an insurance adjuster, said of the killer whose death sentence has been commuted by Governor Edmund G. Brown in the slaying of California Highway Patrolman Loren Roosevelt:

"Governor Brown has made a mockery of law and order in California. He has turned it into a criminal Utopia. If I were a crook, the first place I'd head for, would be California.

"Why should a peace officer risk his life in order to protect the citizens of California when you can't even get the backing of the governor?

"After his capture, Walker told me he would kill me if he ever got loose.

KILL CRAZY

"Walker told other inmates at the Atascadero institution for the criminally insane that all he was waiting for was to kill the man who shot him.

"In an ambulance, on the way to the hospital, Walker told Lt. Rombeau: 'The only thing I'm sorry about is that I didn't wipe you guys out.' He meant the arresting officers.

"He was lying on a bed with a machine gun across his chest when we entered his apartment.

MURDER THREAT

"Later, in the hospital, Walker was afraid he was dying and he told me in what he thought was a death bed statement: 'I'm sorry I didn't kill all of you guys'.

"Once Walker told me that, before he was captured, two policemen stopped him for jaywalking on Hollywood blvd. Walker said that if they had insisted on identification, he would have killed them both.

"When the two officers detained him, Walker told me, he had a machinegun hooked to his belt under his overcoat. That's how he carried the gun. He had removed the gun's butt.

INSANITY BOOKS

"After Walker was removed from the San Quentin Prison death row to Atascadero, they found a series of books on insanity in his cell.

"The books had been given to him by another inmate who had beaten a death sentence by pretending insanity.

"Walker was a near-genius who discovered on his own how to make a high-powered nitroglycerine with chemicals for blowing up safes.

"At the close of Walker's Superior Court trial in Los Angeles, Judge Harold B. Landreth said Walker was the most intelligent criminal witness ever to appear in his court.

NOT WAR HERO

"Contrary to some reports, Walker was not a war hero.

"He told me that he had premonitions twice and had moved from his outfits, rather than get killed when the Japanese wiped out his buddies somewhere in the Pacific.

"Walker told me that he had made up his mind while he was in the army that, since the government had made him work for \$21 a month, he was going to get even.

"Walker said he decided to pull perfect crimes. Later, in Hollywood, he decided that he had achieved perfect crimes and planned to flee to Alaska. He told me that after his arrest.

"In his one-man crime wave, he had committed at least 20 crimes. They included burglaries, stealing

~~cars and shooting three~~
law enforcement officers."

Prior to Walker's capture, Wynn, one of the original advisers on the radio-television program "Dragnet," worked for six months, day and night, with only three days off, seeking Roosevelt's killer.

Wynn scoured through the underworld but Walker had no connection there.

Today Wynn recalled that police decided the phantom criminal was so clever that he must have had experience in police work.

From composite descriptions and drawings circulated among law enforcement agencies, the identification finally was established.

A former radio technician in the Glendale Police Department answered the subject's descriptions. It was Walker.

A Dangerous Decision

Erwin M. "Machine Gun"
Walker went berserk in 1946 on a crime spree in Los Angeles and shot and killed a state highway patrol officer, Loren Roosevelt.

He also wounded two Los Angeles police officers, one of whom, C. W. Forbes, is still partially paralyzed with a bullet in his spine.

It should be clear that Walker is a desperate mass killer if he is allowed his freedom at any time.

And yet the way is being paved for just that possibility in an action taken by Governor Brown.

Walker, a 14-year veteran of San Quentin death row and state psychiatric care, has had his execution commuted to life imprisonment by the governor. But that is only part of the action.

Although the governor commuted the death sentence to life imprisonment without parole, he now says that he will review the case within a year and perhaps will give Walker a chance for parole if the Adult Authority approves such action.

If "Machine Gun" Walker is again freed to roam around among people, the probability is that he will go on another crime spree—and kill again. How many innocent persons will suffer death this time?

On last March 1, Walker, now 43, was found sane by a Marin County judge. He was due to be returned to San Quentin death row, although still under treatment at Vacaville Prison Medical Facility. That is, until the governor intervened.

The question of this man, now sane, but whose mind is into murderous should once more be for freedom.

Can we more to in our nation's public health whether from a sane man or a mad man.

Walker has cost the state \$1000 a month for the last 14 years for psychiatric treatment. Must the cost be allowed to become even greater, in human lives?

Gov. Brown Spares Life of Machine Gun Walker

BY RICHARD BERGHOLZ
Political Editor

SACRAMENTO—The old and vexing question—when is a man legally sane—has saved 43-year-old Erwin (Machine Gun) Walker from San Quentin's gas chamber.

Gov. Brown abruptly ended an hour-long clemency hearing Tuesday afternoon by saying, "I've heard enough." He issued an on-the-spot clemency ruling commuting the former Glendale man's death sentence to life imprisonment without possibility of parole.

Walker killed a California highway patrolman and wounded two Los Angeles policemen in 1946.

IN LOS ANGELES, Police Chief Parker today blasted the ruling, saying: "The governor's action just illustrates his lack of concern for the problems of policemen."

Brown wanted to know: Was Walker legally sane when he shot the officers and is he sane now?

Under the law a man is held to be legally sane if he knows right from wrong.

CHIEF DEP. Dist. Atty. Manley Bowler, co-prosecutor on the Walker case 15 years ago, told Brown there was no question the machine

gun-toting burglar was legally sane when he shot the officers.

Three psychiatrists agreed on this at Walker's trial.

"There is no question that Walker's sentence should be executed," Bowler said.

"THE PASSAGE of time tends to dim the memory, and dull the conscience—but not for the dead policeman's family, or for Sgt. C. C. Forbes, who to this day carries a bullet against his spine.

"It is still our position that Walker should pay for his crimes with his life."

Walker's transcript showed that only an hour before he was to be executed on April 15, 1949, medical examiners told San Quentin Warden Clinton Duffy,

Walker appeared to be going insane and the scheduled execution was stopped.

WALKER LATER was adjudged insane by the court and since then has been in state mental hospitals.

But on March 1, the Marin County Superior Court, after hearing, ruled Walker had regained sanity.

Spots Aside 'Machinegun' Walker Sentence

Protest Brown Veto Of Killer Execution

Three top Los Angeles law enforcement officials today criticized Governor Edmund G. Brown's commutation of the death sentence of Erwin M. "Machinegun" Walker, 43, killer of California highway patrolman, Loren Roosevelt, 43.

Chief Dep. Dist. Atty. Manley J. Bowler, Police Chief William H. Parker and Sheriff Peter J. Pitchess unanimously voiced opposition to Brown's action favoring the "kill crazy" murderer.

The three officials led a wave of public indignation over leniency for the dangerous criminal who also shot and wounded two Los Angeles police detectives. Walker was convicted of first degree murder in a Los Angeles Superior Court trial.

Retired Detective Colin Forbes, partially paralyzed from a bullet fired into his spine by Walker, said:

"My beef is with Governor Brown and public apathy. I saw a story the other day quoting Walker that he had only shot the officer twice. Actually, it was six times.

"It is like the Chessman case. The public really never has a chance to know the full details. This man will do it again if he has a chance."

INFLECTED WOUND

Officers said Forbes' retirement resulted in part from the wound inflicted by Walker.

Now serving in the bunc-fugitive division, Det. S. W. Johnson, another victim of Walker's shooting spree, said:

"Walker was sane when he committed the murder, was found sane later, now has been found sane again.

"Sooner or later he will be back on the street again.

"From now on, I'm going to have eyes in the back of my head."

Chief Dep. Dist. Atty. Bowler, who prosecuted Walker in a Superior Court trial here,

said at the request of Dist.

Atty. William B. McKesson, I was in Sacramento Tuesday to appear before Governor Brown's clemency hearing in the Walker case.

"In repeating our request that Walker be executed, I explained that our position has not changed since this man was convicted 15 years ago for murdering a peace officer and shooting a second.

"One of the victims—Colin Forbes—still carries scars and a bullet in his back as a reminder of that day.

"While time tends to dim the memory and dull the conscience, it doesn't alter the fact that Walker killed one officer and severely wounded another.

"We believe he was sane at the time of the crime, and we further believe he should have paid for his crimes with his life."

"The governor's action in commuting the sentence of machine gun Walker illustrates his lack of concern for the problems of the police."

Sheriff Peter J. Pitchess said:

"I am shocked at the action of Governor Brown in commuting the death sentence of convicted police killer Erwin M. Walker.

"A California Highway patrolman, Loren Roosevelt, is dead, and a Los Angeles policeman, Colin C. Forbes, still carries a bullet in his spine as a result of Walker's criminal actions.

"The sacrifices of these officers have gone in vain in view of the action taken by Governor Brown. Law enforcement officers and the people they protect have suffered a major defeat."

Forbes and Johnson were shot by Walker April 25, 1948 as they surprised him attempting to dispose of stolen radar equipment.

Officers reported Walker, then unidentified, shot down Roosevelt in cold blood early June 5, 1948 on the 4000 block of Brunswick ave. Hollywood Roosevelt, en route to his home, 410 E. Maple ave. Glendale, stopped his car when he spotted a suspicious character.

The phantom approached Roosevelt's automobile and pumped five .45 pistol bullets into the victim, according to original reports.

BOWLER COMMENT

Bowler recalled these impressions from the Walker trial:

"As I remember the case, there are four things that stand out in my memory:

"1. The exceedingly fair afforded Erwin Walker by the late Judge Harold Land-rath.

"2. The craftiness, boldness and brilliance of Erwin Walker. It was most impressive to hear him relate from the witness stand various formulas used in the making of nitrobylycerine for the use of blowing up safes.

"3. The overwhelming evidence in the trial showing without question that Walker knew the difference between right and wrong at the time he pumped the bullets into Officer Roosevelt.

"4. His craftiness in planning the crimes, for on each occasion he took his flashlight, gun and gloves. These police officers were fine law enforcement men . . . We cannot forget this, governor.

"We felt he receive a fair trial . . . and that the judgment should be put in execution."

Spares Slayer of Officer

Brown Commutes Walker to Life

SACRAMENTO, Mar. 29 (UPI)—The death sentence of Erwin M. (Machinegun) Walker—a 14 year veteran of death row and state psychiatric care—has been commuted to life imprisonment by Gov. Edmund G. Brown.

Walker, 43, was found sane by a Marin County Superior Court judge on March 1 and, although still undergoing treatment for mental disorders at Vacaville Prison Medical Facility, was due to be returned to San Quentin's death row.

Brown said he would review the case within a year and perhaps give Walker a chance for parole if the Adult Authority approves it. Today's ruling was for a life sentence without parole.

Dr. David G. Schmidt, chief psychiatrist at San Quentin, said Walker was "mentally ill although legally sane" during a 1948 crime spree in Los Angeles when he killed Highway Patrolman Loren Roosevelt and wounded two city police officers. One officer, C. W. Forbes, is still partially paralyzed with a bullet in his spine.

Former San Quentin Warden Clinton Duffy told Brown that Walker was the "worst

of all the men I've seen headed for execution." Duffy added he had witnessed more than 150 executions at the bay area prison.

"I talked to him yesterday for two hours and there's no doubt in my mind that he'd snap again if we sent him back to death row," Duffy said.

Schmidt said Walker had received psychiatric care worth \$1000 a month for the past 14 years since he went into a severe mental depression on death row.

Cecil Poole, Brown's clemency secretary, said the World War II Army officer tried to commit suicide the day before his scheduled execution date, April 15, 1947 and had been under treatment in three institutions since.

F B I

Date: 3/31/61

Mr. Tolson	
Mr. Parsons	
Mr. Mohr	
Mr. Belmont	
Mr. Callahan	
Mr. Conrad	
Mr. DeLoach	
Mr. Evans	
Mr. Malone	
Mr. Rosen	
Mr. Tavel	
Mr. Trotter	
Mr. W.C. Sullivan	
Tele. Room	
Mr. Holloman	
Miss Gandy	

Transmit the following in _____
(Type in plain text or code)Via AIRTEL AIR MAIL
(Priority or Method of Mailing)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI

FROM: SAC, LOS ANGELES

SUBJECT: GOVERNOR EDMUND G. BROWN
State of California
MISCELLANEOUS INFORMATION
CONCERNING

ATTN: Crime Records

Re Los Angeles tel today.

There are enclosed herewith for the Bureau copies of articles appearing in the Los Angeles metropolitan newspapers on 3/29/61 and 3/30/61, concerning Governor BROWN's action in commuting the death sentence of 43-year-old ERWIN "MACHINE GUN" WALKER to life imprisonment.

It is noted that the 3/30/61 press item indicates that the Governor has been criticized by Chief WILLIAM H. PARKER, Sheriff PETER PITCHESS, and Chief Deputy District Attorney MANLEY BOWLER of the Los Angeles County District Attorney's Office. There is also an editorial in the "Los Angeles Herald Express" on 3/30/61 which is critical of the Governor's action.

For the further attention of the Bureau, the article which appeared in the "Los Angeles Herald Express" on 3/31/61, concerning the criticism by BROWN of PARKER and PITCHESS is enclosed. A copy of this article is enclosed for San Francisco and for San Diego. It is noted that the article indicates that PARKER and PITCHESS were preparing a joint statement in reply to Governor BROWN's charges.

3-Bureau (7 Encls)
1-San Francisco (1 Encl)
1-San Diego (1 Encl)
1-Los Angeles
WMA:mmb
(6)

REC-62

62-16249-70
5 APR 3 1961

Approved: _____

Special Agent in Charge

Sent _____

M

Per _____

50 APR 24 1961

It is also noted that Chief PARKER says, with regard to the Governor's statement that he, PARKER, had criticized the Director, that in his appearance before the Legislature on 3/27/61, he had quoted the Director at great length to back up his stand on the narcotics question and that he would not have quoted Mr. HOOVER if he were critical of him. It is felt that the appearance to which PARKER is referring is his appearance before the Senate Judiciary Committee in Sacramento on 3/27/61, when PARKER testified for legislation which would negate the effects of certain court decisions regarding revealing of informants in narcotics cases. The San Francisco Office is checking its sources to determine what statements made by PARKER are available and is advising the Bureau by airtel.

For the further information of the Bureau, this appears to be a continuation of exchange of criticism between Governor BROWN and Sheriff PITCHESS of Los Angeles County. It has been rumored in circles in and around Los Angeles that Sheriff PITCHESS was being considered as a possible candidate for Governor on the Republican Ticket against BROWN in 1962. Recently, Governor BROWN was critical of Sheriff PITCHESS in stating that Sheriff PITCHESS should not have been a delegate to the Republican National Convention in Chicago in 1960 and that he should administer his office (Los Angeles County Sheriff's Office) without regard to political affiliation.

PITCHESS countered in a speech before the California Sheriff's Association Convention in Monterey during the week of March 20 last by stating that he had always tried to administer his office without regard to party affiliation but felt that he had a perfect right to be a delegate to the Republican National Convention.

The Bureau is well aware of the propensity of Chief PARKER for criticizing public officials and has on many occasions, been particularly critical of Governor BROWN as well as Attorney General MOSK.

In accordance with Bureau instructions, any inquiry received will be handled on a strictly "no comment" basis.

April 19, 1961

Honorable Edmund G. Brown
The Governor of California
Sacramento, California

My dear Governor:

I sincerely regret the fact I was out of my office when you called by today. It would have indeed been a pleasure to sit down and chat with you regarding matters of mutual interest.

Assistant Director C. D. DeLoach has advised me of your commendatory statements regarding the work of the FBI in the State of California and particularly concerning Special Agent in Charge Richard D. Auerbach of our San Francisco Office. It was certainly kind of you to indicate your commendation of our work and we, of course, look forward to continued excellent cooperation with your office.

With best wishes and kind regards,

Sincerely yours,

J. Edgar Hoover

REG-72

62-76249-73

1 - SAC, San Francisco (Personal Attention)

1 - Mr. Ingram (sent direct)

1 - Mr. Jones (sent direct)

EX-105

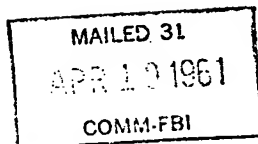
NOTE: See memo DeLoach to Mohr dated 4/19/61 re "Governor Edmund Brown, State of California," CDD:ejr. Letter being addressed to Governor Brown in California in view of fact he is leaving Washington, D. C., tonight.

CDD:ejr

(6)

MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

63 APR 26 1961



on _____
ns _____
ont _____
han _____
id _____
ach _____
s _____
te _____
n _____
l _____
er _____
Sullivan _____
Room _____
n _____
r _____

APR 19 2 50 PM '61
REC'D-READING ROOM

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : Mr. Mohr

DATE: April 19, 1961

FROM : C. D. DeLoach

SUBJECT: GOVERNOR EDMUND BROWN
STATE OF CALIFORNIA

Tolson	✓
Parsons	✓
Mohr	✓
Belmont	✓
Callahan	✓
Conrad	✓
DeLoach	✓
Evans	✓
Malone	✓
Rosen	✓
Tavel	✓
Trotter	✓
W.C. Sullivan	✓
Tele. Room	✓
Ingram	✓
Gandy	✓

By reference from the Director's Office, I talked with Governor Edmund Brown who called by at 11:50 AM this morning. He stated he had only a few minutes inasmuch as he was on his way to the White House. He mentioned he had just conferred with the Attorney General and Commissioner Anslinger of the Bureau of Narcotics. He explained the purpose of his visit was to promote a "crash program" concerning narcotics in the State of California.

Governor Brown asked if we were aware of his public charges against Chief Bill Parker of Los Angeles. I told him we were. He did not ask for our opinion of Parker. He did state, however, that Parker is no good, that Parker suffers from paranoia, that he is an egomaniac, that he is not doing a good job as a police official. Governor Brown stated he will continue to fight against Parker despite the fact when you fight with a skunk some of it is bound to rub off on you.

Governor Brown asked if statistics concerning bank robberies were not up. I told him they were, that 1959 had been the biggest year since 1934, that 1960 was a close second. He asked if these robberies were not being perpetrated by individuals who had no previous criminal record. I told him this was true in approximately 27% of the cases and then gave him a few examples such as the 72-year-old grandmother, etc.

Governor Brown indicated he was interested in stifling organized crime in the State of California as much as possible. He asked if it were true "bookies" were moving into California from the East. I told him I could not confirm this personally but felt he must have some knowledge of this situation inasmuch as he posed the question. He then stated he thought this was taking place and that he was finding it somewhat difficult to cope with the situation, particularly in view of the proximity of Las Vegas. He explained the "bookies" hit Las Vegas and later move into California,

Enclosure *sent 4-19-61* REC-66
1 - Mr. Ingram
1 - Mr. Jones
CDD:ejr
(4)

58 100 1001

ORITE

DeLoach to Mohr Memo
Re: Governor Edmund Brown
State of California

4/19/61

I took the liberty of telling Governor Brown the Director is highly appreciative of the cooperation that the Governor has extended to the FBI in the State of California. The Governor stated there was no finer organization than the FBI and that he particularly felt that SAC Auerbach of the San Francisco Office was doing an excellent job. The Governor indicated he, of course, personally has some shortcomings and that he had learned a few lessons the hard way. He mentioned he was now a believer in capital punishment, however, seriously felt defendants receiving this sentence should be executed as soon after their sentence as possible. I told him of the Director's opinions in this regard and specifically mentioned the Chessman case as an example of an atrocious delay. The Governor agreed.

The Governor brought up the subject of parole and probation. I told him of the Director's belief in the system of rehabilitation, however, that the Director had constantly and forcefully struck out at the corruption in these fields.

Governor Brown was most cordial and asked that his best regards be extended to the Director. He stated he certainly hopes he will be able to see the Director later on in the Summer in California. He mentioned he would appreciate receiving some advice from the Director regarding a number of problems.

ACTION:

It is thought the Director may desire to send the attached letter to Governor Brown.

[Handwritten signatures and initials]

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION
MAY 3 1961

TELETYPE

Mr. Parsons	✓
Mr. Mohr	✓
Mr. Belmont	✓
Mr. Callahan	✓
Mr. Conrad	✓
Mr. DeLoach	✓
Mr. Evans	✓
Mr. Malone	✓
Mr. Rosen	✓
Mr. Tavel	✓
Mr. Trotter	✓
Mr. W.C. Sullivan	✓
Tele. Room	✓
Mr. Ingram	✓
Miss Gandy	✓

URGENT 3-31-61 12-46 PM GJ

TO DIRECTOR, FBI /ATTN CRIME RECORDS/ AND SACS SAN FRANCISCO
AND SAN DIEGO

FROM SAC, LOS ANGELES 2P

GOVERNOR EDMUND G. BROWN, MISC., INFO CONCERNING. RE MY CALL TO
BUREAU TODAY. SHERIFF PETER J. ~~PERRY~~ PITCHESS TELEPHONICALLY
ADVISED THAT GOVERNOR BROWN HAD MADE A RELEASE ATTACKING CITY
AND COUNTY OF LOS ANGELES FOR POOR LAW ENFORCEMENT AND COMMENTING
THAT DIRECTOR ~~HOOVER~~ AGREES WITH HIM. UPI DISPATCH QUOTES BROWN
IN EFFECT ACCORDING TO PITCHESS THAT ~~QUOTE~~ THE CHIEF OF POLICE WAS
SEEN FIT TO CRITICIZE J. EDGAR HOOVER. YOU WILL FIND J. EDGAR
HOOVER AGREES WITH ME ON THE QUALITY OF LAW ENFORCEMENT IN LOS ANGELES.
~~UNQUOTE~~. PITCHESS STATED THAT THIS RELEASE OF THE GOVERNOR-S IN
RETALIATION FOR CRITICISMS LEVELED AGAINST BROWN WITHIN PAST SEVERAL
DAYS FOR COMMUTATION OF THE DEATH SENTENCE OF ERWIN M. ~~QUOTE~~ MACHING
GUN ~~UNQUOTE~~ WALKER, KILLER OF A CALIFORNIA HIGHWAY PATROLMAN, WHO
ALSO WOUNDED TWO LOS ANGELES POLICE OFFICERS IN NINETEEN FORTY SIX.
ONE OF THESE OFFICERS, C. W. FORBES, IS STILL PARTIALLY PARALYZED
WITH A BULLET IN HIS SPINE, ACCORDING TO NEWS REPORTS. GOVERNOR
BROWN WAS CRITICIZED FOR ABOVE COMMUTATION BY COP WILLIAM PARKER
CHIEF OF POLICE.

END PAGE ONE

REC-33

62-76249-758

57 MAY 3 1961

F 252

PAGE TWO

SHERIFF PITCHESS, AND CHIEF DEPUTY DISTRICT ATTORNEY HANLEY BOWLER
OF LOS ANGELES COUNTY. PITCHESS STATED HIS PURPOSE IN CALLING WAS
TO ADVISE BUREAU OF THE GOVERNOR-S STATEMENT CONCERNING THE DIRECTOR.
ANY PRESS INQUIRIES OF ~~THE~~ OR OTHER INQUIRIES RECEIVED WILL BE
HANDLED ON A STRICT NO COMMENT BASIS.

~~CORRECTION PAGE ONE LINE 3 WORD 9 SHOULD BE /ATTACKING/
LINE 5 WORD 3 SHOULD BE /HOOVER/~~

SAN DIEGO AND SAN FRANCISCO ADVISED.

END AND ACK LS

3-51 PM OK FBI WA RAC

TU DISC

Mr. DeLoach

F B I

Date: 4/13/61

Transmit the following in _____
(Type in plain text or code)Via AIRTEL AIR MAIL
(Priority or Method of Mailing)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI
FROM: SAC, LOS ANGELES
SUBJECT: GOVERNOR EDMUND G. BROWN
State of California
MISCELLANEOUS INFORMATION
CONCERNING

ATTN: Crime Records

Reference is made to my previous correspondence advising of Governor BROWN's attack on Chief of Police PARKER and Sheriff PETER PITCHESS of Los Angeles County.

There is enclosed herewith an editorial which appeared in the Los Angeles Examiner on instant date in which the Director is quoted. The letter to Editor WARDEN WOOLARD from the Director was in connection with a previous editorial appearing in the "Examiner."

The above is submitted for the Bureau's information.

3-Bureau (1 Encl)
1-Los Angeles
WMA:mmb
(4)

EX-114
REC-47

76

50 MAY 11 1961

Approved: _____
Special Agent in Charge

Sent _____ M Per _____

Fight Over Dope

A SLIGHT relaxing was noticeable Tuesday in the deadlock over the narcotic evil. Governor Brown has been warring with the Los Angeles County Supervisors, Chief of Police Parker, Sheriff Pitchess, and other law enforcement officials over new legislation.

Tuesday Mr. Brown retreated a little. Prominent in the controversy is whether probation should be permitted for first offense sale of hard narcotics by an adult to a minor.

Heretofore, the Governor has insisted no law should be enacted that would take away from the courts the power to grant such probation when they see fit. Now he says he would sign a bill prohibiting such probation even though it is not his bill. This is good.

Those persons who are eager to have really tough laws against narcotic peddlers want to make sure that sales to minors will carry certain punishment that cannot be set aside by lenient judges.

Governor Brown's own Special Study Commission on Narcotics recommended this. The State Senate voted 26 to 12 for it over the Governor's vigorous opposition.

Los Angeles County Supervisors stood firm and restated their recommendations which can be summarized as:

"We favor passage of a strong narcotics legislative program which upgrades penalties, makes mandatory minimum penalties, allows no probation in first offenses where adults are selling hard narcotics to minors, and calls for some modification of the law prohibiting search and seizure away from a man's residence."

The public is now witnessing the deplorable spectacle of our highest officials fighting bitterly among themselves instead of being united in an all-out war on the loathsome narcotic evil.

It must be presumed the Governor took his position because of his own sincere convictions and also with deliberation, since the active campaigning for re-election is less than a year away.

LOS ANGELES EXAMINER

DEPT. OF JUSTICE

LOS ANGELES, CALIF.

EDITION

LOS ANGELES, CALIF.

For whatever reason, a frontal assault was made on a nationally respected Chief of Police and the equally respected Sheriff of Los Angeles County who are battling for tougher laws. This attack is no way to bring about a landslide for Brown in this area.

In Tuesday's Examiner, also, there was a letter to the editor from J. Edgar Hoover, Director of the FBI. He wrote, "Ill-advised leniency for criminals of all ages continually hinders effective law enforcement and will persist in doing so as long as the perpetrators of criminal acts receive more sympathy than the victims."

Mr. Hoover seems to state the case in a single sentence.

As for The Examiner, we firmly believe protecting the public must be preferred to coddling the criminal.

~~SECRET~~

1 - Mr. Parsons
1 - Mr. CA Evans
1 - Mr. Rosen
1 - Name Check Section
1 - [REDACTED] b7C

May 18, 1961

BY COURIER SERVICE

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED EXCEPT
WHERE SHOWN OTHERWISE.

Honorable P. Kenneth O'Donnell
Special Assistant to the President
The White House
Washington, D. C.

11-25-97
CLASSIFIED BY 9803 RDD/DC/PG
DECLASSIFY ON: 25X 1,6
409493

My dear Mr. O'Donnell:

Reference is made to your letter dated May 12, 1961, requesting name checks concerning [REDACTED] and six other individuals. Reference is also made to my letter dated May 17, 1961, which furnished you the results of the name checks made concerning [REDACTED] and Judge Edwin O. Lewis.

With regard to Governor Edmund Gerald Brown, also known as "Pat" Brown, he was the subject of an applicant-type investigation conducted by the FBI in 1960 at the request of the Atomic Energy Commission. This investigation revealed the following information concerning Governor Brown.

The February 13, 1945, issue of the "San Francisco Chronicle," a San Francisco, California, newspaper published an article which reported that Edmund Gerald Brown, then District Attorney, opposed the deportation of Harry Bridges, a west coast labor leader who was accused of membership in the Communist Party.

The August 9, 1945, issue of the "San Francisco Chronicle" published an article which announced that Edmund Gerald Brown had been elected Vice President of the San Francisco Chapter of the National Lawyers Guild (NLG). The NLG has been cited as a communist front organization by the House Committee on Un-American Activities.

The FBI is in possession of a letterhead entitled "Salute to Young America Committee," which was a committee according to the letterhead, to sponsor a second anniversary

SEE NOTE ON YELLOW, PAGE 4

Tolson _____
Parsons _____
Mohr _____
Belmont _____
Callahan _____
Conrad _____
DeLoach _____
Evans _____
Malone _____
Rosen _____
Tavel _____
Trotter _____
W.C. Sullivan _____
Tele. Room _____
Ingram _____
Gandy _____

GHM:fjb
(7)

MAIL ROOM ☐

TELETYPE UNIT ☐

~~SECRET~~

MAY 19 9 39 AM '61

REC'D-READING ROOM
FBI

BY COURIER SVC.
05 MAY 19
COMM-FBI

RECEIVED - 10604

58 MAY 24 1961

Honorable P. Kenneth O'Donnell

~~SECRET~~

dinner of the American Youth for Democracy (AYD) at San Francisco, California. This letterhead listed Edmund Gerald Brown as a member of the Committee in Formation. A confidential informant, who has furnished reliable information in the past, advised that Edmund Gerald Brown was being considered by the Communist Party in San Francisco as a speaker for this Committee but could furnish no other details in this regard.

In March, 1946, this Bureau was furnished a copy of a letter dated January 10, 1946, written by a veterans group at the University of San Francisco, San Francisco, California, which criticized Mr. Brown for permitting his name to be used as a sponsor of a banquet held on November 10, 1945, at the Saint Francis Hotel, San Francisco, in honor of the AYD. In reply, Mr. Brown by letter dated February 1, 1946, stated that he knew that the Young Communist League (YCL) or some similar organization had participated in the formation of the AYD. He stated that he then called an official of the AYD to determine if the organization was either communistic in origin or intent. According to Mr. Brown, the official of the AYD informed him that that organization "was not in any manner, shape or form communistic although some members of the Young Communist League had at one time belonged." Mr. Brown added, "I have refused at all times to become a sponsor of any organization or any meetings until I first investigated its background." The AYD and the YCL have been designated pursuant to Executive Order 10450.

The Assistant Chief of Staff for Intelligence, Department of the Army, advised the FBI that on June 14, 1946, the Mobilization for Democracy sponsored a meeting at the Olympic Auditorium, Los Angeles, California, at which meeting Mr. Brown was a speaker. The Mobilization for Democracy has been cited by the California Committee on Un-American Activities in its Report 1947 as one of the "key communist fronts in California."

By letter dated July 5, 1956, Mr. Brown advised this Bureau that he was opposed to any provision giving the individual states the right to prosecute subversives. Mr. Brown stated that he felt the individual states were incapable and inadequately equipped to handle such a job. He added, "I assure you that I recognize the menace of

~~SECRET~~

Honorable P. Kenneth O'Donnell

subversive activities and I desire to do all in my power to aid and assist you as well as other security agencies of our Government."

During the afore-mentioned investigation concerning Governor Brown, [REDACTED] California, was interviewed and advised that he believed Governor Brown was lacking in character, ability, judgment, integrity, and could not keep a secret. [REDACTED] explained that Governor Brown's lack of ability and judgment was shown in his mishandling of the widely publicized case of the executed kidnaper, Caryl Chessman, in that he had granted Chessman a reprieve shortly before the execution. [REDACTED] advised that he was personally opposed to Governor Brown's stand in favor of abolishing capital punishment.

b7C
b7D

[REDACTED] also advised that Governor Brown had exhibited a lack of character, integrity, and his inability to keep a secret when he held a press conference in 1950 on which occasion he publicly claimed credit for the formation of the National Association of District Attorneys, which organization was in fact his, [REDACTED] idea. [REDACTED] further advised that he did not believe Governor Brown to be disloyal but recalled a speech made by him on an unknown date at Santa Barbara, California, when Governor Brown expressed criticism of congressional committees and hearings. [REDACTED] further recalled that on this occasion, Los Angeles, California, Police Chief William Parker pointed his finger at Governor Brown and stated he talked like a communist and that he was espousing the Communist Party line.

On May 13, 1960, Governor Brown was interviewed by a representative of this Bureau at his own request. On this occasion, Governor Brown advised that he was aware of allegations of leftist tendencies against him. He explained that his opposition to the deportation of Harry Bridges had been dictated by military and civic expediency inasmuch as he feared the deportation of Bridges would result in a tie-up of the California water front and would impede the war effort during World War II. Governor Brown also explained that his membership in the NLG was prompted by influence from legal associates but that he had resigned from this organization after reading one of its pamphlets and becoming

Honorable P. Kenneth O'Donnell

SECRET

aware that he "didn't like the people in it" and that he had no sympathy for the "line" which the organization was beginning to take.

Governor Brown concluded that one of the greatest problems in this country is the danger of Russian communism and that the FBI and he, as Governor of California, have a common purpose in meeting and facing this danger.

Many other persons, including prominent individuals, were interviewed during the investigation of Governor Brown during 1960 and furnished no derogatory information regarding him.

Sincerely yours,
J. EDGAR HOOVER

NOTE: No arrest record Identification Division per
b7c [REDACTED] 5-17-61 on basis name check.

b1
L [REDACTED] and on 10-6-59 a name check was also prepared for AEC (S) prior to its request for an investigation in 1960. It was stated that information, some of which could not be substantiated, related to "fringe" activity by Brown years ago which included efforts of communists to use Brown and Brown's efforts to enlist political support from the Communist Party and communist groups. Inasmuch as this information was obtained from highly confidential sources, in some cases quoting Brown and in others hearsay, it was not believed prudent to disseminate the information to AEC. In view of the nature of this information, such is not being furnished to the White House.

A confidential informant, who has furnished reliable information in the past, on January 26, 1960, advised that newspaper columnist Drew Pearson and Governor Brown were invited to lunch with Soviet Ambassador Mikhail A. Menshikov on that date at the Soviet Embassy. Special Agents of the FBI observed Drew Pearson and Governor Brown visit the Soviet Embassy on January 26, 1960, from approximately 1:00 p.m. to 2:00 p.m. Not being included as not believed pertinent to request. S (u)

SECRET

EDMUND (Gerald) (Pat) BROWN

Born: April 21, 1905, San Francisco

Education: LL.B., San Francisco Law Sch., 1927

Marital Status: Married Bernice Layne, Oct. 30, 1930; children--
b7C [REDACTED]

Experience:

1927 Admitted to Calif. bar
1927-43 practiced San Francisco
1943-47 dist. atty. city and co. San Francisco
1947-50 dist. atty. city and co. San Francisco
1951-58 attorney general of Calif.
1959--- Governor of California

Miscellaneous: Roman Catholic.

**Memberships: Mem. Golden Gate Bridge and Highway Dist. since 1942.
Mem. Calif. Code Commn. since 1939. Chmn. San
Francisco Coordinating Council, 1947. Mem. Dist. Attys'
Assn. Calif. (pres. 1950---), San Francisco, Western
Assn. Atty. General (past pres.), Nat. Assn. Attorneys
General (mem. exec. bd.), Am. bar assns., Am. Coll.
Trial Lawyers (fellow).**

**Political Affiliation: Democrat. Delegate from California Democratic
National Conv., 1940, 1944, 1948.**

**Clubs: Elk. Native Sons Golden West, Commonwealth, Comm'l.,
Olympic (San Francisco).**

Home: 460 Magellan Av., San Francisco

Office: Capital Bldg., Sacramento

PRESENT POSITION: Governor of California

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 11-25-97 BY 9803 RJE/DG

62-76249-77
ENCLOSURE

OFFICE OF DIRECTOR
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

2:21PM July 24, 1961

Mr. Tolson ✓
Mr. Belmont _____
Mr. Mohr _____
Mr. Callahan _____
Mr. Conrad ✓
Mr. DeLoach ✓
Mr. Evans _____
Mr. Malone _____
Mr. Rosen _____
Mr. Sullivan _____
Mr. Tavel _____
Mr. Trotter _____
Mr. Jones _____
Tele. Room _____
Mr. Ingram _____
Miss Holmes _____
Miss Gandy _____

Governor EDMUND "PAT" BROWN of California, telephoned from Sacramento, California, through operator and secretary, for the Director. He was advised of the Director's absence and referred to [REDACTED] on Mr. DeLoach's desk.

[REDACTED] advised that Governor Brown was merely calling to ask the Director what he, the Governor, could do to reduce crime in California. He said he doesn't get along with Chief Parker, and is absolutely convinced that we as Americans must do something about the crime situation.

Governor Brown stated he does not expect a reply to his inquiry, he just wanted to get some advice and talk to someone

[REDACTED] discussed the situation with the Governor, and the Governor was very appreciative.

rpv

REC-96

15 JUL 24 1961

75

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : Director, FBI

DATE: 7/24/61

FROM : SAC, San Francisco

SUBJECT: THE HONORABLE EDMUND G. BROWN
Governor of California
INFORMATION CONCERNING

ReSFlet 1/9/61.

On 7/21/61 JAMES P. CAVANAUGH, Agent in Charge Security Office, U.S. Department of State, San Francisco, furnished a copy of the enclosed letter dated 7/18/61 from Governor EDMUND G. BROWN together with a copy of a letter dated 3/2/61 from a [REDACTED] not otherwise identified, to the Governor, in which [REDACTED] outlines a discussion between Governor BROWN and Soviet Ambassador MIKHAIL A. MENSHIKOV on the occasion of Governor BROWN's visit to Washington, D.C., for the Presidential inauguration in January 1961. Governor BROWN had received an invitation from the Soviet Embassy to meet and have lunch with Ambassador MENSHIKOV during this visit. [REDACTED] the Governor to the Soviet Embassy.

CAVANAUGH received the above through the mail on 7/21/61. CAVANAUGH mentioned he is furnishing a copy of Mr. [REDACTED]'s letter to Director of Security, U.S. Department of State.

A copy of this communication is being furnished WFO for information and completion of its files.

DECLASSIFIED BY SP7CEI/WB
ON 2/22/01
APP. 20745

2/22/01
CLASSIFIED BY SP7CEI/WB
DECLASSIFY ON: 25X 1,6
CPL. 80-1705

- 3 - Bureau (Encl. 2) (AM REG)
[1-100-363673] MIKHAIL A. MENSHIKOV
- 2 - WFO (Info)
[1-105-24305] (u)
- 3 - San Francisco
[1-105-0] (u) REC-6
[1-135-406]
[1-105-6699] (u) EX - 137

JTK:csi
(8)

12 JUL 26 1961

CRIME RESEARCH

Mr. Tolson	
Mr. Belmont	
Mr. Mohr	
Mr. Callahan	
Mr. Conrad	
Mr. DeLoach	
Mr. Evans	
Mr. Malone	
Mr. Rosen	
Mr. Sullivan	
Mr. Tavel	
Mr. Trotter	
Tele. Room	
Mr. Ingram	
Miss Gandy	

UNREC COPY AND C...

57 AUG 7 1961

C
O
P
Y

March 2, 1961

Hon. Edmund G. Brown
State of California
Governor's Office
Sacramento, California

FBI
ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 11-28-97 BY 9803RDD/BC/DC

Dear Governor,

As per your letter, regarding our visit to the Russian Ambassador, the substance of the conversation, of importance is as follows, to the best of my recollection:

You stated to the Ambassador that you are a very good friend of the President's and that he has taken your advice and valued your judgment, and, since times are changing so rapidly in this modern world, a friendly relationship should be created between the United States and Russia. The Ambassador replied, he would very much like to have friendly relations and is looking forward to the opportunity of finding out if something of that sort could be accomplished.

He stated, however, he cannot understand why the American Government and people are so anxious to invade Cuba and why the Press and all other mediums are creating an atmosphere to try to destroy the present Cuban revolution. We replied, Cuba is 90 miles away from the United States and you can well understand that we will not permit any foreign power to take over territory that close to the United States or its people and there are certain doctrines that we have that protect the integrity of Cuba and other parts of Latin America. We would not stand by and let your Government, directly or indirectly, create a position that is untenable for the United States, whether in Cuba or any other part of South America and Russia is badly mistaken if they think that we would let this go by default. We suggested, however, that he had little knowledge of the honest feeling of the American people, as they are not desirous of invading or taking over any new peoples or territories and, in fact, have been great contributors of their wealth and personnel to assist the poor Countries, financially and materially, and that a great deal of assistance was also extended to Russia.

The Ambassador retorted, if that is true, why do we advance Turkey, Laos and other allies in Europe arms and ammunition instead of giving them just the essential things of life and why do we maintain bases all around Russia.

XEROX
AUG 2 1961
VZ

62-76249-79

For example, take Iran, all the monies you have spent for arms and ammunition certainly would have done a lot more good in equipment, installations, food, etc., the same situation exists with Turkey. We replied, since you have been unwilling to make us feel our position is secure, we have been more or less compelled to take the position we have.

We said, why does Russia send arms and ammunition to Cuba and create such turmoil there and elsewhere to which the Ambassador replied, they are not sending arms and ammunition now. We said it makes no difference if it comes direct from them or from Czechoslovakia, wouldn't it be nice if they stopped it altogether and he replied, we have stopped it, why don't you stop sending arms and help to Laos. We answered the Ambassador, Laos is a neutral Country and we are merely trying to assist them to protect themselves against possible overtaking by Communism.

The Governor said, we have a democracy in the United States where people are free to express their opinion and the Russians most likely misunderstand our point of view because our people are a friendly people. They are not desirous of having trouble with anyone. We then said to the Ambassador, it would be a fine gesture on Russia's part if they would take the first step and make a move to show a friendly attitude to our new President, who, by the way, is a man of great understanding and who would be desirous of making friends with Russia but is the type of man who will not be pushed around. If Russia would eliminate all assistance to Cuba, immediately, directly or indirectly, and show other friendly gestures, that would be a step towards creating an atmosphere where we would have to reciprocate. The Ambassador replied, why don't you take the first step, such as topping any assistance to Laos. We replied that, since we have a new President, and it is Russia who has caused us a lot of embarrassment by assisting Cuba to move in a communistic direction and by threatening to send guided missiles to the United States because of Cuba, it would only be proper for them to take the first step. The Ambassador replied they are contemplating making a move toward friendly relations (the move might have been to release the American fliers and now, in turn, they are awaiting a gesture of friendship from us).

The Ambassador seemed to be very friendly and desirous of continuing the conversation longer but, at this time, it was necessary that we leave.

In my opinion, all indications showed that the Ambassador had very poor knowledge of public opinion in the United States and he did not understand our psychology and our way of life. Although he has been in Washington for some time, he acts as though he just arrived as far as knowing the American people.

To sum it up the most important part of the conversation reflected that the Ambassador's feeling was that, as long as we are going to support our Allies with arms and ammunition, they will continue to support Cuba and do anything else they can to harm us in South America or anywhere else. They seem very pleased about embarrassing the United States to Cuba.

It seems to me, Governor, that we could possibly by of great service to the State Department as private citizens, not as officials of the Government, to acquaint the Ambassador with Americans and their way of life. The Ambassador seemed very friendly towards us and was very much interested in continuing this conversation and have other conversations with us to explain his views at length and to get our viewpoint. There is a possibility that we can arrange an atmosphere that the State Department can work from which might be beneficial to the United States and I, for one, would be very happy to participate, if you should desire.

Sincerely,

[REDACTED]

JIA:mc

b7C



State of California
GOVERNOR'S OFFICE
SACRAMENTO

EDMUND G. BROWN
GOVERNOR

July 18, 1961

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 11-23-97 BY 9803RDD/BCE/KC

409483

b7C
[REDACTED]
San Francisco 1, California

Dear [REDACTED]

I enclose a copy of a report prepared
by [REDACTED] who accompanied
me on my breakfast with Ambassador
Menshikov.

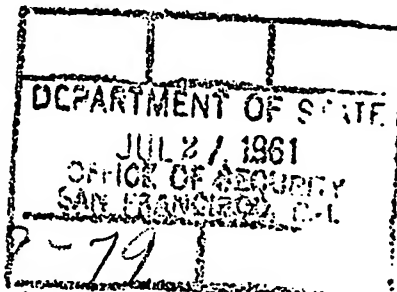
[REDACTED] recollection well recreates
what transpired on that occasion. It may
be of some interest to you.

If I can be of any further assistance,
please let me know.

Sincerely

EDMUND G. BROWN, Governor

Enclosure



7 XEROX
AUG 2 1961
Vp

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Director, FBI

DATE: 7/10/62

FROM : SAC, San Francisco

SUBJECT: EDMUND G. "PAT" BROWN
GOVERNOR
STATE OF CALIFORNIA
CONTACT WITH

When attending the California Peace Officers' Association Conference at Anaheim, California, in May, I met and conferred with Governor BROWN on matters of mutual interest. The Governor attended as one of the featured speakers at this conference.

2 Bureau
1 SF (80-449)
FLP:ekk
(3)

REC-8

62-76249-80

25 JUL 17 1962

EX-115

CRIME RESEARCH

15 4 JUL 20 1962

Mr. Tolson	
Mr. Belmont	
Mr. Mohr	
Mr. Callahan	
Mr. Conrad	
Mr. DeLoach	
Mr. Evans	
Mr. Malone	
Mr. Rosen	
Mr. Sullivan	
Mr. Tavel	
Mr. Trotter	
Tele. Room	
Miss Holmes	
Miss Gandy	

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION
SEP 26 1962

TELETYPE

Mr. Tolson	
Mr. DeLoach	
Mr. Mohr	
Mr. Bishop	
Mr. Casper	
Mr. Callahan	
Mr. Conrad	
Mr. Felt	
Mr. Gale	
Mr. Rosen	
Mr. Sullivan	
Mr. Tavel	
Mr. Trotter	
Tele. Room	
Miss Holmes	
Miss Gandy	

URGENT

9-26-62

7-51 PM

KH

Mr. Casper

TO DIRECTOR, FBI, AND SACS SAN FRANCISCO AND SAN DIEGO
FROM SAC, LOS ANGELES

GOVERNOR EDMUND G. BROWN, CALIFORNIA.

RADIO STATION KABC, LOS ANGELES, CARRIED A NEWS REPORT
AT SIX FIFTEEN PM, SEPTEMBER TWENTY SIX INSTANT, THAT BROWN, IN
ANSWER TO NIXON-S CAMPAIGN CHARGE THAT BROWN HAS BEEN SOFT ON
COMMUNISM, REPLIED THAT THE BUSINESS OF COMMUNISM SHOULD BE LEFT
TO THE FBI, THE ^{House Comm. on Un-American Activities} HCUA, AND THE STATE COMMITTEE ~~PAREN~~ (CALIFORNIA
COMMITTEE ON UNAMERICAN ACTIVITIES) ~~UNPAREN~~ THE NEWS REPORT ALSO
STATED THAT BROWN ADDED THAT AN FBI AGENT HAD TOLD HIM THAT THE
FBI CAN LAY ITS HANDS ON ALL COMMUNISTS IN CALIFORNIA IN FIFTEEN
MINUTES.

GOVERNOR BROWN HAS NOT BEEN IN CONTACT WITH THIS OFFICE
AND NO AGENT IN THIS DIVISION ~~IS KNOWN~~ TO HAVE BEEN IN CONTACT
WITH HIM FOR ANY REASON.

SAC, SAN FRANCISCO ADVISES HE HAS NO KNOWLEDGE FOR BASIS
THIS STATEMENT BY BROWN NOR ANY CONTACT FROM BROWN ON THIS MATTER.
NO PRESS INQUIRIES HAVE BEEN RECEIVED, BUT IN THE EVENT
PRESS INQUIRIES MADE, THEY WILL BE HANDLED ON A STRICTLY NO

END PAGE ONE

54 OCT 4 1962

MR. MOHR FOR THE DIRECTOR

PAGE TWO ~~UNLESS ADVISED TO COMMENT BY BUREAU~~

COMMENT BASIS UACB. IT IS FELT THAT WE SHOULD BE MOST CIRCUMSPECT
SO AS NOT TO BECOME INVOLVED IN ANY WAY IN THE POLITICAL BATTLE
BETWEEN BROWN AND NIXON.

HOLD PLS

SF + SD To Be Advised

~~REDACTED~~
c.c.m. DeLoach

26b 50

FBI

REC'D - CIVIL RIGHTS DIV.

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

NOV 23 1963

TELETYPE

Mr. Tolson	
Mr. Belmont	
Mr. Mohr	
Mr. DeLoach	
Mr. Casper	
Mr. Callahan	
Mr. Conrad	
Mr. Felt	
Mr. Gale	
Mr. Rosen	
Mr. Sullivan	
Mr. Tavel	
Mr. Trotter	
Tele. Room	
Miss Holmes	
Miss Gandy	

WCS 10-12/6

URGENT 11-24-63 9-43 PM DRS
TO DIRECTOR AND SAC SAN FRANCISCO
FROM SAC LOS ANGELES

ANONYMOUS CALL RE ASSASSINATION OF CALIFORNIA
GOVERNOR EDMUND G. BROWN NOVEMBER TWENTY FOUR INSTANT.

RE LOS ANGELES PHONE CALL TO BUREAU TODAY.

ASSISTANT CHIEF OF POLICE REG COOLEY, SANTA
BARBARA POLICE DEPARTMENT ADVISED THIS AFTERNOON THAT
HIS DEPARTMENT RECEIVED A COMPLAINT FROM [REDACTED]
SCHOOL TEACHER, [REDACTED]
SANTA BARBARA AS FOLLOWS.

[REDACTED] RECEIVED ANONYMOUS TELEPHONE CALL AT HIS
HOME THIS AFTERNOON AND UNIDENTIFIED CALLER ASKED, QUOTE
"IS THIS [REDACTED] UNQUOTE. [REDACTED] REPLIED YES AND CALLER
SAID QUOTE "GOVERNOR BROWN IS GOING TO BE ASSASSINATED"
UNQUOTE AND CALLER HUNG UP.

POLICE ADVISED COMPLAINTANT SUSPECTED ONE [REDACTED]
[REDACTED] SUSPECT, SANTA BARBARA, WITH WHOM HE HAD AN ARGUMENT A FEW
END PAGE ONE

SEE MEMO
BRANIGAN TO
SULLIVAN
60 DEC 9 1963

MR. BELMONT FOR THE DIRECTOR

14 NOV 27 1963

PAGE TWO

WEEKS AGO.

POLICE ADVISED ATTORNEY GENERAL-S OFFICE AT
SACRAMENTO RE CALL AND FBI SAN FRANCISCO HAS ADVISED
GOVERNOR BROWN-S OFFICE IN SACRAMENTO. GOVERNOR BROWN
PRESENTLY IN WASHINGTON FOR PRESIDENTS FUNERAL.

INVESTIGATION OF ANONYMOUS CALL BEING CONDUCTED
BY SANTA BARBARA POLICE DEPARTMENT AND NO INVESTIGATION
BEING CONDUCTED BY THIS OFFICE ^{Unless Advised to Contrary by Bureau} ~~UACB~~.

END AND ACK PLS

WA 12-48 AM OK FBI WA BH

SF 9-46 PM PST OK FBI SF MLP

TU DISC

CC-MR. ROSEN

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

Tolson _____
Belmont _____
Mohr _____
Casper _____
Callahan _____
Conrad _____
DeLoach _____
Evans _____
Gale _____
Rosen _____
Tavel _____
Trotter _____
Tele. Room _____
Holmes _____
Gandy _____

TO : MR. W. C. SULLIVAN *WC3*
11-24-63

FROM : [REDACTED] *FFJ b7C*

SUBJECT: UNSUB;
THREAT AGAINST GOVERNOR BROWN
OF CALIFORNIA

DATE: November 25, 1963

11-24-63

At 10:25 p.m., ASAC Onsgard of Los Angeles advised that the Assistant Chief of Police at Santa Barbara had advised that a school teacher, [REDACTED], Santa Barbara, received a call from an unknown person who said "Governor Brown is going to be assassinated." The caller then hung up. *Call?*

The local police gave this to the State Police, and the San Francisco Office of the Bureau gave this information to the Governor's office. Onsgard asked if Los Angeles should locate and interview [REDACTED] and attempt to identify the caller. He was advised to take no further action unless advised to the contrary by Bureau (UACB). Governor Brown is in Washington to attend President Kennedy's funeral. *b7C*

ACTION

[REDACTED], Bureau of Intelligence and Research, State Department, and [REDACTED] of Secret Service were given this information by phone at 11:00 p.m. by Duty Agent [REDACTED]. No further action seems necessary. *b7C*

ETT:hke
(5)

1-Mr. Belmont
1-Mr. Sullivan
1-[REDACTED]
1-[REDACTED]

b7C

REC-52

14 NOV 27 1963

00 DEC 9 1963

ST
esa

December 20, 1963

62-76249

BEST COPY AVAILABLE

Honorable Edmund G. Brown
The Governor of California
Sacramento, California

My dear Governor Brown:

I want to express my sincere thanks to you for the many kind remarks about the FBI made to newsmen at your December 17th press conference.

I thought you might like to know the FBI received outstanding cooperation in the James Earl Ray, Jr., kidnaping investigation from many California agencies, including: California Highway Patrol; California State Bureau of Criminal Identification and Investigation; California State Department of Motor Vehicles; El Dorado Sheriff's Office; and Placer County Sheriff's Office. We in the FBI are certainly appreciative of the fine assistance we received from these organizations.

Sincerely yours,

J. Edgar Hoover

- 1 - Los Angeles
 - 1 - San Francisco (5-575)
- Reurtel 12-18-63.

NOTE: Bufiles reflect prior cordial correspondence with Governor Brown.
JBS:lch (5)

Tolson _____
Belmont _____
Mohr _____
Casper _____
Callahan _____
Conrad _____
DeLoach _____
Evans _____
Gale _____
Rosen _____
Sullivan _____
Tavel _____
Trotter _____
Tele. Room _____
Holloman _____
Gandy _____

MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

7-10603-268
ORIGINAL FILED IN

BEST COPY AVAILABLE

BEST COPY AVAILABLE

URGENT 12-17-63 7-41PM LNC

TO DIRECTOR

FROM SAC, SAN FRANCISCO 7-27 3P

BARRY WORTHINGTON KEENAN., ET AL., FRANK SINATRA, JR. DASH
Victim - Kidnaping
MURKID., EXTORTION.

FOR INFORMATION OF BUREAU, GOVERNOR OF CALIFORNIA, EDMUND
G. BROWN, HELD PRESS CONFERENCE, SACRAMENTO, CALIFORNIA,
DECEMBER ONE SEVEN, LAST, AT WHICH TIME HEAVEN ASKED FOLLOWING
QUESTIONS AND BROWN RESPONDED WITH FOLLOWING ANSWERS..

Q. GOVERNOR, IN REGARD TO THE FRANK SINATRA, JR. KIDNAPING
CASE, DO YOU FEEL THAT THE FEDERAL AUTHORITIES COULD HAVE
COOPERATED CLOSER WITH THE LOCAL AUTHORITIES THROUGHOUT
CALIFORNIA.

A. WELL, I DON-T THINK MY AGENCY COULD HAVE DONE A BETTER
JOB THAN THE FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION DID IN THE FRANK
SINATRA CASE. I THINK THIS WAS A MASTERFUL PIECE OF POLICE
WORK AND INVESTIGATION FROM TOP TO BOTTOM. THEY NOT ONLY
SAVED THE VICTIM-S LIFE, THEY HAD HIM RETURNED TO HIS PARENTS
AND TO HIS HOME, AND THEY-VE RECOVERED ALMOST ALL OF THE MONEY.
NOW, WHY THEY DIDN-T LET THE CHIEF OF POLICE OF LOS ANGELES KNOW
IS SOMETHING THAT I CAN-T SAY. AND UNLESS I KNEW SOMETHING

END PAGE ONE

ORIGINAL FILED IN 7-268

162-76247
NOT RECORDED
176 DEC 27 1963

BEST COPY AVAILABLE

PAGE TWO

A. BUT IT, I-W NOT GOING TO COMMENT UPON IT. BUT I WANT TO
COMMEND J. EDGAR HOOVER AND THE F.B.I. FOR THE MAGNIFICENT
JOB THEY DID IN THIS CASE. IT WAS ONE OF THE FINEST PIECES OF
POLICE WORK THAT I-VE EVER SEEN.

Q. YOU WOULDN'T SAY THAT THE LOCAL AUTHORITIES HAVE
BEEN HELD IN DISREPUTE BECAUSE THE FEDERAL AUTHORITIES HADN'T
COOPERATED CLOSELY WITH THEM.

A. NO, I DON'T THINK THE LOCAL AUTHORITIES WERE HELD IN
DISREPUTE. I THINK YOU GET OUTLINE IN A CASE, YOU KNOW WHAT
IS BEING DONE, AND TO BRING IN MORE PEOPLE COULD DELAY THE
OPERATION THAT YOU HAD, AND I-W BELIEVE THAT THE F.B.I. HAS
A PRECEDENCE IN THE LOS ANGELES POLICE DEPARTMENT, BUT I KNOW
THAT J. EDGAR HOOVER AND CHIEF OF POLICE HAD THEIR DIFFICULTIES
IN THE PAST. NOW, WHY THEY DIDN'T TALK TO ME, I DON'T KNOW.
IT IS CUSTOMARY FOR THE F.B.I., I KNOW WHEN I WAS ATTORNEY
GENERAL, THAT THEY WERE VERY CAREFUL TO AVOID ANY TRESPASS ON
LOCAL POLICE AUTHORITIES, BUT THIS WAS A CASE THAT THEY
WERE MOVING FAST ON, AND IT LOOKED LIKE THEY HAD A GOOD
CASE, AND I THINK THEY DID, AND I CAN'T TELL YOU, I THINK IT
END PAGE TWO

BEST COPY AVAILABLE

PAGE THREE

WAS A MAGNIFICENT PIECE OF WORK. I THINK THE CHIEF MIGHT
HAVE WAITED TWO OR THREE DAYS AND THEN REVISITED THEM. THIS
MIGHT HAVE BEEN YOUR FAVORITE FOR A LITTLE WHILE BECAUSE IT
WAS AN ARRASS YOU.

COPY SENT TO LOS ANGELES AND WASH.

END AND ACK PLS

WA 10-49 PM OK FBI WA RL

TO WA DISCE

Q

10-49 PM

December 30, 1963

AIR MAIL

Honorable Edmund G. Brown
The Governor of California
Sacramento, California

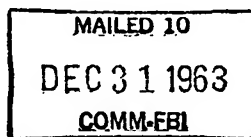
My dear Governor Brown:

Mr. Paul F. O'Connell, Jr., Assistant Special Agent in Charge of our San Francisco Office, has informed me of his conversation with you on December 27th, and I have also read the text of your press release on that same date. I am sure that your statement regarding this matter will go a long way toward correcting the erroneous reports which appeared earlier.

All of us in the FBI appreciate this splendid cooperation we have received from you, and I want you to know that your support of our endeavors is a source of great personal encouragement to me.

Sincerely yours,
J. Edgar Hoover

REC 7



- 1 - Los Angeles
- 1 - San Diego
- 1 - San Francisco
- 1 - Las Vegas
- 1 - Mr. Belmont
- 1 - Mr. Evans
- 1 - Mr. DeLoach
- 1 - Mr. Rosen

EX-115
with cover memo

NOTE: See M. A. Jones to DeLoach memo of 12-30-63, entitled, "Frank Sinatra, Jr., - Victim, Kidnaping, Criticism by Chief of Police, William H. Parker, Los Angeles Police Department."

Tolson _____
Belmont _____
Mohr _____
Casper _____
Callahan _____
Conrad _____
DeLoach _____
Evans _____
Gale _____
Rosen _____
Sullivan _____
Tavel _____
Trotter _____
Tele. Room _____
Holmes _____
Gandy _____

CJH:car
(12)
XEROX
66 JAN 6 1964 JAN 2 1963
MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : Mr. Mohr

DATE: December 27, 1964

FROM : C. D. DeLoach

SUBJECT: FRANK SINATRA, JR., - VICTIM
KIDNAPING
CRITICISM BY CHIEF OF POLICE
WILLIAM H. PARKER
LOS ANGELES POLICE DEPARTMENT

Pursuant to the Director's instructions, I placed a conference call at 7:25 PM last night, December 26, 1964, to ASAC Simon in Los Angeles and ASAC O'Connell in San Francisco. SAC Lynum was on annual leave in San Diego, California. Specific instructions were given regarding contacts with Governor Brown at Sacramento, California, and State Attorney General Stanley Mosk. Advise Simon and O'Connell that Governor Brown should be contacted first and then, depending upon the results of the meeting with Governor Brown, we should contact Attorney General Mosk.

ASAC O'Connell called from Sacramento at approximately 3:40 PM this afternoon. He had just returned from the Governor's office. Senior Resident Agent [REDACTED] accompanied him. With the Governor was the Commissioner of the California Highway Patrol, Brad Crittenden, and the Governor's aide, John McInerney. The latter individual handles liaison for the Governor between the Governor's office and local law enforcement.

ASAC O'Connell told Governor Brown he was calling upon him at the Director's specific instructions. He outlined to the Governor and those present the fact we had furnished specific information regarding the identity and background of certain bank robbers who were being sought in the Lake Tahoe area. He told Governor Brown that a Special Agent had personally contacted [REDACTED] of El Dorado, California, and had fully briefed him. This Agent had instructed [REDACTED] to furnish the same information to the California Highway Patrol immediately. [REDACTED] did this. He has confirmed this fact and our Agents have noted an entry in the log at one of the Highway Patrol substations proving the transmittal of this information. ASAC O'Connell told Governor Brown that [REDACTED] representatives had also contacted [REDACTED] of the California Highway Patrol and at that time requested a road block. [REDACTED] stated he could not accommodate the Sheriff's office because the Highway Patrolmen were not paid overtime. He stated the road block could not be set up until early morning. [REDACTED] is one of the Patrolmen who has shot off his mouth criticizing the FBI.)

1 - Mr. Belmont
1 - Mr. Casper
CDD:ejr (7)
1 - Mr. Evans
1 - Mr. Rosen
1 - Mr. M. A. Jones

NOT RECORDED

11 JAN 10 1965

CRIME RESEARCH

ORIGINAL FILED IN

Memo DeLoach to Mohr
Re: Frank Sinatra, Jr., - Victim
Kidnaping

12/27/63

At this point in the conference, Commissioner Crittenden confirmed ASAC O'Connell's facts. He admitted to the Governor that there had been a breakdown in administration of the California Highway Patrol in that [REDACTED] did not brief the officer who relieved him during early morning hours of the day in question. The officer who relieved [REDACTED] was a Patrolman named [REDACTED] [REDACTED] has also shot off his mouth criticizing the FBI and has written a report accordingly.) Commissioner Crittenden told Governor Brown that [REDACTED] report was based entirely upon erroneous information in that it inferred a lack of cooperation on the part of the FBI. Crittenden told the Governor that excellent cooperation existed between the FBI and the California Highway Patrol. He also told the Governor that Chief Parker of Los Angeles had received a copy of [REDACTED] erroneous report in a plain envelope and that Parker was, therefore, back of this entire controversy. Crittenden told the Governor he was checking into the breakdown in administration in his own outfit, particularly the leak of erroneous information to Parker. b7C

ASAC O'Connell told Governor Brown that with respect to the Sinatra case, the FBI had moved very swiftly and there had been no need to notify Chief Parker in Los Angeles. He also told Governor Brown that Parker's policies, particularly with respect to nonpayment of ransom, were totally different than the FBI and we, therefore, would have found it impossible to work with Parker. The Governor was told Parker's policies might have caused the death of the victim.

Governor Brown interrupted the conference at this point and stated he wanted to call to the attention of the FBI representatives his recent press conference wherein he had criticized Chief Parker and had praised the work of the FBI in the Sinatra case. He stated he still felt this way. Governor Brown then called Attorney General Mosk who at that time was in Los Angeles. He told Mosk that Director Hoover had instructed FBI representatives to call upon him and give him the true facts in connection with the current controversy. The Governor also told Mosk he had at one time discussed with Director Hoover matters concerning law enforcement and particularly payment of ransom in kidnaping cases. The Governor told Mosk he wanted him to know he was in complete sympathy with Director Hoover in these matters.

Governor Brown additionally told Mosk "You better just hold your fire until you get all the facts. This matter should be handled coolly and calmly. Publicized controversies benefit no one except the news media. There is no lack of cooperation on the part of the FBI and both [REDACTED] and Commissioner Crittenden confirm this fact." b7C

12/27/63

Memo DeLoach to Mohr
Re: Frank Sinatra, Jr., - Victim
Kidnaping

Governor Brown additionally told Attorney General Mosk that the FBI would contact him personally that afternoon to give him the facts. After hanging up the phone with Mosk, Governor Brown turned to Commissioner Crittenden and instructed him to prepare a report, sending copies to Mosk. He told Crittenden to put in the report the fact that the California Highway Patrol was wrong and no blame should be attached to the FBI. He also instructed Commissioner Crittenden to prepare a press release which he, Crittenden, was to give out from the Governor's office by approximately 2:30 PM (California time) this afternoon.

Governor Brown next turned to ASAC O'Connell and stated that publicity in this entire matter was highly unfortunate but he sincerely hoped his press release would set matters straight.

After briefing the Director concerning the above matter, I called SAC Simon in Los Angeles and told him to immediately contact Mosk. I had previously instructed ASAC O'Connell to call SAC Simon and inform him of the above-mentioned facts. Upon my calling SAC Simon, I told him to get in touch with Mosk right away. I told him not to insist that Mosk make a press release inasmuch as we could not count upon Mosk giving the true facts. I told him the Governor's press release, if the Governor did live up to his promise, would be far more important than any release that Mosk could give out.

I next called [redacted] Huntley-Brinkley Show in New York City, however, was informed he could not be reached at that particular time. I talked to [redacted] Huntley-Brinkley Show. We worked with [redacted] when the Director received the Criss Award. He was the producer of the network show on this occasion. He has also been very friendly. I told [redacted] of my call to [redacted] last night and of the fact the record needed to be straightened. He told me [redacted] had briefed him regarding this matter. I mentioned to him in confidence there apparently would be a press release from the Executive Office of the Governor in Sacramento, California, this afternoon. I told him he might desire to have his local people in Sacramento get on this right away. He stated he would do this and that undoubtedly it would be carried on the Huntley-Brinkley Show tonight. I told him also we could not talk about attribution, however, he might desire to put a few words into [redacted] mouth which would indicate that Parker had once again stuck his big foot in his mouth. [redacted] stated he would have to be a little careful on this score but would attempt to do this.

SAC Simon was instructed to call back after his conference with Mosk.

Memo DeLoach to Mohr
Re: Frank Sinatra, Jr., - Victim
Kidnaping

12/27/63

SAC Simon called at approximately 6:30 PM, 12/27/63, to report the results of his conference with Attorney General Mosk. He stated in the outset that Mosk had been receptive. Simon was accompanied by SA [REDACTED] b7C

At the beginning of the conference, Mosk told Simon he wanted to clarify his position. He stated he had made no prejudgment of this controversy, however, he had a complaint from three different sources, state, county and city agencies, and he, therefore, in his capacity as State Attorney General, must proceed to look into this matter. Mosk told Simon that if the facts of the complaint were wrong, he would be the first one to admit it.

Mosk told Simon that he was surprised at the widespread news coverage this controversy had been given wherein Simon replied that he had seen Mosk on TV last night.

Mosk next referred to [REDACTED] and received from Officer [REDACTED] of the California Highway Patrol. Simon [REDACTED] immediately indicating [REDACTED] had received information at approximately 1:00 AM from [REDACTED] of El Dorado of the particular morning in which the FBI had disseminated information to local authorities. SAC Simon told Mosk that Commissioner Crittenden of the California Highway Patrol had admitted fault in his agency and that both Officers [REDACTED] were obviously responsible for this breakdown in administration. Simon stated that Mosk seemed satisfied. b7C

Simon next brought up the fact that he personally knew why this controversy had arisen. By making this statement, Simon sought to make Mosk admit that Parker had caused this matter. Mosk appeared somewhat sheepish in telling Simon he had attended a banquet with Parker a few nights before. At the banquet Parker had made some very strong derogatory remarks against the FBI. Parker specifically asked Mosk to look into the matter of FBI noncooperation. Mosk explained that his inquiry would proceed rapidly and as a matter of fact, his investigator in charge, [REDACTED] was with Chief Parker that very moment.

SAC Simon told Mosk that in view of the fact he knew the original reports by the California Highway Patrol were all wrong, and that Parker's facts were erroneous, if it was not correct that Mosk's man was obviously on a "fishing expedition." Mosk admitted this could be correct but stated "there may be room for improvement in law enforcement relations."

Memo DeLoach to Mohr
Re: Frank Sinatra, Jr., - Victim
Kidnaping

12/27/63

Simon told Mosk with respect to the Sinatra case, this case moved so fast there was very little time to notify any one. Simon told Mosk that Parker had publicly indicated his policies of nonpayment of ransom and, therefore, it would have been virtually impossible for the FBI to have worked with Parker. Simon asked Mosk how he would have felt if the victim had been his own child. Mosk admitted that Parker's policies raise grave problems. There was little else of pertinence stated at the conference.

Simon stated that Mosk would undoubtedly go on with his inquiry. I told Simon we should not infer to Mosk or anyone else that the FBI wanted the inquiry stopped, that we shouldn't place ourselves in that position inasmuch as we have nothing to fear. Simon pointed out Mosk's investigator might possibly contact him, Simon. I told Simon if [redacted] did contact him, he should feel free to tell him the same facts that ASAC O'Connell had told Governor Brown and that Simon had told Mosk.

7C The Funtley-Brinkley [redacted] might did carry the fact that Commissioner Crittenden had publicly [redacted] there was absolutely no criticism whatsoever or lack of cooperation against the [redacted] on the part of the FBI. [redacted] concluded by stating apparently the report that had been carried last night indicating a lack of cooperation on the part of the FBI had now been denied.

Both SACs Simon and O'Connell have been instructed to send in summary teletypes regarding their participation in this matter. Both men have been instructed to get in touch with their trusted sources of information among the news media and see to it that the press release by Governor Brown and Commissioner Crittenden is played up to the fullest in the State of California.

ACTION:

We will follow this matter closely.

[Handwritten signatures and initials]

BEST COPY AVAILABLE

January 6, 1964

The Attorney General

Director, FBI

BEST COPY AVAILABLE

[Handwritten signatures and initials]
P4

[Faint, mostly illegible text]

I have been furnished a copy of Stanley Mosk's letter to you of December 11, 1963, wherein he requests an appointment with you on January 10th to discuss the "hot" camp between "your" and local law enforcement agencies" in California. It will not be possible for me to attend this conference; however, I will have Assistant to the Director, Mr. J. D. Belmont and Assistant Attorney General Cartha D. DeLoach attend.

We have received information to the effect that Chief of Police William H. Parker of the Los Angeles Police Department actually is responsible for Mr. Mosk's inquiry. Data regarding Chief Parker's part in this matter was furnished to you in my memorandum of December 12, 1963, captioned "Unknown Subject; Frank Sinatra, Jr., Victim, HIA Case," and in my memorandum of December 13, 1963, captioned "Alligation of Chief of Police William H. Parker, Los Angeles Police Department, in Sinatra Kidnapping Case." Following is a chronological summary of pertinent events in this matter:

Frank Sinatra, Jr., was kidnaped on November 8, 1963. He was released early on December 11, 1963, after payment of \$400,000. The FBI agents arrested three suspects on December 11, 1963, and have recovered almost all of the ransom money.

On December 11, 1963, Chief Parker appeared at a press conference with Los Angeles Mayor Sam Yorty. Yorty and publicly protested that his Department had not been brought into the investigation of the Sinatra case by the FBI. During this conference, he stated the policy of his Department differed from that of the FBI with respect to the payment of ransom, commenting that "staff" thought the payment of ransom was "a bad policy." Shortly thereafter, an Agent of our Los Angeles Office contacted Chief Parker and explained the situation to him.

62-76249-186
NOT RECORDED

[Faint, mostly illegible text]

- 1 - Mr. DeLoach - Enclosures (14)
- 1 - Mr. Evans
- 1 - Mr. Belmont - Enclosures (14)
- 1 - Mr. Rosen - Enclosures (14)

DWB/CJH:par (12) 1/17

MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

ORIGINAL FILED IN 62-107526-1054

BEST COPY AVAILABLE

The Attorney General

the investigation. In spite of this, he often questioned certain aspects of the investigation. He also apparently assigned members of his Department to keep watch on the Los Angeles FBI office from a parked car nearby. On December 30, 1968, we learned he had requested records of telephone calls made from 8148 Madison Avenue, Santa Monica, California. This is the place where young Sinatra was held by the kidnapers, and the records of those calls were under subpoena to the Federal Grand Jury which indicted the three suspects on January 2, 1969. (Newspaper clippings containing some of Chief Warner's statements and some editorial comments are enclosed as exhibits 1 through 4.)

One of Chief Warner's complaints was that local law enforcement had been held in disrepute because they were not brought into the investigation. A question regarding this complaint was put to California Governor Edmund G. Brown at a press conference on December 31, 1968. He stated he did not think local authorities "were held in disrepute." He concluded, "I think you get moving in a case, you know. What you're doing, and to bring in more people could delay the operation that you talk... I think it was a significant piece of work. I think the Chief might have waited two or three days before he criticizes them. This is one where you hold your fire for a little while because it can embarrass you."

A local law enforcement officer in the Los Angeles area on December 29, 1968, advised us in confidence that [REDACTED]

b7D
b7C
On December 29, 1968, [REDACTED], a commentator on Television Station KTLA in Los Angeles, alleged that the FBI had endangered the life of a California Highway patrolman because it did not warn local officers in the Lake Mead area of armed robbers who were in the vicinity. He said the lone officer who stopped them for a traffic violation and gave the driver a citation. He stated "they didn't let the patrolman know, trying to arrest the man which could have been a trap since the driver actually was one of the robbers. He said that the FBI was going to write an angry report, and that the FBI was going to keep how long "maintaining the legend of the FBI with a lone officer hanging in balance" would go on. (A copy of [REDACTED] remarks is enclosed as exhibit 5.)

BEST COPY AVAILABLE

b7c
The December 24, 1968, issue of the "Los Angeles Times" contains an article indicating the California Highway Patrol had begun an investigation of charges made by Lieutenant [REDACTED] and Officer [REDACTED] to the effect that the FBI had endangered patrolmen by not keeping them informed of the presence of dangerous criminals in their area during the Sinatra kidnaping investigation. This article reported how Officer [REDACTED] had stopped Joseph J. Morco, one of the alleged bank robbers, and gave him a citation, not knowing that he was a dangerous and wanted man. (A clipping of this article is enclosed as exhibit 6.)

b7c
Bradford Spittelman, Commissioner of the California Highway Patrol, on December 24, 1968, told WIT agents that he had received a call on the preceding day from a reporter of the "Los Angeles Times" who read to him the complete report made by [REDACTED] concerning the incident involving the alleged bank robbers. He said the quotes in the "Times" article were taken directly from the report. He had no idea how the report had reached the newspaper and said he was making an inquiry to find out. He said he certainly had no complaint against the FBI. [REDACTED] on the same date told an Agent that he was surprised to see the quotes from his report in the newspaper. He said he realized he had been "carried away" in his statements.

On December 23, 1968, Mr. Mark announced that he had ordered an investigation into complaints that the FBI had not kept other law enforcement agencies informed during the search for the kidnapers in the Sinatra case and had endangered citizens as a result. (A clipping regarding this announcement is enclosed as exhibit 7.)

b7c
Chief Barker reached the heights in his campaign against the FBI on the evening of December 23, 1968, when he appeared on the National Broadcasting Company [REDACTED] Report television show with a taped statement of about three minutes. He declared that in spite of the favorable publicity and apparent success of the FBI in the Sinatra case, there were serious problems involved which would not reflect so far, well, on the FBI. He could not understand why his Department was not brought into the investigation since his personnel are just as expert as those of the FBI. He noted the kidnapers were "hemmed in" in the Lake Tahoe area, implying they were allowed to escape with the victim to Los Angeles because officers on roadblocks did not have proper information. He questioned whether or not the FBI really solved the case, noting that only [REDACTED] had surrendered and [REDACTED] informed on the others. He declared the FBI's secrecy [REDACTED] the lives of law enforcement officers and citizens along the investigation. He cited the incident regarding the bank robbers [REDACTED] at Strawberry Lodge and asserted his Department actually told the FBI

The Attorney General

BEST COPY AVAILABLE

there were in that area. Chief Parker claimed he was speaking for "all law enforcement" in bringing to light these serious oversights of local departments by the FBI.

Chief Parker's charges are totally false or deliberate distortions of facts. The kidnapers passed through the same Police area with the victim long before FBI Agents reached the scene. Roadblocks at that time had been set up by local officers. His implication that the speedy solution of the case resulted from the surrender of John W. Irwin is a total distortion of facts. Actually, the information furnished us by Irwin was of little value in solving the case. We already had definitely identified one of the other suspects when Irwin was arrested, and we located both of them through independent investigation. The allegation that FBI secrecy jeopardized lives of officers is completely false as the outline of events relating to the arrest of the bank robbers which follows will show. Actually, the information on the location of these robbers was jointly developed by an FBI Agent and a member of the Los Angeles Police Department, not by the police alone as Chief Parker claims. Chief Parker is a self-appointed spokesman for "all law enforcement" in this regard for we have received no complaints from any other agencies.

EDMUND G.

On December 27, 1968, an official of our San Francisco Office called on Governor Brown concerning the allegations made by [redacted] and Officer [redacted]. Commissioner Crittenden was present. They were advised as follows: [redacted] en route to the highway where he stopped at the office of the El Dorado County Sheriff, Placerville, California, between 1:00 and 2 a.m., Pacific Standard Time, December 2, 1968, and told Sheriff [redacted] that [redacted] suspects in the case, were in the area. The sheriff was requested to relay this information to the California Highway Patrol and other officers engaged in roadblocks. Descriptions of these two men as well as possible associates were supplied. Radio logs at the Sheriff's office reveal this information was relayed to the California Highway Patrol which acknowledged receipt. Patrol Headquarters relayed this information to all units about 6 a.m. In addition, a member of the sheriff's force had telephoned [redacted] aiding roadblock assistance and had personally told him about the two suspects. The FBI surveillance at Stockton, which led to the arrest of [redacted] and others was initiated by two Agents about 11 a.m., not by 20 Agents at 6 a.m. as charged by Officer [redacted] in his report. A [redacted] stopped [redacted] who was on patrol, about 10:00 a.m. and issued a citation to him. It was after he later learned force was wanted that he filed his report criticizing the FBI.

Commissioner Crittenden confirmed the above information to the Governor and stated [redacted] had failed to notify Officer [redacted] about the two

The Attorney General

BEST COPY AVAILABLE

b7C
suspects when [redacted] came on duty at 9 a.m. on December 9th. He told the Governor there had never been any lack of cooperation or prompt notification on matters of mutual interest by the FBI and that [redacted] and Officer [redacted] were wrong in making their charges. Mr. Crittenden related he had learned that Chief Parker had obtained copies of [redacted] report which were mailed to him in a plain envelope. He said he had not determined the source of these copies but his inquiry was continuing.

The Governor was told there had been no lack of cooperation among the FBI and other agencies and that no officers' lives had been placed in jeopardy by lack of information. He was informed that [redacted] had stated he felt there had been full cooperation on the case. He was told it was not possible to brief all agencies on the fast-moving developments.

b7C
At this point the Governor telephoned Mr. Mosk, identified those present in his office, and discussed the Linstra case with him. He suggested to Mr. Mosk that "you had better hold your fire until you get all facts" and handle this matter as "coolly and calmly as possible." He told Mr. Mosk that Mr. Crittenden had just informed him that Officer [redacted] and [redacted] were wrong, and that there had been no lack of cooperation by the FBI. He told Mr. Mosk to take no action until he discussed the matter with the FBI.

Governor Brown then instructed Mr. Crittenden to prepare a report for him on the matter and to send a copy to Mr. Mosk. (A copy of this report is enclosed as exhibit 8.) Also enclosed as exhibit 9 is a press release dated December 27, 1968, made by Governor Brown relating earlier charges in the press attributed to [redacted] and Officer [redacted].

Mr. Mosk was contacted by an official of our Los Angeles Office on December 27, 1968. He said he had received complaints from the Los Angeles Police Department, the California Highway Patrol and the El Dorado County Sheriff's Office; hence, he felt it was his duty to inquire into the alleged lack of cooperation. Challenged, he admitted there had been no complaints from [redacted] or Mr. Crittenden, but derogatory statements about the FBI had come to his attention through the press from members of the sheriff's staff and personnel of the Highway Patrol.

The facts regarding the notification of local and state officers about [redacted] and the later arrest of them were carefully outlined for Mr. Mosk. He said he had heard somewhere that [redacted] had in fact [redacted] he had set up a road block and did not know why he had done it. The ridicule of this alleged statement was pointed out to him along with the fact that the sheriff had no complaint to make against the FBI. He was told that the FBI had requested

The Attorney General

BEST COPY AVAILABLE

and received excellent cooperation from various local and state law enforcement agencies during the Minutra kidnapping investigation. It was explained that it was impossible and impractical to attempt to brief all agencies due to the fast manner in which the investigation was moving. He was reminded that the investigation took place in two states and in several parts of California. Only Joseph C. Amsler was arrested within Los Angeles, Barry W. Neenan being arrested in La Canada and John W. Irwin being picked up in Imperial Beach, California.

Mr. Mosk, during the conversation, admitted that Chief Parker had suggested that he (Mosk) investigate the allegations against the FBI. He said he had seen the Chief "a few nights ago," that he had made a number of comments about the FBI and suggested the Attorney General undertake an investigation.

67C Governor Brown was recontacted on December 30, 1968, and advised regarding the conversation with Mr. Mosk. He was told also that both Mr. Crittenden and [redacted] had furnished statements on December 20, 1968, to the effect that they had neither read nor authorized a subordinate to make any comment against the FBI. (A copy of each of these statements is enclosed as exhibits 10 and 11.)

The Governor stated it appeared that Chief Parker had been making statements which were not borne out by facts. He said Mosk's inquiry had been started without his knowledge or consent. He stated there were two possible explanations for Mosk's having become involved in this matter--that he was trying to curry favor with local law enforcement agencies or that Chief Parker has "something on Stanley." He said he planned to go to Los Angeles on December 31, 1968, to talk with Mr. Mosk personally and confidentially.

Governor Brown was contacted in Los Angeles on December 31, 1968. He stated that Mr. Mosk had gotten himself into a bad situation and opined that Chief Parker had something on Mr. Mosk. He said the Chief had information concerning a girl friend of Mr. Mosk in Downey, Calif., California. The Governor related that Chief Parker curries favor with some people by giving them raw information on other people, adding that the Chief had furnished data regarding Mr. Mosk and his girl friend to a newspaper publisher. The Governor related he considers Chief Parker the most dangerous man in law enforcement in America and would like to see him out of the job as Chief of the largest city in California but he had no control over this.

Governor Brown related that Mr. Mosk has been a good personal friend but that he has gotten angry with him in the last month or so. He said Mr. Mosk wants to run for Senator from California as does another state official and that presents a political problem. He inquired as to "what Attorney General

The Attorney General

BEST COPY AVAILABLE

Robert Kennedy thinks" about this situation. He said he supposed the best thing for E. W. Mosch to do was to come out with a strong statement that the complaints against the FBI were entirely unfounded and that the FBI had done a very commendable job."

On January 2, 1964, Governor Brown advised our Los Angeles Office that he had talked with Mr. Mosch and that he felt "the FBI is going to be very very satisfied with the report Mosch is going to give." He said Mr. Mosch understands why the FBI did not tell Chief Parker anything about the case. He said Mr. Mosch had not prejudged the situation but had been laying the foundation "to see Mr. Kennedy and Mr. Hoover." The Governor reported that Mr. Mosch's concern is with the controversy between Mr. Hoover and Chief Parker. Governor Brown was reminded that no one in the FBI had criticized any law enforcement agency or official in this matter and that all the attacks are coming from the same source.

On January 3, 1964, Mr. Mosch was contacted by an official of our Los Angeles Office. He was shown the statements by Mr. Crittenden and [REDACTED], and the impropriety of his prior statements to the press and over various television programs was pointed out to him. He admitted that he had based the allegations against the FBI which he made over a nationwide television program and to other news media on what he had read in newspapers and that he had made no effort to check the validity of the charges before he aired them. Mr. Mosch was told there has been great pressure on the FBI to answer the charges. He said he might be able to reduce this pressure by making a report which he said might be very commendatory to the FBI. He indicated this report probably would be released around the middle of the month. He said he still planned to come to Washington to discuss the matter.

Stanley Mosch has been Attorney General of California since January, 1959. Information in Bureau files reveals that in 1945 he was listed as a sponsor of a dinner held by the Joint Anti-Fascist Refugee Committee in Los Angeles; as a sponsor of the American Committee for Spanish Freedom; as an adviser and sustainer of the American Youth for Democracy; and as chairman of the winter clothing drive of the American Council for Refugee Relief of Southern California. He also has been identified as a judge of a costume ball sponsored by the International Lawyers Association. Mr. Mosch has identified as a member of the National Lawyers Guild in 1949 and 1952.

Our Los Angeles Office has reported that in August, 1963, Chief Parker boasted at a cocktail party that he knew the identity of the present girl friend of Stanley Mosch and that Mr. Mosch was considering divorcing his wife to marry his paramour. Chief Parker claimed this girl accompanied Mr. Mosch

BEST COPY AVAILABLE

The Attorney General

on a trip to Mexico City where they stayed at the same hotel.

b7C I am enclosing as exhibits 13, 18 and 14 copies of letters received from Frank Sinatra, Sr., [REDACTED] of Los Angeles.

Enclosures (14)

1 - The Deputy Attorney General - Enclosures (14)

EDMUND G. BROWN
GOVERNOR

State of California
GOVERNOR'S OFFICE
SACRAMENTO

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Belmont
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Casper
Mr. Callahan
Mr. Conrad
Mr. DeLoach
Mr. Evans
Mr. Gale
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Sullivan
Mr. Tavel
Mr. Trotter
Tele. Room
Miss Holmes
Miss Gandy

January 15, 1964

Honorable J. Edgar Hoover
Director
Federal Bureau of Investigation
United States Department of Justice
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Hoover:

Thank you for your kind letter of December 30, 1963. I am pleased that you feel my efforts have contributed toward clearing up any possible misunderstanding.

I have always held you and the Federal Bureau of Investigation in the highest regard, and nothing has occurred in recent weeks to lessen that high regard in any way.

Please be assured of my continued cooperation in this and all other matters.

Sincerely

EGB
EDMUND G. BROWN, Governor

REC-44

EX-102

62-76247-85
25 JAN 30 1964

53 FEB 4 1964

EXP. PROC.

JAN 24 1964

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI
ATTN: CRIME RECORDS

FROM : SAC, SAN FRANCISCO (80-449)

SUBJECT: EDMUND G. "PAT" BROWN
GOVERNOR
STATE OF CALIFORNIA
PREFERRED MAILING LIST

DATE: 2/3/64

Mr. Tolson	
Mr. DeLoach	
Mr. Mohr	
Mr. Bishop	
Mr. Casper	
Mr. Callahan	
Mr. Conrad	
Mr. Felt	
Mr. Gale	
Mr. Rosen	
Mr. Sullivan	
Mr. Tavel	
Mr. Trotter	
Tele. Room	
Miss Holmes	
Miss Gandy	

On 1/31/64, while in Sacramento on other matters, I stopped by the Governor's Office and, although he was out of town, I had a visit with [REDACTED] to Governor Brown, as well as other members of the Governor's staff.

b7C [REDACTED] occupies a position of considerable importance, since he passes on all of the Governor's appointments, makes final approval on all of the speeches and screens all visitors to the Governor. He is a great admirer of the Director and an excellent friend of the Bureau.

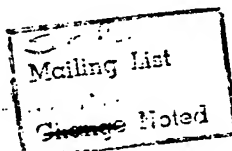
[REDACTED] requested that the Governor's Office receive two copies of any Bureau publications, reprints of the Director's speeches, and Uniform Crime Reports, one of which should be addressed directly to: [REDACTED] Office of the Governor, State Capitol, Sacramento, California.

It is recommended that the Bureau include the Governor's Office and [REDACTED] on the Bureau's preferred mailing list, as requested by [REDACTED]

2 - Bureau
1 - SF 80-449
COL:hko
(3)

REC 7.

86



4 43 5 104

CRIME RECORDS

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : Mr. Evans

DATE: 3/6/64

FROM : W. V. Cleveland

SUBJECT: SPECIAL INQUIRIES
WHITE HOUSE

Tolson _____
 Belmont _____
 Mohr _____
 Casper _____
 Callahan _____
 Conrad _____
 DeLoach _____
 Evans _____
 Gale _____
 Rosen _____
 Sullivan _____
 Tavel _____
 Trotter _____
 Tele. Room _____
 Holmes _____
 Gandy _____

White House has requested investigation of the following persons who are members of the National Civil Defense Advisory Council:

Edmund G. Brown
 Governor of California

Dan Gray
 Anniston, Alabama

William Haydon Burns
 Mayor of Jacksonville, Fla.

E. J. Evans, Mayor
 Durham, North Carolina

Richard J. Hughes
 Governor of New Jersey

Francis S. Levien
 attorney, New York City

Paul J. Fannin
 Governor of Arizona

Marceline W. Yohn
 Manchester, New Hampshire

John F. Collins
 Mayor of Boston, Mass.

Margaret C. Goebel
 Grand Rapids, Michigan

*Xerox
 copies
 made for
 other files*

We conducted an Atomic Energy Act investigation concerning Governor Brown of California in 1960, and a summary of the results of that investigation was furnished to the White House on 5/18/61. The files contain no additional pertinent information concerning Governor Brown since that time.

We conducted a Registration Act case concerning [REDACTED] from March, 1963, to October, 1963, based on allegation [REDACTED] The Internal Revenue Service [REDACTED]

By letters dated 3/13/62 and 3/23/63 the White House was [REDACTED]

[REDACTED] including information up to that time developed during the Registration Act case. The complete results of that case were furnished the Department in October, 1963, and the Department [REDACTED]

1 - Mr. DeLoach

REC 29

Enc. sent 3-10-64

DHY:sab

-7-

12 APR 10 1964

7-11-64

Memorandum to Mr. Evans
Re: Special Inquiries - White House

The files are also replete with information being received on a continuing basis from our sources in [REDACTED] protection money being paid by gamblers to enable them to operate unmolested. In November, 1962, the protection payments totaled \$9,000 per month, of which \$3,000 [REDACTED]

67C
Since investigations have previously been conducted concerning them, we are not opening investigations on Governor Brown [REDACTED]. Attached is a letter to [REDACTED] at the White House furnishing him a summary of the 1960 investigation of Governor Brown and the fact that our files contain no additional pertinent information concerning him. The letter also contains a summary of the results of the Registration Act investigation [REDACTED], as well as information concerning [REDACTED] protection money from the hoodlum element [REDACTED]. The letter states we are conducting no investigation [REDACTED] individuals in the absence of a further request.

We conducted an applicant-type investigation of [REDACTED] in 1939 when he was an attorney. The investigation was favorable.

ACTION:

Concerning [REDACTED] the cases are being ordered separately to the Field today for immediate attention. The appropriate SACs are being instructed to personally contact [REDACTED] to advise them we are conducting investigations of them at the request of the White House. The Field is also being instructed to conduct no neighborhood investigations in these three cases without Bureau approval. Investigations on the other persons on the list, except Governor Brown [REDACTED] are also being separately ordered to the Field today.

The attached letter should be transmitted to [REDACTED] furnishing him the results of investigations conducted concerning Governor Brown [REDACTED] advising him we are conducting no investigations concerning them in the absence of a further request.

[Handwritten signatures and initials: "J", "R", "W", "off", "and"]

NUMEROUS REFERENCE

SEARCH SLIP

Subj: Edmund J. ...

Supervisor _____ Room _____

R# _____ Date 3/1 Searcher Initial _____

Prod. _____

FILE NUMBER

SERIAL

Edmund J.

NP 100-17561-12

NP 100-17561-13

NP 100-17561-14

NP 100-17561-15

NP 100-17561-16

NP 100-17561-17

NP 100-17561-18

NP 100-17561-19

NP 100-17561-20

NP 100-17561-21

NP 100-17561-22

NP 100-17561-23

NP 100-17561-24

NP 100-17561-25

NP 100-17561-26

NP 100-17561-27

NP 100-17561-28

NP 100-17561-29

NP 100-17561-30

NP 100-17561-31

NP 100-17561-32

NP 100-17561-33

NP 100-17561-34

NP 100-17561-35

NP 100-17561-36

NP 100-17561-37

NP 100-17561-38

NP 100-17561-39

NP 100-17561-40

NP 100-17561-41

NP 100-17561-42

NP 100-17561-43

NP 100-17561-44

NP 100-17561-45

NP 100-17561-46

NP 100-17561-47

NP 100-17561-48

NP 100-17561-49

NP 100-17561-50

NP 100-17561-51

NP 100-17561-52

NP 100-17561-53

NP 100-17561-54

NP 100-17561-55

NP 100-17561-56

NP 100-17561-57

NP 100-17561-58

NP 100-17561-59

NP 100-17561-60

NP 100-17561-61

NP 100-17561-62

NP 100-17561-63

NP 100-17561-64

NP 100-17561-65

NP 100-17561-66

NP 100-17561-67

NP 100-17561-68

NP 100-17561-69

NP 100-17561-70

NP 100-17561-71

NP 100-17561-72

NP 100-17561-73

NP 100-17561-74

NP 100-17561-75

NP 100-17561-76

NP 100-17561-77

NP 100-17561-78

NP 100-17561-79

NP 100-17561-80

NP 100-17561-81

NP 100-17561-82

NP 100-17561-83

NP 100-17561-84

NP 100-17561-85

NP 100-17561-86

NP 100-17561-87

NP 100-17561-88

NP 100-17561-89

NP 100-17561-90

NP 100-17561-91

NP 100-17561-92

NP 100-17561-93

NP 100-17561-94

NP 100-17561-95

NP 100-17561-96

NP 100-17561-97

NP 100-17561-98

NP 100-17561-99

NP 100-17561-100

Federal Bureau of Investigation
Records Branch

, 19__

☐ Name Searching Unit - Room 6527

☐ Service Unit - Room 6524

☐ Forward to File Review

☐ Attention _____

☒ Return to _____ Supervisor Room Ext.

Type of References Requested:

☐ Regular Request (Analytical Search)

☒ All References (Subversive & Nonsubversive)

☐ Subversive References Only

☐ Nonsubversive References Only

☐ Main _____ References Only

Type of Search Requested:

☐ Restricted to Locality of _____

☐ Exact Name Only (On the Nose)

☐ Buildup ☐ Variations

Subject Edmund J. ...

Birthdate & Place ...

Address ...

Localities _____

R# _____ Date 3/1 Searcher Initials ...

Prod. _____

	FILE NUMBER	SERIAL
I	100-17561-12	
II	100-17561-13	
	100-17561-14	
NP	100-17561-15	
NP	100-17561-16	
NP	100-17561-17	
NP	100-17561-18	
NP	100-17561-19	
NP	100-17561-20	
NP	100-17561-21	
NP	100-17561-22	
NP	100-17561-23	
NP	100-17561-24	
NP	100-17561-25	
NP	100-17561-26	
NP	100-17561-27	
NP	100-17561-28	
NP	100-17561-29	
NP	100-17561-30	
NP	100-17561-31	
NP	100-17561-32	
NP	100-17561-33	
NP	100-17561-34	
NP	100-17561-35	
NP	100-17561-36	
NP	100-17561-37	
NP	100-17561-38	
NP	100-17561-39	
NP	100-17561-40	
NP	100-17561-41	
NP	100-17561-42	
NP	100-17561-43	
NP	100-17561-44	
NP	100-17561-45	
NP	100-17561-46	
NP	100-17561-47	
NP	100-17561-48	
NP	100-17561-49	
NP	100-17561-50	
NP	100-17561-51	
NP	100-17561-52	
NP	100-17561-53	
NP	100-17561-54	
NP	100-17561-55	
NP	100-17561-56	
NP	100-17561-57	
NP	100-17561-58	
NP	100-17561-59	
NP	100-17561-60	
NP	100-17561-61	
NP	100-17561-62	
NP	100-17561-63	
NP	100-17561-64	
NP	100-17561-65	
NP	100-17561-66	
NP	100-17561-67	
NP	100-17561-68	
NP	100-17561-69	
NP	100-17561-70	
NP	100-17561-71	
NP	100-17561-72	
NP	100-17561-73	
NP	100-17561-74	
NP	100-17561-75	
NP	100-17561-76	
NP	100-17561-77	
NP	100-17561-78	
NP	100-17561-79	
NP	100-17561-80	
NP	100-17561-81	
NP	100-17561-82	
NP	100-17561-83	
NP	100-17561-84	
NP	100-17561-85	
NP	100-17561-86	
NP	100-17561-87	
NP	100-17561-88	
NP	100-17561-89	
NP	100-17561-90	
NP	100-17561-91	
NP	100-17561-92	
NP	100-17561-93	
NP	100-17561-94	
NP	100-17561-95	
NP	100-17561-96	
NP	100-17561-97	
NP	100-17561-98	
NP	100-17561-99	
NP	100-17561-100	

BEST COPY AVAILABLE

NUMEROUS REFERENCE --

SEARCH SLIP

Subj: Edmund Gerald Brown

Supervisor _____ Room _____

R# _____ Date 3/5 Searcher Initial C

Prod. _____

FILE NUMBER

SERIAL/

Pat

SI 92-3013-376 ; 386 p. 5

NP 94-4-2439-1084 ; 1047

~~SI~~ 37-9643-2

LT 44-18343-2

NP 94-40620-7

NE 100-437598-2 ep. 8

NP 94-4-4761-68

~~NP~~ 137-8862-104

NP 61-1538-446 ep. 5

NP 61-6211-A (No paper or date given ^{date on} card 5/8/62)

NP 62-9-46-221 p. 27

NP 62-9-65-213

92-3871-28

3. unten

1 - Mr. Belmont
1 - Mr. DeLoach
1 - Mr. Evans
1 - [REDACTED]
1 - Mr. Cleveland

b7C

March 10, 1964

BY COURIER SERVICE

Honorable Walter W. Jenkins
Special Assistant to the President
The White House
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Jenkins:

Reference is made to your request on March 4, 1964, for investigation of ten members of the National Civil Defense Advisory Council, which includes Governor Edmund G. Brown of California and [REDACTED]

An applicant-type investigation was conducted by this Bureau concerning Governor Brown in 1960, and enclosed herewith is a memorandum dated March 6, 1964, containing the results of that investigation. The files of this Bureau contain no additional information concerning Governor Brown. It is noted that a summary of that investigation was furnished to the [REDACTED] by letter dated May 18, 1961.

BY COURIER SVC.

COMM-FBI

REC 29

62-7117-88

[REDACTED] investigation was conducted concerning him under the provisions of the Registration Act from March, 1963, to October, 1963, [REDACTED]

[REDACTED] allegation [REDACTED] who stated that during 1956 or 1957 [REDACTED]

[REDACTED] That investigation developed information indicating that [REDACTED]

[REDACTED] and there was possibly a close personal relationship [REDACTED] During that investigation [REDACTED]

[REDACTED] the Internal Revenue Service [REDACTED] advised that on his 1955 income tax return [REDACTED] fees in the amount of [REDACTED]

Tolson _____
Belmont _____
Mohr _____
Casper _____
Callahan _____
Conrad _____
DeLoach _____
Evans _____
Gale _____
Rosen _____
Sullivan _____
Tavel _____
Trotter _____
Tele. Room _____
Holmes _____
Gandy _____

ENCLOSURE

See cover memo Cleveland to Evans, 3/6/64, captioned, "Special Inquiry - White House," DHY:sab

66 APR 15 1964

DHY:sab

SEE RETURN TO

ADD. DISSEMINATION

1258

- 3 - MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT

Return to _____ Room _____

67C
Honorable Walter W. Jenkins.

The results of the Registration Act investigation [redacted] were furnished to the Department of Justice in October, 1963, and by letter dated October 24, 1963, the Department of Justice advised the evidence was insufficient to proceed further in that matter. The status of the [redacted] by the Internal Revenue Service is not known by this Bureau.

In connection with our investigations of various matters in the [redacted] this Bureau has received allegations from reliable sources [redacted] gamblers to enable them to operate unmolested. For example, a source in November, 1962, alleged that [redacted] payments totaled \$9,000 per month, \$3,000 [redacted] and the remainder of which was divided among the officials who handled the collections.

In view of the above, no investigation is being conducted concerning either Governor Brown [redacted] the absence of a further request from you. Investigations concerning the eight other individuals mentioned in your request have been initiated, the results of which will be furnished you as quickly as possible.

Sincerely yours,

J. Edgar Hoover

Enclosure

March 8, 1964

EDMUND GERALD BROWN
also known as Pat Brown

GOVERNOR OF CALIFORNIA
An applicant-type investigation was conducted concerning Governor Brown in 1960, at the request of the Atomic Energy Commission. That investigation revealed the following information concerning Governor Brown.

The February 13, 1945, issue of the "San Francisco Chronicle," a San Francisco, California, newspaper contained an article which reported that Edmund Gerald Brown, then District Attorney, opposed the deportation of Harry Bridges, a west coast labor leader who was accused of membership in the Communist Party.

The August 9, 1945, issue of the "San Francisco Chronicle" contained an article which announced that Edmund Gerald Brown had been elected Vice President of the San Francisco Chapter of the National Lawyers Guild (NLG). The NLG has been cited as a communist front organization by the House Committee on Un-American Activities.

The FBI is in possession of a letterhead entitled "Salute to Young America Committee," which was a committee, according to the letterhead, to sponsor a second anniversary dinner of the American Youth for Democracy (AYD) at San Francisco, California. This letterhead listed Edmund Gerald Brown as a member of the Committee in Formation. A confidential informant, who has furnished reliable information in the past, advised that Edmund Gerald Brown was being considered by the Communist Party in San Francisco as a speaker for this Committee but could furnish no other details in this regard.

In March, 1946, this Bureau was furnished a copy of a letter dated January 10, 1946, written by a veterans group at the University of San Francisco, San Francisco, California, which criticized Mr. Brown for permitting his name to be used as a sponsor of a banquet held on November 10, 1945, at the

Tolson _____
Belmont _____
Mohr _____
Casper _____
Callahan _____
Conrad _____
DeLoach _____
Evans _____
Gale _____
Rosen _____
Sullivan _____
Tavel _____
Trotter _____
Tele. Room _____
Holmes _____
Gandy _____

DHY:EVP
-5-

MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

62-76247-88
ENC. 1

Edmund Gerald Brown

Saint Francis Hotel, San Francisco, in honor of the AYD. In reply, Mr. Brown by letter dated February 1, 1946, stated that he knew that the Young Communist League (YCL) or some similar organization had participated in the formation of the AYD. He stated that he then called an official of the AYD to determine if the organization was either communistic in origin or intent. According to Mr. Brown, the official of the AYD informed him that that organization "was not in any manner, shape or form communistic although some members of the Young Communist League had at one time belonged." Mr. Brown added, "I have refused at all times to become a sponsor of any organization or any meetings until I first investigated its background." The AYD and the YCL have been designated pursuant to Executive Order 10450.

The Assistant Chief of Staff for Intelligence, Department of the Army, advised the FBI that on June 14, 1946, the Mobilization for Democracy sponsored a meeting at the Olympic Auditorium, Los Angeles, California, at which meeting Mr. Brown was a speaker. The Mobilization for Democracy has been cited by the California Committee on Un-American Activities in its Report 1947 as one of the "key communist fronts in California."

By letter dated July 5, 1956, Mr. Brown advised this Bureau that he was opposed to any provision giving the individual states the right to prosecute subversives. Mr. Brown stated that he felt the individual states were incapable and inadequately equipped to handle such a job. He added, "I assure you that I recognize the menace of subversive activities and I desire to do all in my power to aid and assist you as well as other security agencies of our Government."

67C
During the afore-mentioned investigation concerning Governor Brown, [redacted] California, was interviewed and advised that he believed Governor Brown was lacking in character, ability, judgment, integrity, and could not keep a secret. [redacted] explained that Governor Brown's lack of ability and judgment

Edmund Gerald Brown

was shown in his mishandling of the widely publicized case of the executed kidnaper, Caryl Chessman, in that he had granted Chessman a reprieve shortly before the execution. [REDACTED] advised that he was personally opposed to Governor Brown's stand in favor of abolishing capital punishment.

b7C
b7D
[REDACTED] also advised that Governor Brown had exhibited a lack of character, integrity, and his inability to keep a secret when he held a press conference in 1950 on which occasion he publicly claimed credit for the formation of the National Association of District Attorneys, which organization was in fact his, [REDACTED] further advised that he did not believe Governor Brown to be disloyal but recalled a speech made by him on an unknown date at Santa Barbara, California, when Governor Brown expressed criticism of congressional committees and hearings. [REDACTED] further recalled that on this occasion, Los Angeles, California, Police Chief William Parker pointed his finger at Governor Brown and stated he talked like a communist and that he was espousing the Communist Party line.

On May 13, 1960, Governor Brown was interviewed by a representative of this Bureau at his own request. On this occasion, Governor Brown advised that he was aware of allegations of leftist tendencies against him. He explained that his opposition to the deportation of Harry Bridges had been dictated by military and civic expediency inasmuch as he feared the deportation of Bridges would result in a tie-up of the California water front and would impede the war effort during World War II. Governor Brown also explained that his membership in the NLG was prompted by influence from legal associates but that he had resigned from this organization after reading one of its pamphlets and becoming aware that he "didn't like the people in it" and that he had no sympathy for the "line" which the organization was beginning to take.

Governor Brown concluded that one of the greatest problems in this country is the danger of Russian communism and that the FBI and he, as Governor of California, have a common purpose in meeting and facing this danger.

Edmund Gerald Brown

Many other persons, including prominent individuals, were interviewed during the investigation of Governor Brown during 1960 and furnished no derogatory information regarding him.

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : Mr. Belmont *AB*

FROM : C. A. Evans *✓*

SUBJECT: CRIMINAL INTELLIGENCE MATTER

DATE: October 16, 1964

all

Tolson	<i>✓</i>
Belmont	<i>✓</i>
Mohr	<i>✓</i>
DeLoach	<i>✓</i>
Casper	<i>✓</i>
Callahan	<i>✓</i>
Conrad	<i>✓</i>
Evans	<i>✓</i>
Gale	<i>✓</i>
Rosen	<i>✓</i>
Sullivan	<i>✓</i>
Tavel	<i>✓</i>
Trotter	<i>✓</i>
Tele. Room	<i>✓</i>
Holmes	<i>✓</i>
Gandy	<i>✓</i>

very

Shirley

2-1

b7C
b7D

Our San Diego Office has advised of information received from [redacted], a State ABC [redacted] who was assigned in the Los Angeles area prior to the State Senatorial primary in California, which indicated that Stanley Mosk, former California Attorney General, was compromised in his desire to be the Democratic nominee for the Senate.

[redacted] recalled the incident of a very attractive dark-skinned woman coming to his Los Angeles Office and seeking a liquor license. The application was refused since the fingerprints of the woman's husband were not also submitted. The woman reappeared, however, with a Negro individual as her husband, the necessary fingerprints were submitted, and having located a record of prior convictions, the application for a liquor license was denied. The woman, however, reappeared at the office claiming she had divorced her husband and sought a license under her own name. She was on this occasion denied the license until such time as she could produce documentary evidence with respect to her marital status.

b7C
b7D

[redacted] said within a few days of this incident he received a personal telephone call from State Attorney General Stanley Mosk who for thirty minutes berated [redacted] for rejecting the license application and charged [redacted] with discriminating against the colored race. Subsequent pressure from his superiors caused [redacted] to issue the desired liquor license and investigation was initiated to trace the \$10,000 used by the woman in the purchase of a bar. Though bank officials declined to furnish account information, [redacted]

b7C
b7D

The Intelligence Unit of the Los Angeles Police Department became interested in the matter and conducted surveillance of the female on several occasions. [redacted]

- 1 - Mr. DeLoach
- 1 - Mr. Belmont
- 1 - Mr. Evans
- 1 - [redacted]

AAS:cln
(5) *cln*

OCT 21 1964

NINE (OVER)

Memorandum to Mr. Belmont
Re: CRIMINAL INTELLIGENCE MATTER

It was generally rumored in California at this time that Mosk desired to run for Senator. Governor Brown [REDACTED]

07C
[REDACTED] agreed and thus cleared the way for Governor Brown's desire to have Allan Cranston run for Democratic Senator in the primary. Mosk, it is to be noted, was thereafter appointed to a vacancy in the California Supreme Court. b7C

07C
Our investigations have shown that [REDACTED] and other hoodlums in the San Diego area are presently planning to seek favors from Governor Brown and Senator Salinger in exchange for substantial campaign contributions. According to an informant, [REDACTED] is concerned with the close supervision being afforded local bars by the Alcoholic Beverage Control of California, which has resulted in revocation of licenses. [REDACTED] plans to make an approach to Brown through an unidentified politician, who is believed to be [REDACTED] and one of the eight persons to have accompanied Pierre Salinger to Washington, D. C., when the latter was sworn in as United States Senator. [REDACTED] is also planning a testimonial dinner for Salinger in the San Diego area and it is his hope that through such assistance to Governor Brown and to Senator Salinger he will be able to reduce the "heat" being generated by local authorities in the supervision of San Diego bars and nightclubs.

ACTION:

This is for your information.

✓

✓

✓

✓

BEST COPY AVAILABLE

FBI KANSAS CITY

3-02 PM URGENT 3-18-65 CAM

TO DIRECTOR, WASHINGTON FIELD, SAN FRANCISCO AND LOS ANGELES

FROM KANSAS CITY 100-0 3 P

THREATS AGAINST THE PRESIDENT, SENATOR ROBERT KENNEDY, AND GOVERNOR BROWN.

PAT.

RE KANSAS CITY AIRTEL TO WFO, MARCH FIFTEEN LAST, ENTITLED

IS DASH MISCELLANEOUS, REQUESTING INTERVIEW OF

REQUEST BASED ON ILLEGIBLE LETTER FROM RECEIVED RA,

LEAVENWORTH, KANSAS, MARCH FOURTEEN LAST, REQUESTING LOCATE

WOMAN ACQUAINTANCE AND INDICATING MAY HAVE

INFO OF VALUE. ARRIVED LEAVENWORTH, KANSAS BY BUS FROM

WASHINGTON, D.C. MARCH SEVENTEEN LAST.

ON INTERVIEW THIS DATE, APPEARS MAY BE MENTAL CASE.

CLAIMS ENTERED U. S. AS HUNGARIAN REFUGEE, NINETEEN FIFTYSEVEN.

HAS ALIEN REGISTRATION A SIC

CLAIMS WHILE EMPLOYED

AS CHEF,

WEST COVINA, CALIFORNIA, JANUARY SIXTEEN LAST.

END PAGE ONE

NOT RECORDED

174 MAR 24 1965

b7C

b7C.
b7D

3/18/65
The serial dissemination
to B. O. 6/18/65

62-76249

WICK

5/11/65

73

ORIGINAL FILED IN

BEST COPY AVAILABLE

b7C
APPROACHED BY UNKNOWN FOUR NEGRO AND THREE WHITE MALES
OFFER OF FIFTY THOUSAND DOLLARS TO PUT POISON IN FOOD
TO KILL GOVERNOR BROWN. ALSO INSTRUCTED HE GO TO WASHINGTON,
D. C. WHERE HE AND ONE WHITE AND ONE NEGRO MALE WOULD KILL
SENATOR ROBERT KENNEDY AND PRESIDENT JOHNSON WITH GUNS. CLAIMS
TRAVELED VIA BUS TO WASHINGTON, D.C. WHERE FURNISHED THIS
INFO TO FBI AND SECRET SERVICE AGENT, [REDACTED] WHOSE CARD HE
DISPLAYED. CLAIMS AS INSTRUCTED HE IS RETURNING TO LOS
ANGELES WHERE WILL CONTACT FBI AND SECRET SERVICE AND WILL
RESIDE WITH FRIEND [REDACTED]
[REDACTED]

b7C
VINCENT P. MROZ, SAC, SECRET SERVICE, KANSAS CITY, MISSOURI
ADVISED NINE FORTY AM THIS DATE OF ABOVE, AND AVAILABILITY OF
[REDACTED] FOR INTERVIEW. MROZ THEREAFTER ADVISED HAD CONTACTED
PROTECTIVE RESEARCH SECTION OF SECRET SERVICE, WASHINGTON D.C.
AND WAS INFORMED [REDACTED] AND [REDACTED] HAD BEEN THOROUGHLY
INTERVIEWED, WDC, AND REINTERVIEW NOT DESIRED.
LHM BEING SUBMITTED FOR DISSEMINATION BY BUREAU AND
INTERESTED OFFICES.

END PAGE TWO

BEST COPY AVAILABLE

ALL INFORMATION WILL BE DISSEMINATED TO THE SECRET SERVICE.

KANSAS CITY, MISSOURI.

SAN FRANCISCO ADVISE GOVERNOR'S OFFICE.

~~CONFIDENTIAL - PAGE 1 - WORD 11 SHD BE 111111~~

THE REMAINING LINE IS CORN ON PLS LINE 12 1111

.....APP

WASH DC*

KOS

SAN FRAN

KOS

LOS ANG.

RTK+VSA



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
Kansas City, Missouri

In Reply, Please Refer to
File No.

March 20, 1965

THREAT AGAINST THE PRESIDENT
SENATOR ROBERT KENNEDY AND
GOVERNOR BROWN

b7C
[redacted] on March 18, 1965, at Leavenworth, Kansas, advised that he has no permanent residence, but that he last resided at [redacted] California, while employed as a chef at the [redacted] West Covina, California, prior to January 16, 1965. He stated that he entered this country as a Hungarian refugee January 11, 1957, was registered as an alien under Alien Registration number [redacted] and he last reported to the Immigration and Naturalization Service in Washington, D.C., in January, 1965.

b7C
b7D
[redacted] explained that on January 16, 1965, he was contacted by a number of unknown white and Negro males immediately outside of his place of employment in [redacted] California, and offered \$50,000.00 to kill Governor Brown, by placing poison in the club food and then to go to Washington, D.C., and with one Negro male and one white male, kill President Johnson and Senator Robert Kennedy with guns. [redacted] stated that as he speaks very poor English and it is difficult to make himself understood, he had had a letter typed for him on this date, which contains the information regarding this matter and which he intends to mail to President Johnson. [redacted] furnished a copy of this letter, which is as follows:

"Leavenworth Kansas
18 March 1965
5:00 AM

"President Lyndon B Johnson
Senator Robert Kennedy
Governor Brown

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI.
It is the property of the FBI, and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents
are not to be distributed outside your agency.

62-26341-

ENCLOSURE

b7C

"I came to this country as a Hungarian Refugee, but before I start to write a whole story you must take my advice to not go and face the people like John F. Kennedy did. A person I was friendly with and his friends wanted me to kill President Johnson, Governor Brown, and other government heads. These were three (3) white men, five (5) negroes; these people wanted me to do this so they could start a revolution in the United States. In this case I am doing my best to help, I can't do any more. But I need his help, the President, at this particular time as it means my life and also his; therefore I must find and meet his head man in person. On 16 January 1965 I was approached by four (4) negroes and three (3) white men to put poison in the food so it would take the life of Governor Brown, at this same time it would get rid of President Johnson & Senator Kennedy. These people want to use me, but I just can't do it as this country has done a lot of things for me. They wanted to pay me fifty (50) thousand dollars to get rid of these people; but I can't accept blood money. This occurred in California; my nerves were broken down, I had a good job at the time but I had to quit it to go to Washington, D. C. to inform the FBI. At this time I might of overdrawn my personal check, but if this has happened I do it because I want to save the country and the Presidents' life. At this time I need help but not like the help I had in Washington, D.C. when I hit in Washington my first stop is the FBI; [redacted] (negroid) at the Travel Bureau FBI wouldn't give me even twenty-five (25) cents so I could go down town to look for job. It was raining this day, I had to walk at least ten (10) miles to town, and I came up with a fever of 104. As of this day I found job as a [redacted] but it only pays forty (40) dollars a week. I met a girl at the Greyhound Bus Depot, [redacted]

b7C

[redacted] Kansas; I told her I loved her and wanted to marry her, on 8 Feb 65 she came to Washington D. C., before I was able to support us as money was short, the landlady has put something in her head as I can't

[REDACTED]

b7C

"tell them what I am doing and why I am here. But maybe she left for some other reason; or maybe she got some information and was fronted by this people. In this case I ask the President to search for her and bring her face to face and see what is the reason she left. As soon as possible before my nerves are all shot, as I love this person very much. This case I must have a clear head to face the whole story to help save the presidents' life. I don't want to make big money or mah myself I just want to save the country & President. This case I need money to move about to find these people and later I will pay it back; I need about three (3) or four (4) hundred dollars. I need his help to pay these people before I get into any trouble. I must go to California to work with these people so I might find his head man. With any info I pick up I will go to the Secret Service or FBI.

"I need his authority to make an arrest or hold the man that threatens the Presidents' life or take them to the nearest police authorities. The whole story about these people I will tell the FBI. I do the best to help him and the country. I hope this case can be closed soon, so I may have a clear head. The two (2) people are in Washington now; maybe more.

"Sincerely yours,

[REDACTED] b7C
[REDACTED] Calif
[REDACTED]

[REDACTED] displayed a card of [REDACTED] Special Agent, Secret Service, Washington, D. C. and advised that he had furnished all of the information in his

b7C

possession regarding this matter to the Secret Service. He advised that he travelled by bus from Washington, D. C. to Leavenworth, Kansas, as he was instructed by the Secret Service to return to Los Angeles, California, and report to the Federal Bureau of Investigation and Secret Service there. He advised that he intends to travel on to California and that he will reside in care of a friend, [REDACTED] California.

b7C

Officer [REDACTED] Leavenworth Police Department, Leavenworth, Kansas, on March 18, 1965, advised that on receipt of a telephone request from [REDACTED] from Paul's Cafe, Leavenworth, Kansas, about 1:00 a.m., March 18, 1965, he brought [REDACTED] to the Leavenworth Police Department and permitted him to sleep in the Leavenworth City Jail. He advised that [REDACTED] indicated that he wanted to contact the Federal Bureau of Investigation and furnish them information which [REDACTED] had had typed into a letter to be sent to President Johnson. He further explained that [REDACTED] was interested in locating a [REDACTED] Leavenworth, Kansas. Howard advised that he contacted a [REDACTED] this address who informed him that [REDACTED] was a white female, age about 20 years, who had recently stayed at her residence during a short period of time while employed at the [REDACTED] in Leavenworth. He stated [REDACTED] reported that the serviceman husband from whom [REDACTED] had been separated had recently returned to Leavenworth and that the two departed and their whereabouts are now not known.

Vincent P. Mroz, Special Agent in Charge, Secret Service, Kansas City, Missouri, at 9:40 a.m., March 18, 1965, was advised of the information furnished by [REDACTED] and of his availability at Leavenworth, Kansas, for interview. Mr. Mroz at 10:20 a.m., March 18, 1965, advised that it had been ascertained from the Protective Research Section of Secret Service, Washington, D. C. that [REDACTED] been thoroughly interviewed at Washington, D. C., regarding this matter, and that a reinterview of [REDACTED] at this time was not desired.

[REDACTED]

The following was obtained during the interview
of [REDACTED] on March 18, 1965:

Name	[REDACTED]
Race	White
Sex	Male
Date of birth	[REDACTED]
Place of birth	Hungary
Height	5'8"
Weight	130 pounds
Hair	Brown
Eyes	Brown
Complexion	Medium
Build	Slender
Marital status	Widower
Social Security No.	[REDACTED]
Alien Registration	[REDACTED]
Employments	[REDACTED]

New Orleans, Louisiana,
1957-1960;

El Monte, California,
1960-1963

[REDACTED], California,
1963 - 1/16/65

Addresses

[REDACTED] 1957-1962

California

Future mailing address

[REDACTED]
[REDACTED]
[REDACTED]

BEST COPY AVAILABLE

F B I

Date: 3/29/65

Transmit the following in _____
(Type in plaintext or code)Via UNTEL AIR MAIL
(Priority)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI

FROM: SAC, KANSAS CITY (100-0-11812) C

SUBJECT: [REDACTED]
THREAT AGAINST THE PRESIDENT
SENATOR ROBERT KENNEDY AND
GOVERNOR BROWN

Re Kansas City teletype to Bureau, Los Angeles,
San Francisco and Washington Field, 3/18/65.

Enclosed to the Bureau are two copies, to Los
Angeles two copies, San Francisco three copies and to WFO
one copy of a letterhead memorandum containing information
furnished by [REDACTED] at Leavenworth, Kansas, on
3/18/65, by [REDACTED] regarding captioned matter. It was
apparent during this interview that [REDACTED] may be a mental case.

Copy is furnished Washington Field for information
in connection with Kansas City airtel to WFO 3/15/65
entitled "[REDACTED], IS. MISC".

Los Angeles should disseminate copy to Secret
Service as [REDACTED] has indicated he will be residing in that
area and will contact the FBI and Secret Service.

San Francisco should disseminate copy to Secret
Service and to the Office of Governor Brown.

- 1 Bureau (Encl. 2)
2 Los Angeles (Encl. 2)
2 San Francisco (Encl. 2)
1 Washington Field (Encl. 1) (Info)
1 Kansas City

HBR:sp

(9)

62-76221-
NOT RECORDED

173 MAR 26 1965

Approved: _____
Special Agent in Charge

Sent _____ M Per _____

BEST COPY AVAILABLE

EC 100-0-11212

Kansas City has disseminated to the Secret Service
at Kansas City, Missouri.

SEP 1 1962

SEP 11 1962

IN THE NEWS THIS MORNING

Gov. Brown Rates the Students

No student demonstrations have received more publicity in recent years than those on the University of California's Berkeley campus. They touched off a special report of the state Board of Regents, criticizing university President Clark Kerr. And last week, J. Edgar Hoover, director of the FBI, declared that the Berkeley demonstrations "while not Communist-originated or controlled," were exploited by a "few Communists." In an article written exclusively for the Herald Tribune, California's Gov. Brown for the first time publicly analyzes the troubles at Berkeley and comments on Mr. Hoover's remarks. His analysis is on Page 37.

Tolson _____
Belmont _____
Mohr _____
DeLoach _____
Casper _____
Callahan _____
Conrad _____
Felt _____
Gale _____
Rosen _____
Sullivan _____
Tavel _____
Trotter _____
Tele Room _____
Holmes _____
Gandy _____

*I do not think we
should furnish
Brown any information
in the future.*

H

The Washington Post and Times Herald _____
The Washington Daily News _____
The Evening Star _____
New York Herald Tribune _____
New York Journal-American _____
New York Daily News _____
New York Post _____
The New York Times _____
The Baltimore Sun _____
The Worker _____
The New Leader _____
The Wall Street Journal _____
The National Observer _____
People's World _____

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 10-1-79 BY SP2 top/btj

REC-10

JUN 18 1960

The New Breed of Student: Gov. Brown Analyzes Clash

Tolson _____
Belmont _____
Mohr _____
DeLoach _____
Casper _____
Callahan _____
Conrad _____
Felt _____
Gale _____
Rosen _____
Sullivan _____
Tavel _____
Trotter _____
Tele Room _____
Holmes _____
Gandy _____

No one can accuse the current crop of college students of being a "silent generation." Where apathy seemed to be the dominant note on campuses in the 1950s, activism—in behalf of civil rights, educational reform, one foreign policy or another—is clearly the dominant note today.

No student demonstrations in recent years have received more publicity, or more serious attention, than the series of disturbances on the Berkeley campus of the University of California during the past year.

It started last September when the university abruptly banned on-campus recruitment for off-campus political activities. When one student was arrested for violating the ban, a mob of several thousand students surrounded the police car and could not be dispersed for more than 24 hours. Weeks later Berkeley students in support of the campus "Free Speech Movement" staged a sit-in that was broken up only when nearly 800 of the sitters were arrested. A student strike followed. Repercussions kept the campus in turmoil through the remainder of the year.

Less than two weeks ago a special committee headed by Jerome Byrne, a California lawyer, made a report to the state board of regents sharply criticizing university president Clark Kerr and other administrators for their handling of the students protests, and recommending basic changes in the structure of the university. And just last week President Kerr made recommendations of his own.

Last week, too, J. Edgar Hoover, director of the Federal Bureau of Investigation, told a Congressional subcommittee that the demonstrations at Berkeley, "while not Communist-originated or controlled," were nevertheless "exploited by a few Communists for their own ends."

Notably silent through the Berkeley affair was Edmund G. (Pat) Brown, Governor of California. Here, for the first time, Gov. Brown makes known his views on the Berkeley disorders, and he also comments on FBI Director Hoover's testimony.

The Washington Post and _____
Times Herald _____
The Washington Daily News _____
The Evening Star _____
New York Herald Tribune 37 _____
New York Journal-American _____
New York Daily News _____
New York Post _____
The New York Times _____
The Baltimore Sun _____
The Worker _____
The New Leader _____
The Wall Street Journal _____
The National Observer _____
People's World _____
Date _____

XEROX

JUN 18/1965

MAY 23 1965

By Edmund G. Brown

37

The University of California right now is facing the most critical period in its history.

We live in an era of change. The rate of technological change keeps accelerating each year. And the university is the mother of technology and the home of this change.

It is ironic, therefore, that the university itself has not been able to keep up with the very change which it has created. It is strange, indeed, that the university has been among the institutions slowest to change. This is particularly strange, not only because of the technological revolution, but because of the education revolution as well.

The student entering the university today is of a different breed than the students of the '50s. First of all, he is better prepared. Former Chancellor Herman T. Splith of the Riverside campus was one of the first to remark this change. He said that in the last few years the freshmen at Riverside are as well prepared as sophomores—and in some cases, juniors—used to be.

This, of course, has implications for the university curriculum. But the student change is more than just in his achievement and ability. It is also a change in attitude.

We must all realize that the student of today thinks differently than the students of the '50s. And his new and clearly defined attitudes and approaches to public issues are not confined to Berkeley or to California. They may be found nationwide.

Just 10 years ago, college students were called—and rightly so—the Silent Generation. During the McCarthy era and throughout the '50s, many people were afraid to say what they felt in their hearts was right. And college students merely reflected the society around them.

That era is gone. The student of today is vitally interested in society around him. He should be. He is no longer content with society's apathy—or its wrongs. He is idealistic enough to think that society should be perfect, or more nearly approach perfection. And he has committed himself to the effort to make it as perfect as he can during his lifetime.

Because of this, society should stand up and applaud. But it does not.

Have we made our society safe for students with ideas? We have not. Yes, students have changed. But the structure of the university and its attitude towards its students have not kept pace with that change.

DOWN WITH DUE PROCESS

Because the university's change has not kept pace with the change in student attitude, some students felt they had the right to go outside the law to force change. In doing so, they displayed the height of idealistic hypocrisy. For in their haste to bring about change, they cast aside one set of principles in order to gain recognition of others. On the one hand, they held up the Federal Constitution, demanding their rights of political advocacy and free expression, which it guarantees. But at the same time, they threw away the principle of due process—set forth in the same Constitution—in favor of direct action.

And in doing so, they were as wrong as the university. In doing so, they became inconsistent with their own ideals.

Because of their tactics they brought a swarm of criticism down upon themselves. Unfortunately, in some cases this criticism has been as extreme as the tactics of the demonstrators. Some people—even some people in high places—have charged that the Free Speech Movement was all a Communist plot. This is a nice easy explanation for a very complicated situation. But it just isn't true.

The student demonstrations at Berkeley grew because there were real grievances on the part of the students which needed rectifying by the university. Before the trouble was over, the goals of the Free Speech Movement had the support of a majority of the students on the campus even though its tactics did not.

The Federal Bureau of Investigation turned over to me their confidential file on the Berkeley situation with respect to subversive activities. Unquestionably, there were some Communists involved, but the FBI's file shows the Free Speech Movement was not instigated by the Communist party or any of its front organizations.

There are undoubtedly a few Communists involved in almost every political and social movement of any size and stature today. But we must be careful not to condemn an entire movement because Communists involve themselves in it or we would be condemning even the civil rights movement.

One of the most successful tactics the Communist party has is to attach itself to a social or political movement which—in itself—has a great deal of merit. The Communists make themselves well known in it so that concerned Americans will brand the entire movement as evil, thereby causing the confusions, suspicion, and controversy the party thrives on.

The independent investigator hired by the regents confirmed the findings of this investigation. And J. Edgar Hoover told a Congressional subcommittee on March 4 that although "subversives" were involved, they neither "originated nor controlled" the Free Speech Movement.

PRESCRIPTIONS FOR CHANGE

There have been many suggestions of how to bring about the changes needed in the structure of the university and its attitudes toward its students.

One of these suggestions is from attorney Jerome Byrne. He was hired by a committee of the regents to identify the cause of the unrest on the Berkeley campus.

He and his staff studied the matter for three months and then came up with a report. It not only identifies the main causes of the problem. It also suggests some answers.

The report was issued last week. Unfortunately, opinion about the report has already polarized in some circles. Some look upon it as the Gospel. Others look upon it as the word of the devil himself. In both cases the reactions are emotional—not reasonable. The Byrne report is neither all bad nor all good. It is the opinion of one careful team of observers. And it should be respected as such.

Other opinions about how to accomplish this needed change should be treated with equal respect. Clark Kerr has outlined his program for reorganization to the regents. It must also have full consideration.

The issue, then, is clear. The issue is not the Byrne report or Jerry Byrne. It is not the Kerr report or Clark Kerr. The issue is the university. And all of these suggestions must be given consideration on their merits alone for the good of the university.

The regents have a long history of coming up with the right answers.

The university itself is the best proof of this. The regents' decisions of the past have made the University of California the best public university in the entire nation. I am sure their future decisions will insure no less.

I sincerely hope that the Legislature will allow the regents to come up with these vital decisions on their own. Our forefathers who drew up the constitution of California carefully created the regents and separated them and the university from direct involvement in the political process. They made the regents the legislature of the university. Our state Legislature must give the university's legislature time to solve its own problems.

RULE OF LAW

Meanwhile, we must remember that student interest and concern in the problems of the community, the state, and the world is a healthy—not unhealthy—sign.

But we must also encourage our students to remember that the citizen's right—and even duty—to dissent must be expressed within the rule of law.

This nation has grown and prospered, in part, because of far-sighted individuals who were willing to fight for change. And we have prospered because this is a nation of law—of people who respect the rule of law—people who fight by legal means for needed change within the law.

Violations of law cannot and will not be condoned. If we allow a few to violate the rights of many we would

also have to allow the many to violate the rights of those few.

We need not allow either. We will not allow either as long as I am governor.

But neither will we staunchly defend the status quo. A rapidly growing society must be a rapidly changing society.

Knowing this, we must also realize that our students' social and public and political interests must be encouraged and even exploited.

There are those who say, "I am a taxpayer and I don't want any political activity on a campus which I support." Let us refer them to the Constitution of the United States, for the Constitution of the United States guarantees to every student the right to actively participate in political activity on or off his campus.

There are those who say "yes, I broke the law. But it was for a good cause and that makes it all right." Let us refer them also to the Constitution of the United States. It shows how change may be brought about, using due process within the law.

There are those who say "a university is a place where you go to learn; not get a lot of ideas." To them I say that a university is ideas, all kinds of ideas. It is a place where students can and must be exposed to an infinite variety of ideas. It is by weighing these conflicting ideas and choosing the correct ones that they learn.

Today, the university is faced with preserving both academic freedom—the freedom to explore all ideas—and the rule of law.

There are military schools where students have one—the rule of law—without the other. There are Latin-American universities where students have one—academic freedom—without the other. But neither will ever become truly great.

The University of California has built its greatness by ~~offering a delicate balance of both. It will continue to be~~

the greatest public university in the world because it will ~~continue~~ to offer that balance.

In order to maintain that balance, there will have to be confident and genuine trust on the part of every member of the university team, the students, the faculty, the administration, the regents, the Legislature and the taxpayer.

Rebuilding this confidence and trust at this particular time in the university's history will not be easy. Right now, each member of the university team has his own fears and doubts about what motivates the other.

But this must not stop—or even delay—the inevitable reconciliation. Man's progress is always more a triumph over his own fears than over the hazards of the world. And a university's progress is little different.

I am positive that out of this crisis will come an even greater University of California—a university ready for the 21st century. A university ready in structure, ready in freedom, ready in respect for law, and more ~~worthy~~ than ever of the prestige which is the University of California.



Associated Press
Edmund G. Brown

SAC, San Francisco

5-25-65

Director, FBI

EDMUND G. BROWN
GOVERNOR OF CALIFORNIA

In a recent article written by Governor Brown for the "New York Herald Tribune" concerning the student demonstrations at the University of California, he stated, "The Federal Bureau of Investigation turned over to me their confidential file on the Berkeley situation with respect to subversive activities. Unquestionably, there were some Communists involved, but the FBI's file shows the Free Speech Movement was not instigated by the Communist party or any of its front organizations."

In view of Governor Brown's remarks, he should be furnished no information by your offices in the future.

1 - Los Angeles
1 - San Diego

7-2-92 1048
ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 10-14-99 BY SP247/65

MAILED 10
MAY 25 1965

NOTE: Governor Brown's article in the "New York Herald Tribune" discusses the demonstrations and mentions the FBI's turning over files on the Berkeley situation. He also mentions Mr. Hoover's Appropriation Testimony indicating that while subversives were involved they did not originate or control the demonstrations.

Tolson _____
Belmont _____
Mohr _____
DeLoach _____
Casper _____
Callahan _____
Conrad _____
Felt _____
Gale _____
Rosen _____
Sullivan _____
Tavel _____
Trotter _____
Tele. Room _____
Holmes _____
Gandy _____

JVA:ms
(7)

MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

XEROX

MAY 25 1965

MAY 25 2 38 PM '65
FBI
RECEIVING ROOM

UNRECORDED COPY FILED IN

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

SECRET

DATE: 8/10/65

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI

FROM : SAC, WFO [REDACTED] (S)

SUBJECT: EDMUND GERALD BROWN,
GOVERNOR OF CALIFORNIA,
INFORMATION CONCERNING

12-3-77
CLASSIFIED BY 9803 RDN/RCE/DG
DECLASSIFY ON: 25X 1,6
409483

Enclosed are five copies to the Bureau and one copy each to Los Angeles and San Francisco of a LHM setting out information furnished by [REDACTED] (S) b1

The enclosed LHM is classified "Confidential" as it [REDACTED] (S) b1

CLASSIFIED PORTIONS FINALIZED
BY [REDACTED] REVIEW COMMITTEE (ORC)
DATE 8/1/01 SP7CE/WB 8/20/01
app. 00-1705

Mr. dissem.
1 up misc. consult
due to Calif. notes.
8/16/65

2/22/01
CLASSIFIED BY SP7CE/WB
DECLASSIFY ON: 25X 1,6
app. 00-1705

ENCLOSURE

EX. - 107

- 2 - Bureau (Enc. 5)
1 - Los Angeles (Enc. 1) (Info) (RM)
1 - San Francisco (Enc. 1) (Info) (RM)
1 - WFO

REC-63

62-76249-90

AUG 10 1965

SECRET

DDR:acu
(5)

RESEARCH/SATELLITE

50 AUG 17 1965

Buy U.S. Savings Bonds Regularly on the Payroll Savings Plan





UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to
File No.

~~SECRET~~

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

WASHINGTON 25, D. C. 20535

August 10, 1965

EDMUND GERALD BROWN
GOVERNOR OF CALIFORNIA
INFORMATION CONCERNING

b1 [REDACTED] (S)

[REDACTED] (S)

12-3-97
CLASSIFIED BY 9803RDD/BCE/DC
DECLASSIFY ON: 25X 1,6
409483

This document contains neither
recommendations nor conclusions of
the FBI. It is the property of
the FBI and is loaned to your agency;
it and its contents are not to be
distributed outside your agency.

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED EXCEPT
WHERE SHOWN OTHERWISE.

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

~~GROUP 1~~
Excluded from automatic
downgrading and
declassification

63-76244-90

ENCLOSURE



In Reply, Please Refer to
File No.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Los Angeles, California

December 28, 1965

THREAT AGAINST GOVERNOR
EDMUND G. BROWN
STATE OF CALIFORNIA
PROTECTION OF THE PRESIDENT

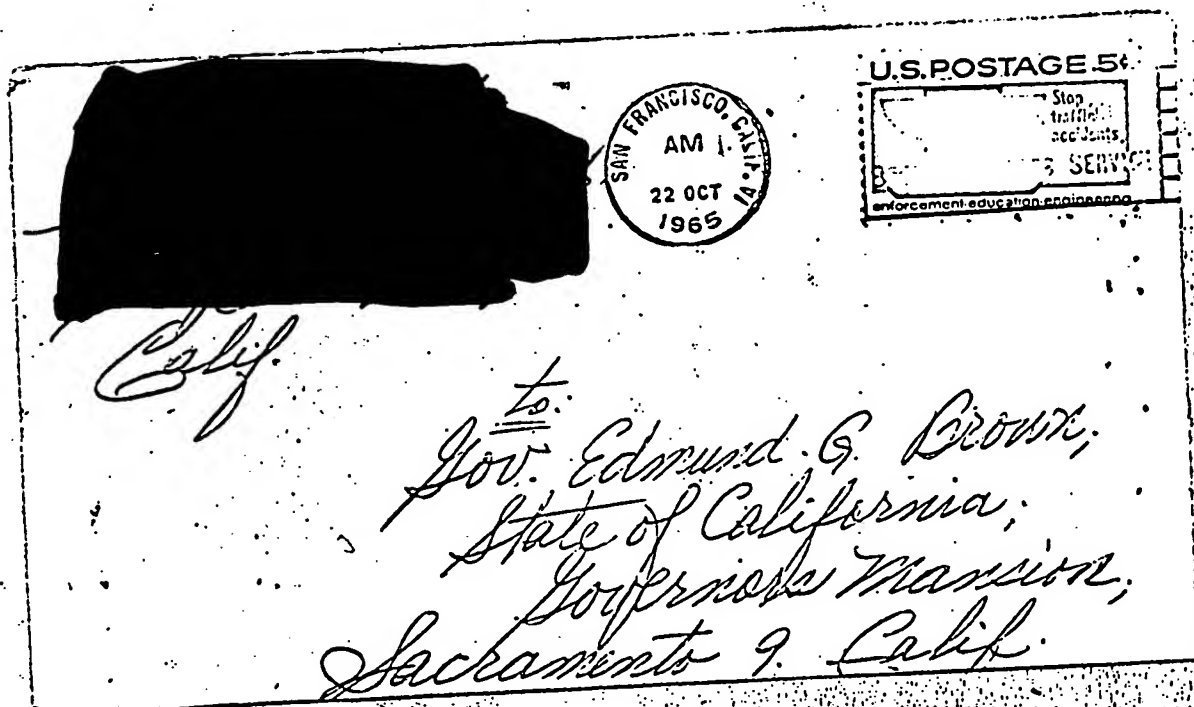
b7c { On December 24, 1965, [REDACTED]
[REDACTED] Ventura District Attorney's Office, Ventura,
California, made available to a Special Agent of the FBI b7c
a Xeroxed copy of a letter written by [REDACTED]
General Delivery, San Francisco, California, to Governor
Edmund G. Brown, State of California, Sacramento, California.
[REDACTED] also furnished Xeroxed copies of three newspaper
articles which had been enclosed with the above letter.
[REDACTED] further advised that he had received a copy of
this letter from [REDACTED] Bureau of
Criminal Identification and Investigation, San Francisco,
California.

Attached hereto is a Xeroxed copy of the above
letter and the three newspaper articles.

This document contains neither recommendations nor
conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and is
loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be
distributed outside your agency.

ENCLOSURE
6-1-91

576



Calif.

To:
Gov. Edmund G. Brown;
State of California;
Governors Mansion;
Sacramento 9. Calif.

ENCLOSURE

6-41

San Francisco Calif.
Oct 20th 1965

Mr. Brown:

again I am writing to you - though it probably won't reach you through your paid P.R. experts' secretaries and official censors - though - even if it doesn't, one of these days I'm liable to send you a much more personalized message through the mails!

Once again, in regard to your collusion with the reactionary forces attempting to suppress and "stamp out" the people's legitimate right of protest and dissent against the Johnson policy of brutality and Nazi-Gestapo type terror in Viet Nam as well as here at home against the negro - once again you have proven yourself to be - not a governor - but a craven calculating politician, a loathsome crawling night creature, a moral and ethical coward and a crass betrayer of many of those who voted for you in 1962, among them myself. I am neither Democrat nor Republican now because both are a sham and a rotten fraud - and I vote for neither. (next)

711 But I say this; I hope that in 1966 this state
does get Reagan as Governor; to complete the
disintegration of the state begun by you; for
California needs and deserves a Reagan - I hope
that he could be no worse than you!

Yes, Mr. Brown; you take refuge and hide behind
laws and legality, yet you and your Crony L.B.J.
practice the most blatant illegality imaginable
against peaceful protesters here at home,
and against the other peoples of the world. Is it
any wonder that America has become the most
hated nation on earth, a hate in which I
fully join; but, never fear, times are changing,
violence enough to D.W.A.R.F. the Watts (L.A.) riots
is powerfully on the way; and you, your cohorts, L.B.J.,
and this whole stinking, rotten, murderous, corrupt
system we live under are on the way out - and
thus, I can now see, will be accomplished only by
a prolonged bloody revolution. For I have clearly
seen that "peaceful protests" "parades" and
"demonstrations" are out! your "law enforcement"
cohorts, on secret instruction from you have seen
to that. - and that the only thing that you people
will respect and treat as an equal is when force is
met with force; which is what the future now holds.
Enclosed is some very telling information for you to
worry over - as though you didn't know about it already!

b7c

Saturday, October 23, 1965

Good & welfare

BOO: The power structure of the United States is in such a precarious position that it has taken on all the markings of a harassed mother whose little boy sneaks up behind and yells "Boo" very loudly. It seems to happen every week. Often the scene is tragically funny, but funny nonetheless. One little spark of threat and the legs start flailing, the eyes dilate, the pulse runs rampant and mouths start flapping uncontrollably.

Take Castro's offer to let everybody who wanted to leave Cuba, leave. That announcement caught a whole lot of people with their striped pants down. Anti-Castro Cuban refugees are of no good to the State Department when they're in this country. Quite the contrary, here they just mess things up. If they're not fighting amongst themselves over who's going to be king when they retake the island, they're trying to blow up the United Nations.

The Castro announcement even caught President Johnson off guard. He couldn't refuse to allow Cuban refugees entrance into the home of the brave. So he stretched out his arms — and gave the arriving travelers something a little less than a welcome.

as we when this thing happens everybody, from members of official Washington on down goes into hysterics and the big mouths start flapping.

Oakland, California, is the home of one of the biggest mouths in the business — William F. Knowland and his Oakland Tribune.

There is a specter haunting the "Trib" — the Bacardi horde. No doubt it's causing some consternation in other communities as well. Whoever writes Knowland's editorials is worried about "an exodus of unemployed refugees, speaking a foreign language." Anyone ever heard of an employed refugee?

The Tribune editorialist sees "a nightmare of social and economic problems."

Well, it's about time he woke up. Most rational people could see those problems long ago. The evidence was right there in Miami. A whole new slum was created. The immigrants were never integrated into the fabric of this nation. The country couldn't do for Cubans in a couple of years what it hadn't done for Negroes in 300.

Mr. Knowland and his crew aren't really worried about the plight of the poor unemployed. The Tribune editorial was probably in response to a letter from a "Mrs. L. Hawkins" that appeared on the same page.

TEAR: One is moved to tears when thinking of what must be going on in Mrs. Hawkins' world because of this new Castro move. Despair is the only way to describe her question: "What in Heaven's name is our President thinking of to allow those thousands of Cubans to enter our country?"

But Knowland has a plan. He nobly suggests, "With U.S. assistance, many of the Cuban refugees might prefer to be located in some other Latin American country with a language and customs more familiar to them." What a joke!

Any Cuban refugee would be a fool to take him up on the offer. The person leaving Cuba knows full well that the standard of living in the United States is higher than it is in Cuba. If before Castro he had a relatively higher standard than he has now, then certainly there are advantages to moving here. But if the other starving Latin American countries are the only alternative to Cuba, most of the people now moving out would choose to stay and make the sacrifices needed to build socialism.

—CARL BLOICE

Uncle Sam and the MONSTER

There's this monster, you see, named INTERNATIONAL COMMUNISM. It's out there somewhere, lurking in the dark shadows of Eastern Europe, Asia, Africa, etc., and every time dear, sweet bumbling old Uncle Sam tries to do something for the poor and downtrodden of the world, the monster rages and slobbers and breathes fire. It has already gobbled up the people of Russia, Cuba, China, Indonesia, and the central and Eastern European countries. Now it's after the democracies and it knows that it can't get at them until it does away with Uncle Sam.

Meanwhile, Uncle Sam, pure of heart, thinking only of the good of mankind, dreaming of when all men can live in peace, prosperity and brotherhood, staggers on under his inherited "white man's burden," trying to bring the slavering monster to the conference table where the two can "sit down and reason together." But, of course, Uncle Sam,



like all the boy scouts, must be prepared. He must recognize that maybe the monster will not be reasonable. If that's to be the case, then Uncle Sam will sigh, mop his brow, assume an expression which tells everyone that it hurts him more than it does them, give the ol' boy scout salute and then bomb, burn, torture, rape, pillage, and annihilate the poor and downtrodden. He has to, you see, if he didn't the monster would get them.

[Reprinted from "Life with Lyndon in the Great Society," Vol. 1, No. 32, a newsletter circulated in Southern civil rights circles, written by Jack Minnis.]

Johnson and the Miss. Cl. Challenge

The defeat of the Mississippi Freedom Democratic Party's challenge of the illegally elected Mississippi congressmen was a triumph for the racist rulers of this country, or in a word, the Johnson administration. It proves beyond any doubt the incapacity of the Democratic Party to enforce the constitutional right of American citizens to vote for their representatives in government.

The Sept. 17 vote against the challenge in the House of Representatives was 228 to 143. In order to pass, the challenge required 218 votes — but there are 295 Democrats in the House, and the Johnson administration has been able to pass every single piece of major legislation it has pushed this year!

The fact of the matter is that the Johnson administration has openly lobbied against the MFDP challenge in order to assure that the Mississippi Dixiecrats remain in power. Hiding behind the "legal" argument that no one ran against the Mississippi Dixiecrats in 1964, Johnson's cohorts cynically ignore that before the 1965 Voting Rights Act only a handful of black Mississippians were allowed to vote in any elections.

After the overwhelming support that Negro voters gave Johnson in 1964, including the support of the MFDP, Johnson apparently felt he had the Negro vote in his back pocket. The Dixiecrat vote is less secure. In 1964 many of them voted for Goldwater. Others still threaten to bolt the Democratic Party.

In order to ensure that the Dixiecrats remain within the Democratic Party, Johnson placed defeat of the MFDP challenge high on his priority list. There is an important lesson here for the MFDP. Pressure can be brought on the ruling parties to the degree that political groups have strength outside of and in opposition to these parties.

and violent action if that doesn't succeed!

And I am a proud Dixiecrat!

F B I

Date: 12/28/65

Transmit the following in _____
(Type in plain text or code)Via AIRTEL AIRMAIL - REGISTERED
(Priority or Method of Mailing)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (62-109276)
 FROM: SAC, LOS ANGELES (100-65106)
 RE: THREAT AGAINST GOVERNOR
 EDMUND G. BROWN
 STATE OF CALIFORNIA
 PROTECTION OF THE PRESIDENT

Re Los Angeles letter to Bureau dated 12/31/63,
 captioned " [REDACTED] aka.; INFORMATION
 CONCERNING."

Transmitted herewith to the Bureau are two copies
 of a letterhead memorandum (EHM) concerning a letter written
 to Governor BROWN by [REDACTED]

In view of the identity of the source who furnished
 a copy of instant letter to the Los Angeles Office, the date
 of the letter and previous correspondence with the Bureau and
 Secret Service, Los Angeles, concerning [REDACTED], Secret
 Service, Los Angeles, was not telephonically advised of this
 matter; however, a copy of the attached EHM is being
 disseminated to Secret Service, Los Angeles, for their
 information.

A copy of the EHM is also being disseminated for
 San Francisco inasmuch as [REDACTED] is apparently now residing
 in San Francisco territory. [REDACTED] is identical with San
 Francisco file 100-0-96277.

- ENCLOSURE
- 3 - Bureau (Encs.-2) (AIRMAIL-REGISTERED)
 - 1 - San Francisco (Enc.-1) (AIRMAIL-REGISTERED)
 - 2 - Los Angeles
 (1 - 62-5739)

RHB:nlb
 (6)

Copy to [REDACTED] by [REDACTED] for [REDACTED]
☒ info ☐ action
 date 1/2/66
 by [REDACTED]

Approved: [REDACTED]
 Special Agent in Charge

Sent _____ M Per _____

Mr. Tolson _____
 Mr. DeLoach _____
 Mr. Mohr _____
 Mr. Bishop _____
 Mr. Casper _____
 Mr. Callahan _____
 Mr. Conrad _____
 Mr. Felt _____
 Mr. Gale _____
 Mr. Rosen _____
 Mr. Sullivan _____
 Mr. Tavel _____
 Mr. Trotter _____
 Mr. Wick _____
 Tele. Room _____
 Mr. Holloman _____
 Miss Gandy _____

UNRECORDED COPY FILED IN



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

WASHINGTON, D.C. 20535
December 28, 1965

In Reply, Please Refer to
File No.

Bureau 62-109276
Los Angeles 100-65106

Director
United States Secret Service
Department of the Treasury
Washington, D. C. 20220

THREAT AGAINST GOVERNOR EDMUND G. BROWN
STATE OF CALIFORNIA
PROTECTION OF THE PRESIDENT

Dear Sir:

The information furnished herewith concerns an individual who is believed to be covered by the agreement between the FBI and Secret Service concerning Presidential protection, and to fall within the category or categories checked.

1. ☐ Has attempted or threatened bodily harm to any government official or employee, including foreign government officials residing in or planning an imminent visit to the U. S., because of his official status.
2. ☒ Has attempted or threatened to redress a grievance against any public official by other than legal means.
3. ☐ Because of background is potentially dangerous; or has been identified as member or participant in communist movement; or has been under active investigation as member of other group or organization inimical to U. S.
4. ☐ U. S. citizens or residents who defect from the U. S. to countries in the Soviet or Chinese Communist blocs and return.
5. ☒ Subversives, ultrarightists, racists and fascists who meet one or more of the following criteria:
 - (a) ☒ Evidence of emotional instability (including unstable residence and employment record) or irrational or suicidal behavior;
 - (b) ☒ Expressions of strong or violent anti-U. S. sentiment;
 - (c) ☒ Prior acts (including arrests or convictions) or conduct or statements indicating a propensity for violence and antipathy toward good order and government.
6. ☐ Individuals involved in illegal bombing or illegal bomb-making.

Photograph ☐ has been furnished ☐ enclosed ☒ is not available
☐ may be available through _____

Very truly yours,


John Edgar Hoover
Director

1 - Special Agent in Charge (Enclosure(s))
U. S. Secret Service - Los Angeles (AIRMAIL-REGISTERED)

Enclosure(s)

(Upon removal of classified enclosures, if any, this transmittal form becomes UNCLASSIFIED.)



In Reply, Please Refer to
File No.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Los Angeles, California
January 4, 1966

[REDACTED]
THREAT AGAINST GOVERNOR
EDMUND G. BROWN
STATE OF CALIFORNIA

On January 4, 1966, [REDACTED] Glendale, California Police Department, furnished the following information:

Shortly after 8:00 AM on January 1, 1966, Glendale Police Department Officers had gone to the apartment of [REDACTED] California, in response to complaints of neighbors that a gun shot had been heard at [REDACTED] apartment.

b7c
Upon arrival of officers, [REDACTED] was holding a Winchester Model 94, 30-30 caliber rifle, and was shouting about "that God damn Governor Brown". When asked what he was doing he said he was just shooting in the hills and "I wish Governor Brown were here". After the weapon was taken from him he continued to talk about the faults of Governor Brown, faults of the national government, and about Vietnam. He also said "you have to be careful because of the communist, those damn Commies are coming sooner then you think".

Officers detected the odor of alcohol on [REDACTED]. Five spent shell casings were found at the scene. Officers observed numerous brochures concerning religious, governmental, and anti-communist matters.

[REDACTED] was profane, obscene, resisted arrest, and was combative when booked in the Glendale Police Department Jail.

6 1 1 - 92
ENCLOSURE

b7c

[REDACTED]
THREAT AGAINST GOVERNOR
EDMUND G. BROWN
STATE OF CALIFORNIA

[REDACTED] advised officers that approximately every two weeks [REDACTED] has carried on in a boisterous manner, that he appears to be a fanatic on religion and government, is always talking about war and communists, has many times made open threats to use his gun, and has said he would like to kill communists and certain officials. b7c

[REDACTED] advised that a 4:00 AM on January 1, 1966, he had heard [REDACTED] deliver a lecture on communism to [REDACTED] dog at which time he talked of faults of the American government and of Governor Brown. [REDACTED] had also heard seven gun shots on that day and heard [REDACTED] make threats to take "six of them with me". b7c

[REDACTED] advised that [REDACTED] appeared in local court on January 3, 1966, plead guilty to violation of Section 417, California Penal Code (display of weapon), and received a sentence of 180 days in the Los Angeles County Jail, ten days suspended.

Files of the Los Angeles Office of the Federal Bureau of Investigation contain no information identifiable with [REDACTED]

Following is a description of the above individual as shown in files of the Glendale Police Department: b7c

Name	[REDACTED]
Race	Caucasian
Born	[REDACTED]
Height	5'11"
Weight	175
Hair	Blond
Eyes	Brown
Complexion	Medium
Build	Medium

[REDACTED]
THREAT AGAINST GOVERNOR
EDMUND G. BROWN
STATE OF CALIFORNIA

Occupation
Glendale Police
Department No.
FBI Number
CII Number

[REDACTED] b7C
[REDACTED] b2
1531335

On January 4, 1966, Special Agent [REDACTED]
[REDACTED], Secret Service, Los Angeles, was advised of the
foregoing. b7C

No further investigation in this matter is
being conducted by the Federal Bureau of Investigation,
Los Angeles.

This document contains neither recommendations
nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the
FBI and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are
not to be distributed outside your agency.

FBI

Date: 1/4/66

Transmit the following in _____
(Type in plaintext or code)
AIRTEL AIR MAIL - REGISTERED

Via _____
(Priority)

TO DIRECTOR, FBI (62-109276)

FROM SAC, LOS ANGELES (175-0)

RE [REDACTED] b7C
THREAT AGAINST GOVERNOR
EDMUND G. BROWN
STATE OF CALIFORNIA
PROTECTION OF THE PRESIDENT

Enclosed herewith to the Bureau are four copies of a letterhead memorandum (LHM), and two copies of FD-376 pertaining to captioned matter.

One copy of the LHM is furnished to San Francisco so that Governor EDMUND G. BROWN, Sacramento, California can through usual sources be advised of this individual.

The above information was received by SA [REDACTED] on 1/4/66 and was disseminated on the same date to Secret Service, Los Angeles, as indicated in the LHM. b7C

- ENCLOSURE 4
3 - Bureau (Encls. 4)(RM)
1 - San Francisco (Encl. 1)(RM)
1 - Los Angeles

JM/jlm
(5)

3 JAN 6 1966

Approved: _____
Special Agent in Charge

Sent _____ M

Per _____

SUB CONTROL



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to
File No.

Bufile 62-109276
LA file 175-0

WASHINGTON, D.C. 20535

1/4/66

Director
United States Secret Service
Department of the Treasury
Washington, D. C. 20220

[REDACTED]

b7c

Dear Sir:

The information furnished herewith concerns an individual who is believed to be covered by the agreement between the FBI and Secret Service concerning Presidential protection, and to fall within the category or categories checked.

1. ☒ Has attempted or threatened bodily harm to any government official or employee, including foreign government officials residing in or planning an imminent visit to the U. S., because of his official status.
2. ☐ Has attempted or threatened to redress a grievance against any public official by other than legal means.
3. ☐ Because of background is potentially dangerous; or has been identified as member or participant in communist movement; or has been under active investigation as member of other group or organization inimical to U. S.
4. ☐ U. S. citizens or residents who defect from the U. S. to countries in the Soviet or Chinese Communist blocs and return.
5. ☐ Subversives, ultrarightists, racists and fascists who meet one or more of the following criteria:
 - (a) ☐ Evidence of emotional instability (including unstable residence and employment record) or irrational or suicidal behavior;
 - (b) ☐ Expressions of strong or violent anti-U. S. sentiment;
 - (c) ☐ Prior acts (including arrests or convictions) or conduct or statements indicating a propensity for violence and antipathy toward good order and government.
6. ☐ Individuals involved in illegal bombing or illegal bomb-making.

Photograph ☐ has been furnished ☐ enclosed ☒ is not available
☒ may be available through Glendale, California Police Department

Very truly yours,


John Edgar Hoover
Director

1 - Special Agent in Charge (Enclosure(s))
U. S. Secret Service - Los Angeles

Enclosure(s)

(Upon removal of classified enclosures, if any, this transmittal form becomes UNCLASSIFIED.)

DECODED COPY

Tolson _____
DeLoach _____
Mohr _____
Bishop _____
Casper _____
Callahan _____
Conrad _____
Felt _____
Gale _____
Rosen _____
Sullivan _____
Tavel _____
Trotter _____
Tele. Room _____
Holmes _____
Gandy _____

☐ AIRGRAM ☐ CABLEGRAM ☒ RADIO ☐ TELETYPE

R-32

URGENT 2-10-66 2:57 AM

TO DIRECTOR

FROM LOS ANGELES 102355

PROPOSED CONFERENCE WITH GOVERNOR EDMUND G. BROWN FEBRUARY 11
NEXT.

TELEGRAM RECEIVED TODAY FROM GOVERNOR EDMUND G. BROWN
STATING HE IS SPENDING DAY OF FEBRUARY 11 NEXT IN LONG BEACH,
CALIF. AREA AND PLANS TO MEET WITH COMMUNITY LEADERS TO EXPLORE
MATTERS OF COMMON INTEREST. HE REQUESTED A CONFERENCE AT
11:45 A. M. WITH THE ^{SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE} ~~SAC~~ AND OTHER LEADERS VITALLY CONCERNED
WITH LAW ENFORCEMENT TO JOIN IN INFORMAL DISCUSSION DURING A
LUNCHEON AT PACIFIC COAST CLUB, LONG BEACH.

TODAY 'S LOS ANGELES TIMES NEWSPAPER CARRIES ARTICLE
QUOTING ASSEMBLYMAN GEORGE DEUKMEJIAN, REPUBLICAN FROM LONG
BEACH, WHICH URGES BROWN TO PUT THE SUBJECT OF CRIME ON A
SPECIAL CALL FOR ACTION AT THE 1966 LEGISLATIVE SESSION

8 FEB 14 1966

MR. DELOACH FOR THE DIRECTOR

CC MR. TOLSON

If the intelligence contained in the above message is to be disseminated outside the Bureau, it is suggested that it be suitably
paraphrased in order to protect the Bureau's cryptographic systems.

DeLoach _____
Mohr _____
Wick _____
Casper _____
Callahan _____
Conrad _____
Felt _____
Gale _____
Rosen _____
Sullivan _____
Tavel _____
Trotter _____
Tele. Room _____
Holmes _____
Gandy _____

DECODED COPY

☐ AIRGRAM ☐ CABLEGRAM ☒ RADIO ☐ TELETYPE

PAGE 2 FROM LOS ANGELES 102355

THE ASSEMBLYMAN ACCUSED BROWN OF TRYING TO MINIMIZE THE CRIME PROBLEM IN CALIF. BY STATING THAT THE CALIFORNIA CRIME REPORTING METHODS WERE MORE PRECISE AND THE DATA MORE MEANINGFUL. HE PIONTED OUT THAT GOVERNOR BROWN POCKET VETOED THREE BILLS APPROVED FROM THE 1965 LEGISLATIVE SESSION WHICH WOULD HAVE INCREASED THE MINIMUM PENALTIES FOR ARMED BODILY INJURY CRIMES.

IT APPEARS GOVERNOR BROWN'S MOVE WAS PROBABLY INSPIRED BY THE CRITICISM OF THE REPUBLICAN ASSEMBLYMAN, AND THE GOVERNOR PLANS TO HOLD THE CONFERENCE TOMORROW IN THE ASSEMBLYMAN'S HOME AREA OF LONG BEACH TO DISCUSS MATTERS OF CONCERN TO LAW ENFORCEMENT. IT APPEARS TO BE PURELY A POLITICAL MOVE TO TAKE GOV. BROWN OFF THE HOOK WITH REGARD TO HIS ACTIONS CONCERNING LEGISLATION IN THE FIELD OF LAW ENFORCEMENT.

IT DOES NOT APPEAR THAT FBI WOULD BENEFIT IN ANY WAY BY ATTENDING THE CONFERENCE.

Pacific Standard Time
~~UACB~~ BY 9 A.M. PST, FEBRUARY 11 NEXT, THE GOVERNOR WILL BE

Tolson _____
 DeLoach _____
 Mohr _____
 Wick _____
 Casper _____
 Callahan _____
 Conrad _____
 Felt _____
 Gale _____
 Rosen _____
 Sullivan _____
 Tavel _____
 Trotter _____
 Tele. Room _____
 Holmes _____
 Gandy _____

DECODED COPY

☐ AIRGRAM ☐ CABLEGRAM ☒ RADIO ☐ TELETYPE

PAGE 3 FROM LOS ANGELES 102355

SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE
 ADVISED THAT ~~SAG~~ GRAPP IS IN SAN FRANCISCO ATTENDING THE
 CALIFORNIA PEACE OFFICERS ASSOCIATION MEETING AND WILL BE
 UNABLE TO ATTEND.

RECEIVED: 3:33 AM RJB

Right.
JH

cc: [REDACTED] b7C

If the intelligence contained in the above message is to be disseminated outside the Bureau, it is suggested that it be suitably paraphrased in order to protect the Bureau's cryptographic systems.

OFFICE OF DIRECTOR
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

August 30, 1966

The attached news release was sent to "Editor, FBI Law Enforcement Bull," from Committee to Re-elect Governor Brown, 391 Sutter Street, Fourth Floor, San Francisco, California.

Reference is made to the Director in paragraph four and five.

mjm

MR. TOLSON ☒
MR. DELOACH ☒
MR. MOHR ☒
MR. WICK ☒
MR. CASPER ☒
MR. CALLAHAN ☒
MR. CONRAD ☒
MR. FELT ☒
MR. GALE ☒
MR. ROSEN ☒
MR. SULLIVAN ☒
MR. TAVEL ☒
MR. TROTTER ☒
MR. JONES ☒
TELE. ROOM ☒
MISS HOLMES ☒
MRS. METCALF ☒
MISS GANDY ☒

Handwritten signature: T. J. R. Sisk

NOT RECORDED
2 SEP 13 1966

ENCLOSURE

CORRECTION

59 151966

NEWS

#157 - Contact Jack McDonald
John Luce
August 26, 1966

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

Governor Edmund G. Brown said today that Ronald Reagan's "campaign gimmicks" on crime "only serve to illustrate how little he understands the needs of local law enforcement."

Brown, speaking at a Fullerton Aerospace plant, said Reagan's notions on crime were like those on other major subjects--"thoughtless affronts to those who really understand the problems involved."

Brown said additional state funds should be used "to help our excellent local police academies, not channeled into the unneeded and unwanted new State Police training facilities proposed by Reagan.

"Reagan says he wants J. Edgar Hoover to come out and help us set

2 SEP 12 1966

ENCLOSURE



In Reply, Please Refer to
File No.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Los Angeles, California
September 13, 1966

PROTECTION OF THE PRESIDENT

A confidential source, who has furnished reliable information in the past, advised on September 7, 1966, that [REDACTED], Whittier, California, was paroled from the Southern California Conservation Center, Chino, California, on or about June 28, 1966.

b7C Source stated that [REDACTED] on numerous occasions that he is going to shoot Governor Pat Brown, United States Senator Robert Kennedy and any police officer he feels like shooting. [REDACTED] these threats, he becomes irrational and excited.

Source described [REDACTED] white male, age 43 years, six feet tall, 180 to 190 pounds, medium build, gray-brown hair, ruddy complexion. [REDACTED]

The files of the Los Angeles Office of the Federal Bureau of Investigation contained no information which is identifiable [REDACTED]

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

62-10200-94

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : Director, FBI

FROM : SAC, Los Angeles (175-26)(C)

DATE: 9/13/66

SUBJECT: **[REDACTED]**
PROTECTION OF THE PRESIDENT

b7C

PAT BROWN

Mr. Tolson	
Mr. DeLoach	✓
Mr. Mohr	
Mr. Wick	
Mr. Casper	
Mr. Callahan	
Mr. Conrad	
Mr. Felt	
Mr. Gale	
Mr. Rosen	
Mr. Sullivan	✓
Mr. Tavel	
Mr. Trotter	
Tele. Room	
Miss Holmes	
Miss Gandy	

Enclosed herewith are seven (7) copies of a letter-head memorandum (LHM) containing information concerning captioned individual. FD-376 is being furnished to the Bureau for use in transmitting the LHM to Secret Service, Washington, D. C. A copy of the LHM is being disseminated to Secret Service locally. A copy is being furnished to the San Francisco Office in view of the threat to Governor PAT BROWN.

b7C

Special Agent **[REDACTED]**, Secret Service, Los Angeles, was advised at 3:35 P.M. on 9/9/66 of the information concerning **[REDACTED]**. The Los Angeles Police Department and **[REDACTED]** California State Department of Justice, Los Angeles, were also advised.

b7C

The confidential source mentioned in the LHM is **[REDACTED]** Whittier, California, **[REDACTED]** U. S. Post Office **[REDACTED]** and who has requested that his identity be kept confidential.

- 2 - Bureau (Encs. - 7)(RM)
 - 1 - San Francisco (Enc. - 1)(RM)
 - 1 - Los Angeles
- LWS:CM
(4)

1 copy of LHM + 4D-376
USSS - 9/21/66 - ONB/hk

REC-59

EX-102

15 SEP 16 1966

SEP 22 1966

61 SEP 28 1966

BOYD

UNREC COPY AND COPY OF ENCL FILED IN



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

WASHINGTON, D.C. 20535
September 13, 1966

In Reply, Please Refer to
File No. LA 175-26

Director
United States Secret Service
Department of the Treasury
Washington, D. C. 20220

[REDACTED] b7C

Dear Sir:

The information furnished herewith concerns an individual who is believed to be covered by the agreement between the FBI and Secret Service concerning Presidential protection, and to fall within the category or categories checked.

1. ☒ Has attempted or threatened bodily harm to any government official or employee, including foreign government officials residing in or planning an imminent visit to the U. S., because of his official status.
2. ☐ Has attempted or threatened to redress a grievance against any public official by other than legal means.
3. ☐ Because of background is potentially dangerous; or has been identified as member or participant in communist movement; or has been under active investigation as member of other group or organization inimical to U. S.
4. ☐ U. S. citizens or residents who defect from the U. S. to countries in the Soviet or Chinese Communist blocs and return.
5. ☐ Subversives, ultrarightists, racists and fascists who meet one or more of the following criteria:
 - (a) ☐ Evidence of emotional instability (including unstable residence and employment record) or irrational or suicidal behavior;
 - (b) ☐ Expressions of strong or violent anti-U. S. sentiment;
 - (c) ☐ Prior acts (including arrests or convictions) or conduct or statements indicating a propensity for violence and antipathy toward good order and government.
6. ☐ Individuals involved in illegal bombing or illegal bomb-making.

Photograph ☐ has been furnished ☐ enclosed ☒ is not available
☐ may be available through _____

Very truly yours,

J. Edgar Hoover
John Edgar Hoover
Director

REGISTERED MAIL

1 - Special Agent in Charge (Enclosure(s))
U. S. Secret Service , Los Angeles (RM)

Enclosure(s)

(Upon removal of classified enclosures, if any, this transmittal form becomes UNCLASSIFIED.)

BIA002 225A EST DEC 7 66 OA062

O SXA626 SXZ1 SXZ1 NL PD AR FAX SACRAMENTO CALIF 6

THE HON J EDGAR HOOVER

DIR FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION DEPT OF JUSTICE CONSTITUTION
AVE BETWEEN NINTH AND TENTH STS WASHDC 20530

FOR A TESTIMONIAL DINNER HONORING GOVERNOR EDMUND G. "PAT"
BROWN THIS MONTH, WE WOULD APPRECIATE A LETTER OR TELEGRAM
FROM YOU WITH APPROPRIATE COMMENTS ON THE GOVERNOR'S LEADERSHIP,
RECORD IN OFFICE OR PERSONAL QUALITIES. NEED BY MONDAY, DEC.

12 FOR APPROPRIATE MOUNTING AND PRESENTATION TO GOVERNOR. PLEASE
ADDRESS TO GOVERNOR BROWN AND SEND CARE OF PRESS SECRETARY,
GOVERNOR'S OFFICE, STATE CAPITOL, SACRAMENTO, CALIFORNIA 95834

ATTORNEY GENERAL THOMAS C. LYNCH AND SAMUEL LEASK, CO-CHAIRMEN.

MR. BELMONT FOR THE DIRECTOR

September 2, 1970

MR. AND MRS. EDMUND G. BROWN

Mr. Brown, who you advised is associated with the firm of Ball, Hunt, Hart and Brown, 9418 Wilshire Boulevard, Beverly Hills, California, may be identical with Edmund Gerald Brown, the former Governor of California, who was the subject of an applicant-type investigation conducted by the FBI during 1960. The results of that inquiry were summarized in a communication dated March 6, 1964, a copy of which is attached. (62-76249-88) (116-442786)

The central files of the FBI contain no additional pertinent information regarding captioned individuals.

The fingerprint files of the Identification Division of the FBI contain no arrest data identifiable with captioned individuals based upon background information submitted in connection with this name check request.

Enclosure

NOTE: Per request of [REDACTED] to the President.

LMG:clk

Tolson _____
Sullivan _____
Mohr _____
Bishop _____
Brennan, C.D. _____
Callahan _____
Casper _____
Conrad _____
Felt _____
Gale _____
Rosen _____
Tavel _____
Walters _____
Soyars _____
Tele. Room _____
Holmes _____
Gandy _____

MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

ENCLOSURE

December 8, 1966

AIRMAIL

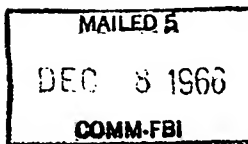
REC-49

EX-115
Honorable Thomas C. Lynch
Attorney General
State of California
Sacramento, California 95800

My dear Mr. Attorney General:

The telegram of December 7th
from you and Mr. Samuel Leask was received while
Mr. Hoover is in a travel status; therefore, it will
not be possible for him to comply with your request.

Sincerely yours,



Helen W. Gandy
Secretary

- 1 - Los Angeles - Enclosure
1 - San Diego - Enclosure
1 - San Francisco - Enclosure

NOTE: Attorney General Lynch is on the mailing list to receive the UCR bulletin. We have had cordial correspondence with him, last outgoing 11-23-66 in connection with the President's Crime Commission. Samuel Leask in 1960 was employed in the Administrative Division of the City of Los Angeles. In 1962 he was California State Director of Health and Welfare and our Los Angeles Office received information that the "Nixon people" intended to file a Hatch Act complaint against Leask and others alleging that they were participating in a democratic council meeting in Los Angeles in 1962. This information was disseminated to the Civil Service Commission and the Civil Rights Division of the Department. Governor Brown has

Page two.

56 DEC 20 1966
PDW:car (6)

MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

son _____
Loach _____
Mohr _____
Wick _____
Casper _____
Callahan _____
Conrad _____
Felt _____
Gale _____
Rosen _____
Sullivan _____
Tavel _____
Trotter _____
Tele. Room _____
Holmes _____
Gandy _____

Honorable Thomas C. Lynch

NOTE continued:

been a controversial Governor of California and as recently as 1965 the Director noted "I do not think we should furnish Brown any information in the future." This was with reference to a statement by Brown wherein he said the Director declared that the Berkeley demonstrations "while not communist-originated or controlled were exploited by a few communists."

NUMEROUS REFERENCE

SEARCH SLIP

Subj: _____

Supervisor _____ Room _____

R# _____ Date _____ Searcher Initial _____

Prod. _____

FILE NUMBER

SERIAL

1	
2	
3	
4	
5	
6	
7	
8	
9	
10	
11	
12	
13	
14	
15	
16	
17	
18	
19	
20	
21	
22	
23	
24	
25	
26	
27	
28	
29	
30	
31	
32	
33	
34	
35	
36	
37	
38	
39	
40	
41	
42	
43	
44	
45	
46	
47	
48	
49	
50	
51	
52	
53	
54	
55	
56	
57	
58	
59	
60	
61	
62	
63	
64	
65	
66	
67	
68	
69	
70	
71	
72	
73	
74	
75	
76	
77	
78	
79	
80	
81	
82	
83	
84	
85	
86	
87	
88	
89	
90	
91	
92	
93	
94	
95	
96	
97	
98	
99	
100	

Federal Bureau of Investigation
Records Branch

- ☐ Name Searching Unit - Room 6527
☐ Service Unit - Room 6524
☐ Forward to File Review
☐ Attention _____
☐ Return to _____

Supervisor _____ Room _____ Ext. _____

Type of References Requested:

- ☐ Regular Request (Analytical Search)
☒ All References (Subversive & Nonsubversive)
☐ Subversive References Only
☐ Nonsubversive References Only
☐ Main _____ References Only

Type of Search Requested:

- ☐ Restricted to Locality of _____
☐ Exact Name Only (On the Nose)
☐ Buildup _____

H.A.

AUG 28 1960

Subject _____

Birthdate & Place _____

Address 8418 WILSHIRE BLVD.BEVERLY HILLS, CALIF.

Localities _____

R# _____ Date _____ Searcher Initials _____

Prod. _____

FILE NUMBER

SERIAL

1	
2	
3	
4	
5	
6	
7	
8	
9	
10	
11	
12	
13	
14	
15	
16	
17	
18	
19	
20	
21	
22	
23	
24	
25	
26	
27	
28	
29	
30	
31	
32	
33	
34	
35	
36	
37	
38	
39	
40	
41	
42	
43	
44	
45	
46	
47	
48	
49	
50	
51	
52	
53	
54	
55	
56	
57	
58	
59	
60	
61	
62	
63	
64	
65	
66	
67	
68	
69	
70	
71	
72	
73	
74	
75	
76	
77	
78	
79	
80	
81	
82	
83	
84	
85	
86	
87	
88	
89	
90	
91	
92	
93	
94	
95	
96	
97	
98	
99	
100	

, 19_

Type of References Requested:Type of Search Requested:

Hon. Mr. Justice

Prod. _____

[illegible]

September 3, 1970

BY LIAISON

Honorable Alexander P. Butterfield
Deputy Assistant to the President
The White House
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Butterfield:

Reference is made to your name check request
concerning [REDACTED] and some other individuals.

Attached are separate memoranda concerning the
following individuals:

b7C
[REDACTED]
Mr. and Mrs. Edmund G. Brown
[REDACTED]

ST-121 REC 9

Sincerely yours,

NOT RECORDED
183 SEP 9 1970

Enclosures (9)

7- ENCLOSURE

1 - [REDACTED] - Enclosures (sent direct)
1 - [REDACTED] - Enclosures (sent direct)

9 SEP 4 1970

Tolson _____
Sullivan _____
Mohr _____
Bishop _____
Brennan, C.D. _____
Callahan _____
Casper _____
Conrad _____
Felt _____
Gale _____
Rosen _____
Tavel _____
Walters _____
Soyars _____
Tele. Room _____
Holmes _____
Gandy _____

LMG:rog

(7)

ENCLOSURE

55 SEP 22 1970

MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

MESSAGE RELAY VIA TELETYPE

Date 6-28-77CLASSIFICATION: ☐ TOP SECRET
☐ SECRET
☐ CONFIDENTIAL
☒ UNCLASSIFIEDPRECEDENCE: ☐ IMMEDIATE
☒ PRIORITY
☐ ROUTINEFIELD AND LEGAT MESSAGES
ONLY ☐ CLEAR ☐ EFTOFM: DIRECTOR
TO:

- | | | |
|---|---|---|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Attorney General | <input type="checkbox"/> Drug Enforcement Administration | <input type="checkbox"/> The President |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Deputy Attorney General | <input type="checkbox"/> Energy Research and Development Administration | <input type="checkbox"/> White House Situation Room |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Attn: Emergency Programs Center | <input type="checkbox"/> U. S. Postal Service | <input type="checkbox"/> Attn: |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Assistant Attorney General, Civil Rights Div. | <input type="checkbox"/> National Aeronautics & Space Adm. | <input type="checkbox"/> The Vice President |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Assistant Attorney General, Criminal Div. | <input type="checkbox"/> Department of Transportation | <input type="checkbox"/> Attn: |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Attn: Internal Security Section | <input type="checkbox"/> Attn: Director of Security | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Attn: General Crimes Section | <input type="checkbox"/> Federal Aviation Administration | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Immigration and Naturalization Service | <input type="checkbox"/> Department of the Air Force (AFOSI) | |
| <input type="checkbox"/> U. S. Marshal's Service | <input type="checkbox"/> Department of the Army | |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> U. S. Secret Service (PID) | <input type="checkbox"/> Naval Investigative Service | |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Director, CIA | <input type="checkbox"/> National Security Agency | |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Secretary of State | <input type="checkbox"/> (DIRNSA/NSOC (Attn: SOO)) | |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Department of Treasury | <input type="checkbox"/> Commandant, U. S. Coast Guard | |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Attn: U. S. Customs | <input type="checkbox"/> Director, Defense Intelligence Agency | |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Department of Treasury | | |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Attn: Bureau of Alcohol Tobacco & Firearms | | |

(SUBJECT (TEXT BEGINS NEXT PAGE):

*See Attached*Foreign Liaison Unit
☐ Route through for review
☐ Cleared telephonically
with _____

3 JUL 1 1977

Assoc. Dir. _____
 Dep. AD Adm. _____
 Dep. AD Inv. _____
 Asst. Dir.:
 Adm. Serv. _____
 Crim. Inv. _____
 Fin. & Pers. _____
 Ident. _____
 Intell. _____
 Laboratory _____
 Legal Coun. _____
 Plan. & Insp. _____
 Rec. Mgnt. _____
 Spec. Inv. _____
 Tech. Servs. _____
 Training _____
 Public Affs. Off. _____
 Telephone Rm. _____
 Director's Sec'y _____

ORIGINATOR *b7C* [REDACTED]REC-52
RM 5027 EXT [REDACTED]RECEIVED
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

TELETYPE

MAIL ROOM ☐TELETYPE UNIT ☒

FBI/DO

00-HI SC SF LA

DE-NY-924

0-270323Z-JUN-77

FM NEW YORK (89-NEW)

RECEIVED
FEDERAL BUREAU
OF INVESTIGATION
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

Mr. Tolson	✓
Mr. DeLoach	✓
Mr. Mohr	✓
Mr. Bishop	✓
Mr. Casper	✓
Mr. Callahan	✓
Mr. Conrad	✓
Mr. Felt	✓
Mr. Gale	✓
Mr. Rosen	✓
Mr. Sullivan	✓
Mr. Tavel	✓
Mr. Trotter	✓
Tele. Room	✓
Director's Sec'y	✓

~~TO DIRECTOR IMMEDIATE~~

~~SACRAMENTO IMMEDIATE~~

~~SAN FRANCISCO IMMEDIATE~~

~~LOS ANGELES IMMEDIATE~~

BT
EFTO

UNSUB: THREAT TO ASSASSINATE CALIFORNIA GOVERNOR BROWN ON
JUNE 28, 1977; POLICE COOPERATION MATTER.

~~RE BUREAU TELEPHONE CALL TO NEW YORK JUNE 27, 1977.~~

~~FOR INFORMATION OF RECEIVING OFFICES,~~ FBIHQ IN RECEIPT OF
INFORMATION FROM U.S. DEPARTMENT OF STATE, WDC, THAT ATTEMPT
WOULD BE MADE ON LIFE OF CALIFORNIA GOVERNOR BROWN BETWEEN 12:00
MIDNIGHT AND 1:30 A.M (CALIFORNIA TIME) 6/28/77. STATE DEPARTMENT
INT. SECURITY
INFORMATION TELEPHONICALLY RECEIVED FROM ONE [REDACTED]

[REDACTED], NEW YORK, TELEPHONE NUMBER [REDACTED], EARLY EVENING
OF JUNE 27, 1977.

NEW YORK OFFICE NIGHT SUPERVISOR TELEPHONICALLY CONTACTED [REDACTED]

[REDACTED] AT ABOVE NUMBER AND OBTAINED THE FOLLOWING INFORMATION:

[REDACTED] CLAIMED THAT SHE RECEIVED LONG DISTANCE TELEPHONE CALL
LATE AFTERNOON JUNE 27, 1977 FROM UNKNOWN WHITE MALE WHO SAID
HE WAS CALLING FROM CALIFORNIA. WHITE MALE ADVISED HER THAT HE
WAS CALLING AT [REDACTED] REQUEST AND THAT [REDACTED] WOULD "MAKE A HIT"

RECEIVED NEW YORK (NEW)

IN SAN FRANCISCO TONIGHT. WHITE MALE TOLD HER TO "KEEP YOUR MOUTH SHUT OR YOU'LL GET IT, TOO." WHITE MALE THEN HUNG UP.

[REDACTED] ADVISED SHE BELIEVES [REDACTED] MENTIONED ABOVE, IS [REDACTED], SPECIFIC ADDRESS UNKNOWN, SANTA MONICA, CALIFORNIA, TELEPHONE NUMBER

b7c,

[REDACTED] SHE DESCRIBED [REDACTED]
[REDACTED]

[REDACTED] ADMITTED TO BEING DRUNK THROUGHOUT THE DAY OF JUNE 27, 1977 AND ADVISED SHE HAD BEEN "DRINKING HEAVILY LATELY." AT TIMES DURING TELEPHONE CONVERSATION SHE BEGAN CRYING HYSTERICALLY AND HER THOUGHT PROCESSES DRIFTED CONSTANTLY. SHE WAS UNABLE TO RELATE HOW SHE ACQUIRED INFORMATION THAT GOVERNOR BROWN WOULD BE SPECIFIC ASSASSINATION ATTEMPT TARGET OR TIME OF ATTEMPT WOULD BE BETWEEN 12:00 MIDNIGHT AND 1:30 A.M. (CALIFORNIA TIME), JUNE 28, 1977. F



~~RECEIVING OFFICES SHOULD IMMEDIATELY DISSEMINATE ABOVE INFORMATION TO APPROPRIATE LOCAL AUTHORITIES.~~

~~ADMINISTRATIVE~~

The Attorney General

February 1, 1972

Director, FBI

1 - Mr. Felt
1 - Mr. Rosen
1 - Mr. Bates
1 - 
1 - 

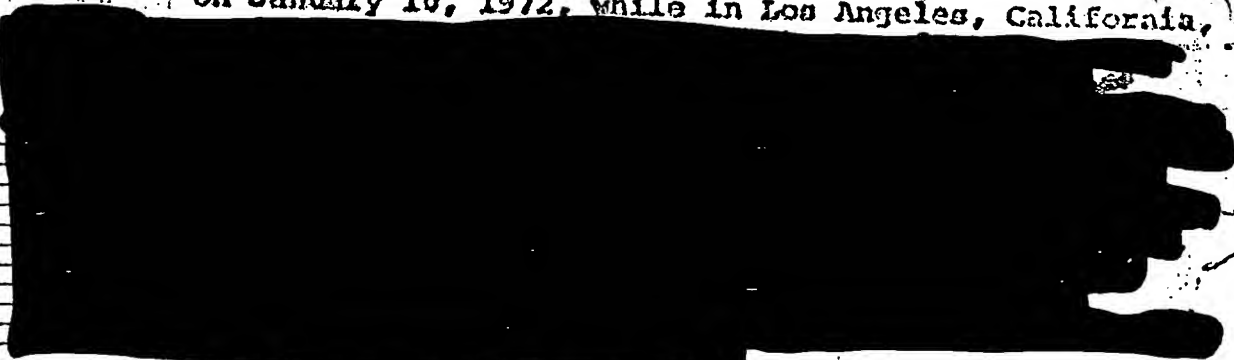
ALSO KNOWN AS

MISCELLANEOUS - INFORMATION CONCERNING
(ACCOUNTING AND FRAUD SECTION)

The following information was received from an informant of this Bureau who has furnished reliable information in the past. Because of the informant's sensitive position in organized crime, our Los Angeles, California, Office requests the information be dealt with in strict confidence.



On January 10, 1972, while in Los Angeles, California,



Mr. Tolson
Mr. Felt
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Bishop
Mr. Miller, E.S.
Mr. Callahan
Mr. Casper
Mr. Conrad
Mr. Dalbey
Mr. Cleveland
Mr. Ponder
Mr. Bates
Mr. Walker
Mr. Walters
Mr. Soyars

JFS:bjp
(10)

SEE NOTE PAGE 2

59 FEB 7 1972

MAIL ROOM

TELETYPE UNIT

NOT RECORDED

145 FEB 2 1972

WAF. CB/1
CMB CTS R
JFS SD/6CM

ORIGINAL FILED IN 63-2992-3

The Attorney General

On January 10, 1972.

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

No investigation in this matter is being conducted by this Bureau in the absence of a specific request from the U. S. Department of Justice.

- 1 - The Deputy Attorney General
- 1 - Assistant Attorney General
Criminal Division

b2, b7C, b7D

NOTE: Above information furnished by [REDACTED] who has furnished extremely reliable information in the past concerning organized crime matters. Because of the vague nature of the information attributed to subject [REDACTED], this information is being brought to the attention of the Department and no further action is indicated at this time.